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Part One
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DR. JAMESON IS CONVICTED

SENTENCED TO A TERM OF FIFTEEN MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

His Associates in the Transvaal Raid Also Convicted, but Will Be Required to Undergo Lighter Penalties—The Trial Conducted Under Extraordinary Forms—Methods of Procedure Adopted—The Jury Deliberates Less than One Hour.

LONDON, July 28.—Dr. Leander L. Jameson, Major Sir John Willoughby, Major Raleigh Grey, Col. H. F. White, Major R. White, and the Hon. Henry F. Coventry, charged with violating the Foreign Enlistment act by their part in the Transvaal raid of last December, were convicted to-day. Dr. Jameson was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, Major Willoughby and Col. White to seven months, and the others to three months each, without hard labor.

B. F. Hawksley, Cecil Rhodes's solicitor, has informed the Government that Mr. Rhodes is ready to come to London to take his trial, if it is desired that he should do so.

The case was submitted yesterday, and this morning Lord Chief Justice Russell began to sum up the case. The courtroom was crowded, interest in the case reviving as it drew to a close. Among those present were many well-known society ladies.

In summing up, Lord Russell emphasized the importance of the trial. He said that the crime with which the defendants were charged might entail consequences which nobody could foresee. There had been no attempt to gainsay the statements of the witnesses for the prosecution, but if the jury had any real doubt as to the nature of the defendants' acts it must give them the benefit of it.

Continuing, the Lord Chief Justice said that if such things as the defendants were charged with had been done by the Queen's authority they would have amounted to an act of war. Done by the Queen's subjects, without her authority, they amounted to an illegal filibustering raid. If the grievances referred to in the letter signed by the five leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, summoning Dr. Jameson to the assistance of the residents of Johannesburg, were legitimate, the Queen's representatives should have been appealed to, and not a trading company, (the British South Africa Company.)

Lord Russell concluded his summing up at 4:30 o'clock, and the case was given to the jury. The jury was out until 5:25 o'clock, when it returned with a verdict of guilty. Sentence was at once pronounced.

A large crowd had gathered outside the courtroom to await the exit of the prisoners, and it cheered vociferously when they made their appearance. Many shouts of "God bless you!" were heard as the prisoners were brought out on their way to Holloway Jail, where they will be confined temporarily.

Jameson and his fellow-prisoners were placed in cells in the Holloway Jail, where they were dressed in the garb of ordinary convicts and received the common prison fare. Their treatment will differ in no way from that of other prisoners, unless their appeal for first-class treatment be granted.

The famous raid of Dr. Jameson into the territory of the South African Republic and the complications resulting therefrom are fresh in the public mind and need no detailed description. The supporters of the doctor claimed that the raid was made for the purpose of rescuing the foreigners, more particularly women and children, who were endangered by the threatened rising of the Uitlanders, or foreign residents, of Johannesburg against the Boer Government to secure the redress of their political and other grievances. On the other hand, the opponents of the British South Africa Company, of which Dr. Jameson was the administrator, charged that the raid was the result of a prearranged plan of Cecil Rhodes, who was then Prime Minister of Cape Colony and Director of the British South Africa Company, and other officials of the company to seize and annex the Transvaal to the vast territory already controlled by the company.

At any rate, on Dec. 29 last Dr. Jameson and a force of armed troopers rode out of Pitsani on the way to Johannesburg. The Reform Committee of Johannesburg declared a provisional Government for the city on the night of Dec. 31. It was announced that there were 10,000 armed men to support it, half of them mounted, and nearly all supplied with magazine rifles. It was reported, after this announcement, that the Boer Government had gathered an army, and that the city would be surrounded and reduced if necessary. Then the town was picketed, and preparations down to the last detail were made for its defense. Nine hundred men were detailed to guard the various approaches to the town, and cannon were wheeled out to command all the roads.

It was the afternoon of New Year's Day that rumors began coming to London about the progress of Dr. Jameson and his filibusters. There were reports that he had been defeated, which were not credited, and other reports that he was sweeping everything before him, and would soon reach Johannesburg, which were credited. Rumors that Johannesburg was being surrounded by Boers still kept flying about, and the intensity of the excitement in the city can hardly be exaggerated. Finally feelings were quieted by an authentic report from Pretoria announcing that the Boer Government would observe an armistice pending the arrival of the British High Commissioner, and that Johannesburg would not be attacked. Dr. Jameson's column was expected to arrive in the city that night.

The Boers had learned of the route that was being followed by Dr. Jameson, and made preparations to give him a warm welcome at Krügersdorp. Briefly stated, the Boers inflicted a crushing defeat on the British raiders and captured all who were not killed.

The members of the Reform Committee were subsequently arrested, tried for treason, and convicted. The four leaders, Col. Francis Rhodes, a brother of Cecil Rhodes; Lionel Phillips, George Farrar, and John Hays Hammond, the latter an American, were sentenced to death, and the others to various terms of imprisonment. After long negotiations between the British and Transvaal Governments, President Krüger pardoned these prisoners, but compelled them to pay heavy fines. In the meantime Dr. Jameson and his troopers were turned over to the British Government for trial. All of the accused, with the exception of those convicted to-day, were released.

The Jameson trial was a "trial at bar," a form of criminal inquiry which differs so materially from any other in British jurisprudence that its methods, characteristics, and contracts are worthy of consideration. In the olden times Judges did not ascend the bench so utterly free from political and social bias as they are supposed to be at the present time, and to trust to a single Judge the direction of a criminal inquiry into facts and circumstances which had strongly excited public feeling was felt to be dangerous to the interests of justice. The "trial at bar" meets the danger of men being tried and a jury influenced by a single Judge. The principal difference between a "trial at bar" and any other form of criminal inquiry lies in the fact that it must take place before a jury and more than one Judge, generally three.

The grounds on which it has been laid down that a trial at bar should be granted are: The importance of the issues at stake, the probable length or difficulty of the inquiry, and the likelihood that serious questions of evidence or law will arise in the course of it.

Another difference from the ordinary criminal trial is to be found in the fact that the court "at bar" is in no way bound by the duration of the legal term, and it can make any arrangements it may please for the continuance, adjournment, or cessation of the proceedings, as it can for the place, or places, where the inquiry is to be conducted. Lastly, in spite of much that has been said to the contrary, the better opinion now seems to be that, unlike an ordinary criminal trial, the proceedings "at bar" are not final, and that a rehearing of the case may be applied for and held by reason of evidence improperly admitted or rejected, or because the verdict is against the weight of it, or on account of some informality or incorrectness in the proceedings.

Before the "statute of Westminster II." passed in the thirteenth year of Edward I., causes were tried either at the bar of the court, or when of no great importance, before the Justices in eyre. When these last were superseded by the modern Justices of Assize it was enacted by the above statute "that inquisitions to be taken of trespass, pleaded before the Justices of either bench, shall be determined before the Justices of Assize unless the trespass be so heinous that it requires great examination, when they shall be taken before the Justices of the bench"; and in Bacon's Abridgement it is said: "By the statute of second Westminster trials at bar, which before were held in all causes, are confined to such causes, as, by reason of the greatness and variety of the matters in question, require a more serious and solemn examination."

Trials at bar were very numerous during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but in recent times so great has been the confidence of the people and successive Governments in the impartiality and ability of every individual member of the bench that in England this form of trial, it is believed, has been resorted to only five times in criminal cases during the last 100 years.

Next to the last case to be so tried was the famous Tichborne case, which was tried in 1873 and lasted 188 days. The last case was the prosecution of Mr. Bradlaugh in 1884 for having voted in Parliament without having previously taken the statutory oath. He was tried at bar before Lord Coleridge, Justice Grove, and Baron Huddleston, was found guilty, and was condemned to pay the sum of $1,500.

ELLIOT & CO., PAPER FIRM, FAIL.

Securities Have Dropped $150,000 Since the Chicago Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—A. G. Elliot & Co., paper manufacturers and dealers, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors shortly before noon to-day.

The announcement of the failure caused great surprise on the Street, as it was believed the firm was beyond the probability of embarrassment. The deed is made out by A. Graham Elliot, Laura J. Elliot, and Joseph B. Mitchell, trading as A. G. Elliot & Co., and the assignment is made to the Finance Company of Pennsylvania and George H. Earle, Jr. The failure carries with it the embarrassment of the Philadelphia Parchment Company, Limited.

The firm's business has been very large, amounting to about $200,000 a month. Its assets are large, and consist of real estate in Philadelphia and Chicago worth from $175,000 to $200,000, and about $400,000 in securities. According to reports from good authorities, the firm had about $350,000 net invested in the business on the first of the year.

The failure is not a mercantile one in any sense. It is said on good authority that it has not been caused by any losses in the firm's legitimate business, but is due entirely to the great shrinkage in the value of share securities.

The firm, it is understood, has about $400,000 invested in bonds and stocks. Some of this is in traction investments in Philadelphia, while a large part is in New-York. Some of these securities are owned outright, while others are held on margin in brokers' offices.

The decline in the value of these securities since the Chicago Convention is declared to be $150,000, the drop in quotations since yesterday having been about $20,000. There have been no calls for margins, and the firm's holdings in this way are said to be fully protected.

TORE THE ARMS FROM THE CROSS.

Lightning Struck the Church of the Sacred Heart, at Rye.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 28.—The damage to the steeple of the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, Fifth Avenue and Second Street, caused by the lightning Monday evening was more serious than was supposed at first. It was seen at daylight that the bolt had torn the arms from the big gilt cross and had almost wrecked the steeple.

The top of the steeple is sheathed with iron. The lightning ran down the sheathing on the north and south sides. When it left the sheathing on the south side it tore a hole over a foot in diameter through the slate and woodwork. The lightning then ran down inside the steeple to the belfry, where it made its way outside again through the belfry windows, throwing the big slats to the right and left.

Here it united with the bolt traveling down the north side of the steeple, and, thus reinforced, tore its way down to the church. It tore off slates and threw them hundreds of feet.

The lightning, after leaving the steeple, did little damage, aside from knocking some plaster from the walls of the audience room. It probably will require over 1,000 to repair the damage.

CELEBRATION CAUSES ACCIDENTS.

Firecrackers in Honor of St. Ann Frighten Horses—Two Boys Hurt.

The feast of St. Ann was celebrated by the Italians of Hoboken yesterday, and the event was attended by two serious accidents. The Society of St. Ann paraded through Washington Street. A committee walked ahead exploding firecrackers. The noise frightened two teams. They ran away and dashed through the crowd, scattering it in all directions. All were lucky enough to escape except two boys. Robert Hiller, eleven years old, of 317 Madison Street, was knocked down by one team, and Charles Capelli, twelve years old, of 411 Adams Street, by the other. Both lads were seriously, but not fatally, hurt. They were taken to their homes.

After the runaway horses had been caught the society resumed its march, but no more fireworks were discharged. At the City Hall the society was reviewed by Mayor Fagan.

JOHN T. DUNN INJURED.

Caught in an Elevator in a Newark Building.

NEWARK, N. J., July 28.—Ex-Congressman John T. Dunn of Elizabeth was painfully injured while entering an elevator in the Merchants' Insurance Building, Broad Street, this afternoon. Mr. Dunn was about to step into the elevator, when the colored boy in charge started the car. Mr. Dunn was carried several feet above the floor, and then thrown back with such violence that two of his ribs were fractured and his collar bone broken.

After ascertaining that his injuries were not very serious Mr. Dunn, accompanied by his son, left for his home in Elizabeth.

Canada Has Good Crops.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 28.—Dispatches from all parts of this province and the greater portion of the Province of Quebec show the condition of the crops to be, on the whole, very satisfactory except, perhaps, the hay crop, which in some localities is a total failure. The prospects for the apple crop in the Niagara district are very favorable, but the peach crop, it is believed, will fall somewhat short.

Yellow Fever in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A telegram from the United States Consul at Vera Cruz to the Surgeon General of the United States Marine Hospital Service, received to-day, announces the existence of yellow fever in Vera Cruz. A report has also been received to-day from the United States Consul at Acapulco, Mexico, announcing the presence of yellow fever in that city.

STRONG FOR SOUND MONEY

ACTION OF YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Demand for the Nomination of a Third Ticket—Platform and Candidates of the Chicago Convention Repudiated—Indorsement of the Cleveland Administrations—Reaffirmation of Gold Declaration of the State Convention.

BOSTON, July 28.—The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts at a meeting this afternoon came out strong against the Chicago ticket and platform.

The same committee at a recent meeting adopted a resolution reaffirming the declaration of principles of the club of March, 1896, and the platform of the Democratic Party of the Commonwealth of April, 1896. At this meeting there were present only nine out of the eighteen members of the Executive Committee, and after the news of their action had been circulated among the members of the club there was a difference of opinion. As a result, Ernest C. Marshall of Charlestown issued a circular to his associates of the club asking, in substance, whether they favored the Chicago ticket or intended to bolt the ticket.

Now the Executive Committee has come together again and adopted resolutions that go a great deal further than the resolutions passed at the first meeting. There were ten members present at to-day's meeting. The resolutions that were passed are as follows:

1. We reaffirm the declaration of principles of the club of March, 1896, and the platform of the Democratic Party of the Commonwealth of April, 1896. In addition thereto:
2. We refuse to follow the Chicago platform of July 9, 1896, or to support the nomination of Messrs. Bryan and Sewall.
3. We oppose the free coinage of silver, the depreciation of the National currency, and the resulting financial dishonor of the Government.
4. We oppose Populism.
5. We commend the two Administrations of President Cleveland.
6. We favor the nomination of candidates on a true Democratic sound-money platform.

The Executive Committee, too, has taken steps to ascertain how each member of the club feels in regard to the Chicago ticket and platform, and whether the members will indorse the action of their Executive Committee.

For that purpose an address to the members has been prepared. Copies of the address, with cards attached, have been sent to the members. They are asked to sign the cards and write on them either yes or no, and return them at the earliest moment to headquarters.

An enthusiastic meeting of honest-money Democrats was held at the Tremont Building this afternoon. Among those present were Frederick O. Prince of Boston, James E. McConnell of Fitchburg, George T. McLaughlin of Sandwich, Sigourney Butler of Boston, Henry C. Thacher of Yarmouth, John B. Moran of Boston, Godfrey Morse of Boston, Henry W. Lamb of Brookline, Nathan Matthews, Jr., of Boston, John L. Nichols of Somerville, Charles Head of Boston, Thomas J. Gargan of Boston, Charles Francis Adams, second, of Quincy, Charles E. Stratton of Boston, John D. Emmons of Walpole, and Louis D. Brandeis of Boston. Ex-Mayor Prince acted as Chairman of the meeting, which adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the true interests of the people, and particularly of the wage earners, require adherence to the existing standard of value, and that we therefore adhere to the platform adopted at the Democratic State Convention of April 21, 1896.

Resolved, That we favor the nomination by the approaching Democratic State Convention, of honest money, anti-free-silver candidates for State officers and the Electoral College.

Resolved, That we call on all Democrats to organize and work for these results.

After a discussion of two hours, in which nearly every person took part, expressing an enthusiastic determination to do everything possible to prevent the Massachusetts Democracy from abandoning the sound-money and other time-honored principles of the party, the meeting adjourned, to meet again Friday.

MAINE ANTI-BRYAN MEN.

Sound-Money Democrats Talking of Holding a Conference.

ROCKLAND, Me., July 28.—C. V. Holman of this city, one of the delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, and a gold-standard man, has sent the following communication to the leading Democrats of the State:

All Democrats of the State of Maine, who recognize the fact that the recent so-called National Convention at Chicago was dominated in its organization and conduct by a spirit of injustice, dishonesty, and absolute disregard for the most elementary rules of orderly procedure, who deprecate and condemn the surrender of the majority of that body to Populistic theories entirely alien to the creed of true Democracy; who decline to accept the declaration of alleged principles put forth in the guise of a Democratic platform in any measure embodying the articles of Democratic faith, and regard it as subversive and revolutionary of all that this Nation has been taught to admire and revere as Democratic doctrine; who refuse to participate, even passively, in the political criminality which unjustifiably and without warrant unseated legally and properly qualified delegates in order to reverse the just control of certain State delegations and thus defeat the will of the Democratic Electors of those States duly expressed in their local caususes and conventions; who believe that it is consistent with the fundamental principles of Democracy to advocate and secure the highest possible standard of value and the fullest possible measure of soundness in the administration of our National finances and in the regulation of our monetary system, and who believe that the simple dignity of Maine's terse civil motto, "Dirigo," ("I Lead,") should never be prostituted to the direction of an unworthy cause or the propogation of an unsound principle, are requested at once to communicate to the undersigned their views upon the advisability of immediately calling a conference in this State to consider what action shall be taken under the call issued by the Chicago Sound Money Conference for a representative Democratic National Convention to place in the field a Presidential ticket upon an honest and straightforward Democratic platform.

There seems to be no doubt that Maine sound-money Democrats will elect a member of the National Committee of the Sound-Money Democracy.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 28.—The currency given by the press to the opinion that the Democratic State Committee can name a candidate to run on the Democratic platform in this State has induced Secretary of State Fessenden to publish in The Kennebec Journal of Wednesday a communication in which he expresses the opinion that it is not competent for the State Committee to nominate a candidate in existing circumstances.

He takes the ground that no vacancy exists within the meaning of the law supposed to be applicable; that Winslow never has filed his acceptance, and is simply a nominee of the convention and not a "candidate" within the meaning of the statute.

As this opinion will hold until passed upon by the Supreme Court it is thought that the committee will call a new convention.

BYNUM COUNTING ON CARLISLE.

The Secretary's Friends Say This Is Assuming Altogether Too Much.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Ex-Representative Bynum of Indiana of the Sound-Money Democratic Committee has put himself in correspondence with Administration leaders in Washington.

He has addressed a letter to Secretary Carlisle and asked him to furnish the sound-money committee at Chicago a list of known sound-money Democrats in the South.

Secretary Carlisle has refrained studiously from saying whether or not he will support McKinley and bolt Bryan, and Mr. Bynum's assumption that he will take that step is the cause of some adverse criticism on the part of Mr. Carlisle's friends.

ORGANIZED IN KENTUCKY.

Sound-Money Democrats Call a Convention to Meet Aug. 20.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 28.—Representative gold Democrats of this State met here to-day and effected an organization. There was a large attendance at the meeting and much enthusiasm was manifested. Charles R. Long, ex-Chairman of the Democratic Central Executive Committee, was elected Chairman of the meeting.

The action of the sound-money men at Chicago was ratified and the platform of the Chicago Democratic Convention was denounced roundly.

It was decided to hold a State convention in Louisville Aug. 20 for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Convention and naming Presidential Electors.

R. T. Tyler of Hickman, the recent Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor,, was named as Kentucky member of the National Committee. A State Executive Committee was selected and George M. Davis of Louisville was made Chairman.

BOLTERS IN NEBRASKA.

Sound-Money Democrats in Favor of a Third Ticket.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 28.—United States District Attorney A. J. Sawyer, who returned yesterday from a visit with Secretary of Agriculture Morton at Nebraska City, announces that there is no longer any question that the Nebraska sound-money Democrats will nominate a State ticket, whether a National Convention shall be held or not.

A meeting will be held at Omaha some day this week, and a call for a State Convention will be issued.

Mr. Sawyer says the sentiment among Nebraska sound-money Democrats is favorable to another National Democratic Convention.

Disaffection in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 28.—The local sound-money Democrats have received substantial encouragement in their efforts to make an organization. A meeting will be held to-morrow for consideration of a plan of organization. Among the prominent Democrats who have signified their intention of being present are Arnold Greene, Jesse H. Metcalf, Augustus S. Miller, William C. Baker, Clarence H. Aldrich, Samuel H. Bullock, John E. Studley, C. C. Nichols, and Oscar Lapham.

BOY'S HEAD CRUSHED BY TROLLEY.

After Being Caught in the Fender He Rolled Out and Was Killed.

One of the most horrible trolley accidents that have yet happened in Brooklyn occurred last evening at North Tenth Street and Bedford Avenue, when Alexander Wuelfing, seven years old, of 131 Bedford Avenue, was run over and instantly killed by Car 4,003 of the Crosstown line. The boy's head was crushed and one eye was driven out.

The boy was playing in the street with Joseph Gately of 141 Bedford Avenue. They were running to and fro across the street, when, at about 6 o'clock, the car, in charge of Motorman Samuel Stafford and Conductor Henry Blumberg, approached them slowly. Gately saw the car in time to avoid it, but the fender struck Wuelfing, and he fell upon it.

Motorman Stafford stopped the car suddenly, and the shock threw Wuelfing off the fender and in front of it. The car continued a few feet, and the fender passed over the boy, who the next instant was under the wheels. He shrieked as the wheels struck him. The motorman stopped the car, but the wheels had crushed the boy's head.

All the passengers in the car jumped out and a great crowd gathered. It required the combined efforts of thirty men to raise the car off the boy's body so that it could be taken out. It was carried to a neighboring drug store, but the boy was dead. The right side of his head had been crushed.

The boy's mother witnessed the accident and fainted.

The motorman and conductor were arrested and locked up in the Bedford Avenue Police Station. Those who saw the affair said the motorman was not blame, but that the fault was with the fender.

Drove in Front of a Car.

George Hine of 445 East Seventy-eighth Street, this city, drove in front of a trolley car on Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, last night. His wagon was struck by the car, and Hine was thrown out. His right leg was injured, and one arm was fractured. After his injuries had been dressed he was sent to his home.

LOCKED A BURGLAR IN A ROOM.

Mr. Pell of Newark Makes a Capture in a Peculiar Manner.

NEWARK, N. J., July 28.—A. M. Pell of 440 Orange Street captured a burglar in his house this afternoon, and, after locking the door and barricading the thief in a room, he summoned the police by telephone. The burglar gave his name as John Brown, and his residence as Grove Street, Jersey City.

Mr. Pell, who was in the house alone, left the place about 2 o'clock this afternoon to go on an errand. He returned fifteen minutes later, and was surprised to find the hall strewn with clothing. He ran up stairs and looked into every room. In each the contents were in disorder.

When Mr. Pell reached his own room on the top floor he saw a man there ransacking the bureau drawers. The stranger, when he saw that he had been discovered, turned and made a dash for the door, but Mr. Pell was too swift for him, and managed to close the door. The burglar grasped the handle and pulled with all his strength, but the effort was useless, and Mr. Pell succeeded in locking the door. After erecting a barricade of chairs and furniture, Mr. Pell went down stairs and telephoned the facts to the police. He then returned to the upper floor and kept guard until the arrival of Detectives Murphy and Stickles.

The burglar stormed and raved on the inside and made desperate efforts to escape, but was not successful.

When the officers reached the room and removed the furniture that had been piled against the door, a stir was heard inside, but when the door was opened Brown was found calmly sitting in a chair, with a stolid look upon his face. A search through his pockets brought to light only a knife.

BUILDER OF THE CORONET INSANE.

Charles M. Smith Found Wandering About Greenport.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 28.—Charles M. Smith, formerly a prominent resident of this place, came here last night in a demented condition, and for several hours wandered about the village, visiting old friends. All noted his peculiar condition, and he finally was taken into custody by Officer Reeve and locked up for safe keeping. Egbert Lewis, his brother-in-law, of Northport, where Mr. Smith now lives, came here this morning and took the demented man in charge.

Mr. Smith, when he lived here, was a member of the shipbuilding firm of Smith & Terry. The firm built some of the most famous yachts of a decade ago. Their greatest creation was the Coronet, which won the famous ocean race from the Dauntless. The firm sold out to C. P. Brigham two years ago. The junior partner became insane a few months after the dissolution of the firm and is now an inmate of the Amityville Asylum. Now the senior member of the firm has become demented.

William E. Russell's Will.

BOSTON, July 28.—The will of the late ex-Gov. William E. Russell leaves all his property to his wife, and appoints her executrix. The will was made Dec. 18, 1893.

MAY GET RID OF SEWALL

POPULIST BREIDENTHAL SAYS THE MAINE MAN WILL WITHDRAW.

Insists There Will Be But One Silver Ticket at the Polls and that It Will Be Bryan and "Tom" Watson—Democratic and Populist Committees to Get Together and Arrange Matters Between the Vice Presidential Candidates.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 28.—John A. Breidenthal, member of the Populist Executive Committee, says the Democratic and Populist committees will get together and arrange matters between Sewall and Watson, and that the former will withdraw and thus obviate all trouble in arranging Electoral tickets.

When Breidenthal was asked if he had assurances that Sewall would withdraw, he refused to give a direct answer.

He insisted, however, that there would be but one candidate for Vice President at the polls.

POPULISTS WILL STICK TO BRYAN.

Senator Stewart Says Nobody Can Keep Them from Voting for Him.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Senator Stewart of Nevada is back from the St. Louis Convention. A reporter asked him what importance he attached to a published report that Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee and Gov. Stone of Missouri were considering the advisability of withdrawing Bryan's name from the Populist ticket. Senator Stewart replied:

"Neither Chairman Jones nor Bryan nor any other individual can prevent the Populists from using Bryan's name and voting for him. The people have some rights as well as the candidates. The vast majority of the Populists are friends of Bryan and will do everything in their power to secure his election. They will present nothing to him for acceptance or rejection, to give the enemy an opportunity to divide the friends of financial reform. Bryan's record is all the platform any true financial reformer can possibly desire."

"Will any communication be made by the Populist leaders of the convention to Mr. Bryan?"

"I see no propriety in communicating to Mr. Bryan what occurred at St. Louis at the Populist Convention or in calling upon him to discuss the Populist platform. Any proceeding of that kind could have but one object, namely, to embarrass and defeat him. The Populists who voted for him in convention don't want to defeat him. It is their desire to elect him."

"You have no doubt then," Senator Stewart was asked, "that the Populists will co-operate cheerfully with the Democrats for this purpose."

"The Populists," replied Senator Stewart, "will join with the Jeffersonian Democracy of Chicago, which eliminated the spurious, modern, John Sherman, gold-bug, swindling Democrats from their ranks.

"There is no difference between the 620 American citizens of the Jeffersonian stripe, who nominated Bryan at Chicago and the thousand other patriotic citizens who did the same thing at St. Louis. They have united their forces against the combination of monarchists, aristocrats, monopolists, despots, property wreckers, swindlers, gold gamblers, and enemies of civilization, with headquarters on the other side of the Atlantic, and doing an active business in that section of this country known as Wall Street. There is no use of Hanna spending any more time in manufacturing new "Middle of the Road" enthusiasts out of gold bugs to repudiate Bryan.

"The money already expended on such patriots as Henry L. Call of New-York and others who are attempting to create a new silver party out of gold-bug material manufactured to order by the Hanna combination, will be wasted."

BRYAN SAYS NOTHING.

Uncertain What Will Be Done About the St. Louis Nomination.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 28.—Mr. Bryan is still silent as to his intention with regard to the Populist nomination. Opinions here differ as to what he will do, but the general understanding is that no decision will be reached until after Senator Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, shall have consulted with the Populist leaders as to the best course to pursue.

While in Chicago Mr. Bryan expressed to the National Democratic Committee his desire to be guided by its advice, and while he has own opinions, he appears willing to allow his political advisers to arrange the matter.

Mr. Bryan spent a short time at Democratic headquarters this afternoon, but did nothing beyond shaking hands with a number of persons there.

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, one of the bolting silver Republicans, was the only prominent caller at the Bryan residence to-day. He spent some hours with the nominee talking over the political situation.

WILLIAMS STARTS A PARTY.

Organization of the Populist Democracy of the Bay State.

BOSTON, July 28.—An adjourned meeting of a committee chosen recently to organize a club in the interest of Bryan, Sewall, and George Fred Williams, was held this afternoon at Mr. Williams's office.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and it was voted to call the organization the Bryan-Sewall-Williams Club of Massachusetts. H. D. Shaefer was elected President, J. A. Denison Secretary, and H. J. Jaquith Treasurer. The club has secured headquarters at 127 Tremont Street.

A meeting of the general committee will be held next Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

A Republican Bolter.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., July 28.—John T. Morrison, City Clerk of Johnstown, heretofore one of the foremost McKinley men in this section, declared to-day his preference for Bryan and Sewall. He refuses to resign his post, however, although the Republican Common Council, which elected him, has asked him to give up his office.

Adirondack Offers to the State.

ALBANY, July 28.—The scheme of having the State Legislature issue $1,000,000 in bonds to complete the holdings of the State in the Adirondack region is being vigorously pushed by the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission. The Legislature appointed a committee, of which Assemblyman Wagstaff of Brooklyn is Chairman, to investigate and report on the question to the next Legislature. The committee will meet at the United States Hotel in Saratoga Springs on Monday and Tuesday of next week, where testimony will be taken of all persons who have offered to sell Adirondack acreage to the State. The average price asked for several hundred thousand acres is $1.50.

Wounded Defending His Son.

Thomas Huggard of 400 First Avenue received a severe wound in the neck last night in a fight which followed his attempt to protect his eleven-year-old son John from being struck by a stranger. The fight took place about 10 o'clock in First Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets. During the row some person stabbed Huggard in the neck. Thomas Murray, who said he lived at 123 East Twenty-first Street, was arrested on suspicion. Bella Huggard, thirteen years old, said that she saw Murray grab hold of her father during the fight.

A STOP TO GOLD EXPORTING.

Success of the Plan Believed to be Assured.

An informal meeting of representatives of the foreign exchange bankers' syndicate was held yesterday, and further details of the plan to prevent gold shipments were perfected. Mr. Morgan has expressed his belief that the success of the arrangement is assured. For the next three or four months the foreign exchange business will be so managed that every business man in New-York who has obligations to meet abroad will find ready accommodation at satisfactory rates without the necessity or the temptation of shipping gold.

A report received general credence yesterday that the foreign exchange bankers' syndicate had received assurance from the financial department of the Russian Government that no further purchases of American gold would be made by Russia for some time.

The only withdrawal of gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday was $100,000, for shipment to Canada.

GREAT SUFFERINGS OF FISHERMEN.

Those of Labrador and Newfoundland Living on Seaweed.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 28.—Dr. Grenfell, Superintendent of the British mission to the deep-sea fishermen operating in Labrador, writes to the St. John's papers that the most extreme poverty exists in the northeast portion of Newfoundland and on the coast of Labrador, and that many of the inhabitants are in a starving condition.

Dr. Grenfell, who is a most reliable authority, declares that it is impossible for language to describe the sufferings of the coast residents, who have been without flour, bread, or nourishing food for weeks. He says they have been living upon sea weed and shell fish. The grown people are almost naked, and the children wholly so.

The doctor photographed two entire families in order to preserve a record of the condition in which he found them.

DIED IN A SWIMMING POOL.

An Invalid's Attendant Found His Master's Head Under Water.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., July 28.—W. B. Noble of Washington died in the swimming pool last evening. His family are in Bar Harbor, Me., for the Summer, and Mr. Noble had decided to join them. He had purchased a railroad ticket, and while waiting for the train, decided to go into the pool once more.

Being an invalid under the care of an attendant and physician, Mr. Noble was not easily satisfied, and he sent the attendant into the bathhouse on an errand, while he sat on the steps leading into the pool. When the attendant returned, Mr. Noble's head was bent forward under the water, and he was taken out dead.

Ex-Senator McPherson of New-Jersey, who is stopping at the Hotel Glenwood, took charge of the body, and will await advices from the family.

OUT OF MONEY, HE SHOT HIMSELF.

Hanson L. Withers, Jr., a Young Society Man, Tried to Die.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Hanson L. Withers, Jr., twenty-eight years old, a prominent young society man of Philadelphia, shot himself through the head at the Mount Vernon Hotel to-day. He is in a critical condition.

Withers has been in this city several weeks, the guest of his friend, Walter B. Pierce. The two roomed together at the hotel. Pierce says that Withers was very much depressed because of business troubles. He sat up until late last night reading and answering letters.

It is supposed that melancholia, caused by financial embarrassment, caused him to fire the shot that may cause his death. Withers's father and sister are said to be in Paris.

THROWN TWENTY FEET HEAD FIRST

Edwin Josselin, an Iron Founder, Killed in a Runaway.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 28.—Edwin Josselin, an iron founder and one of the foremost business men of this city, was fatally injured this morning.

He was in the Atlantic Mill yard and started to drive out. An elevated railroad track runs alongside the roadway. Mr. Josselin's horse became frightened by the noise of the machinery in the mill and started to run.

One of the wagon wheels struck a pier of the elevated road, and Mr. Josselin was thrown forward and landed head first on a pile of rocks about twenty feet in front of the carriage.

Recommend Henry Bier's Pardon.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 28.—The Board of Pardons decided at its meeting to-day to recommend to the Governor the pardon of Henry Bier, the well-known broker who was convicted of perjury, but not sentenced, in connection with the sale of the street railway franchise. Bier's case has attracted widespread attention not only on account of his wealth and business standing, but because of the extraordinary corruption exposed in connection with his purchase for other parties of the street railway.

Bicycle Thief Sent to Jail.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 28.—George De Witt, a well-known bicycle thief, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary to-day by Judge Kellogg. De Witt stole eight wheels, one from each of the following places: New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Bayonne, Yonkers, Newburg, and Poughkeepsie.

Run Over by a Grocery Wagon.

William O'Brien, seven years old, of 183 North Third Street, Brooklyn, was run over at Driggs Avenue and Fillmore Place last evening by a grocery wagon driven by Herman Eckhardt, and his skull and thigh were fractured. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, where his condition was reported as critical.

Kilauea Again in Eruption.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The correspondent of The United Press in Honolulu, writing under date of the 21st inst., says the volcano at Kilauea renewed its activity during the night of July 11, and is more brilliant than ever before. The lake of liquid lava is already 200 feet in diameter.

Busy Day for the President.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 28.—Official and personal correspondence kept the President busy at Gray Gables to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Dr. John Dale Dillon, aged forty years, during a fit of mental aberration yesterday, committed suicide by plunging from a three story window at his home, Fifth and Powell Streets, Philadelphia. He died from his injuries fifteen minutes after admission to a hospital. The doctor enjoyed a prosperous practice, and no cause for the suicide is known, except that he became suddenly insane. He had been acting strangely for several days.

—George Young shot and killed Nettie Godfrey at the latter's house on Federal Street, Portland, Me., yesterday, and then shot himself. Both died instantly. The Godfrey woman kept a disreputable house, and Young lived with her. They had been quarreling for two or three days, and the shooting was the result of rum and jealousy.

—James F. Digney of Jamaica Plain, Mass., a passenger on the Fall River steamboat train, jumped from the cars at the Heath Street crossing, just outside of Boston, yesterday. The train was immediately stopped, and the man was found to be fatally injured. He died before reaching the city. No cause for the act is known.

—The Walker & Pratt Foundry, at Watertown, Mass., started up yesterday on full time and with all hands. The plant has been shut down since July 3. Steady work is expected for the Fall and Winter.

AT BUFFALO AND SEPT. 16

PLACE AND TIME FOR THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Decision Reached by the Committee, Sixteen Votes Being in Favor of Syracuse—No Effort Whatever Made Looking to an Indorsement of Bryan—What Committeemen Say as to the Feeling Respecting the Chicago Ticket.

The Democratic State Convention will be held in Music Hall, Buffalo, Sept. 16. That was decided yesterday by the Democratic State Committee when it met in the Hoffman House, this city. That was all the committee decided. The shift from Saratoga to Buffalo had been made over night. The leaders said at midnight Monday that the convention would certainly be in Saratoga.

When John Cunneen, one of the Erie County committeemen and a former law partner of William F. Sheehan, arrived with a few other Buffalo men, however, they at once began a crusade to get the convention for Buffalo. They argued that it had been practically promised to Buffalo when Saratoga had been selected as the place for the June convention. They said also that it might help the party politically to hold its convention in Erie County, and that going to Saratoga could have no political effect whatever.

Senator Hill, who made Room 164 in the Hoffman House his headquarters yesterday morning and during the brief meeting of the committee, was not set in his belief that Saratoga should be chosen, and ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan was anxious that the convention should go to Buffalo. Chairman Hinkley was willing that it should go where it would do the most good.

The discussion on this point among the leaders delayed the calling of the State Committee to order from noon, as provided for in the call, until 1:15 P. M.

As indicated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, the committee confined itself wholly to the business for which it was called together—that is, the fixing of a date and place for the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. There was no effort on the part of any member of the committee who favors the Chicago ticket to get the State Committee to indorse it or to commit itself in any way. Even Sulzer was silent. Senator Hill's views in this respect were carried out to the letter. The whole question was left for the determination of the State Convention.

If any hot-headed member of the committee had sought to introduce a resolution in favor of Bryan and Sewall, his resolution would have been promptly met by a resolution which had been prepared by A. Augustus Healy and Stephen P. Sturges of Kings County, who are the members of the committee who were selected in 1895 by the Shepard Democracy. Their resolution specifically repudiated the Chicago ticket, because it did not represent sound Democratic principles.

They discussed this resolution with Senator Hill prior to the meeting and decided with him that they should not offer it unless a resolution indorsing Bryan and Sewall was offered. Senator Hill had been assured that no resolution to indorse the Chicago ticket would be presented, and when that was found to be the case Messrs. Healy and Sturges did not offer theirs.

Chairman James W. Hinkley called the meeting to order in the ballroom of the Hoffman House. Charles R. De Freest was Secretary. A very large proportion of the members of the committee were present personally, and those who were absent were represented by proxies, as shown by the following list:

1—PERRY BELMONT.
2—JOHN H. SUTPHIN.
3—JOHN J. P. FAGAN.
4—T. R. MAXFIELD.
5—JOHN J. WALSH, represented by BERNARD J. YORK.
6—JOHN W. WEBER, represented by ANDREW MCLEAN.
7—THOMAS F. MAGNER, represented by JAMES H. HOLMES.
8—A. AUGUSTUS HEALY.
9—STEPHEN P. STURGES.
10—NICHOLAS T. BROWN, represented by FRANK J. O'CONNOR.
11—WILLIAM SOHMER.
12—WILLIAM SULZER.
13—THOMAS F. GRADY.
14—CHARLES F. MURPHY.
15—JAMES J. MARTIN
16—JOHN C. SHEEHAN.
17—HUGH J. GRANT.
18—THOMAS J. DUNN.
19—THOMAS F. GILROY, represented by ANDREW J. WHITE.
20—LAWRENCE DELMOUR.
21—HENRY D. PURROY.
22—ANDREW C. FIELDS, represented by CHARLES P. MCCLELLAND.
23—WILLIAM H. CLARK.
24—JAMES W. HINKLEY.
25—CHARLES M. PRESTON.
26—THOMAS KEERY.
27—JAMES H. BROWN, represented by DE WITT CLINTON DOW.
28—A. J. QUACKENBUSH.
29—JOHN BOWE.
30—FRANCIS J. MOLLOY.
31—JEREMIAH T. FINCH, represented by GEORGE R. FINCH.
32—THOMAS J. WHITNEY.
33—CLINTON BECKWITH.
34—JAMES H. FLANAGAN, represented by SAMUEL A. BEARDSLEY.
35—WILBUR F. PORTER.
36—JOHN F. GAYNOR.
37—CHARLES N. BULGER.
38—O. U. KELLOGG.
39—CHAUNCEY L. BECKER.
40—GEORGE H. COTTON.
41—CALVIN J. HUSON.
42—JOHN FLANIGAN, represented by WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN.
43—GEORGE F. SLOCUM, represented by JOHN S. BRONK.
44—F. W. SMITH.
45—W. CARYL ELY.
46—FRANK W. BROWN, represented by JOHN UNDERHILL.
47—JOHN CUNNEEN.
48—JOHN P. SCHATTNER.
49—E. G. S. MILLER.
50—CHARLES H. CORBETT.

As soon as the roll had been called, John Cunneen offered the resolution calling the convention for Sept. 16, in Buffalo. Announcement was made that Music Hall, in that city, which will accommodate 5,000 people, had been secured for Sept. 16 and 17. John F. Gaynor of Fayetteville, who represents the Thirty-sixth Senate District, immediately offered as an amendment that Syracuse be selected as the place for the convention. The amendment was lost in the viva voce vote.

"Don't I get a roll call?" asked Mr. Gaynor.

"Certainly," said Chairman Hinkley.

Mr. Sutphin of the Second Senate District said to ex-Congressman Perry Belmont: "Let us vote against Buffalo. It is too far away for our people."

"All right," said Mr. Belmont.

Mr. De Freest began to call the roll. The question was simply whether Buffalo should be selected.

Mr. Belmont was at the head of the list. He voted "No." Chairman Hinkley looked astonished. He asked Mr. De Freest to call Mr. Belmont's name again. He did so. Mr. Belmont again said "No." Mr. Hinkley again looked surprised. Mr. Sutphin answered next. He got mixed up and voted "Yes." Then Mr. Belmont looked surprised. When the roll call had been completed it was found that 34 had voted for Buffalo and 16 against it. The sixteen negative votes were cast by Messrs. Perry Belmont, A. A. Healy, S. P. Sturges, Charles F. Murphy, A. J. White, A. J. Quackenbush, George R. Finch, Clinton Beckwith, W. F. Porter, John F. Gaynor, C. N. Bulger, O. V. Kellogg, C. L. Becker, George H. Cotton, John J. P. Fagan, and T. R. Maxfield.

The Chairman declared that Buffalo had been selected as the place and Sept. 16 as the date for the State Convention. Proprietor Gregory of the Yates House, in Syra-

cuse, was waiting in the lobby to hear the result. He was disappointed. There were others who were not.

"Well," said Mr. Gaynor, "we did not get the convention in Syracuse, but Mr. Belmont voted with me as against Mr. Hinkley."

Syracuse had not even been thought of by the leaders as the convention city.

The State Committee adjourned about eleven minutes after it convened, to meet at the Iroquois House, in Buffalo, on the evening of Sept. 15.

Ex-Senator McClelland inquired of the Secretary what the effect of the resolution adopted at the last State Convention prohibiting the holding of primaries before the State Convention had been called would be. There are three or four counties in the State, including Westchester, that elected their delegates to the September convention when they elected their delegates to the June convention. Mr. McClelland was told that no objection would be made to the seating of delegates elected prior to yesterday's meeting, unless there was a contest in the district. There is likely to be a contest in Westchester.

The meeting of the State Committee yesterday, it will be noticed, made no change in the situation in this State as to the Chicago ticket. As recommended by Chairman Hinkley, the question of the organization's support or repudiation of the Chicago ticket is left open to the decision of the State Convention. While no opinion was expressed by the State Committee as a whole, various opinions were given to reporters by the individual members. Here are some of the replies from members of the committee on the question, "What should the State Convention do as to the Chicago ticket and platform?"

Perry Belmont—I have already made my position clear. I have nothing further to add now.

A. Augustus Healy—I am opposed to both the Chicago ticket and the platform.

John H. Stuphin—The County Committee in my county has indorsed the ticket. The platform may be acted upon to-day. There is a general disposition to fall into line.

William Sohmer—The majority should rule. I don't care to express any opinion now as to the ticket or the platform.

William Sulzer—I am in favor of the indorsement of both ticket and platform.

Thomas F. Grady—Whatever the majority will conclude in the State Convention I will accept.

Charles F. Murphy—I will stand by the will of the majority. I don't care to pass an opinion as to what the State Committee will do.

James J. Martin—I am with the organization. I have nothing further to say.

John C. Sheehan—I believe in regularity. I favor majority rule. I don't care to say what I believe the convention should do.

Hugh J. Grant—I do not care to add anything at this time to what I have already said upon the subject.

Thomas J. Dunn—I am with the organization every time.

Charles P. McClelland—I am for the Chicago ticket. I don't know where you can get party doctrine unless it is at the party's National Convention. There is considerable silver sentiment in my district.

A. J. Quackenbush of Schenectady—There is some silver sentiment in both parties in my district.

John Bowe of Albany—The sentiment in my district is in favor of the indorsement of the ticket and of the platform. Seventy-five per cent. of the Democrats are in favor of both.

Mayor Mallory of Troy—The State Convention is the body to decide the question. I understand that Senator Murphy is for the ticket, and he is our recognized leader.

Thomas J. Whitney of St. Lawrence County—There is a large silver sentiment in my district. The Democrats are united in favor of the Chicago ticket and platform. I have heard of only a few who are not satisfied. The bolt up my way is in favor of the Democratic ticket, as the Republican farmers are coming out for Bryan and Sewall. Silver leagues have been formed, with large Republican memberships.

Clinton Beckwith of Herkimer—There is considerable silver sentiment in my district. The Democrats will abide by the action of the State Convention.

Lawrence Delmour—When the State Convention meets, it will be time enough to decide on a course of action.

Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica—There is a great deal of sentiment for and against the ticket. The Oneida County Committee will meet to-morrow. Action may be delayed until after the State Convention.

Wilbur F. Porter of Watertown—I am for the ticket and the platform. That is the sentiment of the Democrats of my district.

C. N. Bulger of Oswego—The State Convention should indorse the ticket. I like some parts of the platform, but not all of it. Silver leagues are being formed in my district. One of them, with a large membership, is made up of 80 per cent. of Republicans.

C. L. Becker of Waterloo—Democrats in my district are in line for the ticket and the platform.

C. J. Huson—There is much sentiment for the ticket.

W. Caryl Ely of Niagara—I think that the rank and file of Democrats in my district favor indorsing the ticket.

John Underhill, Wyoming—Democrats generally will support the ticket.

John Cunneen—It is a mistake to say that the Democrats of Erie County have indorsed the ticket. No action will be taken until Bryan accepts. We are waiting. It is my opinion that a third ticket would help to defeat Bryan.

John P. Schattner—Democrats in Erie County usually like to support the regular nominees. This year will be no exception to the rule.

E. G. S. Miller (also of Erie)—We are waiting.

Charles H. Corbett of Sherman—Democrats in my district seem to favor indorsing the ticket.

Stephen P. Sturges of Kings—I am wholly opposed to any indorsement of the ticket or platform.

George H. Cotton of Elmira—Democrats will abide by the action of the State Convention.

Thomas Keery—Sullivan County has already indorsed the ticket. Delaware and Chenango will follow suit.

William H. Clark of Orange County—I shall possibly go fishing on election day.

William F. Sheehan—It is useless to predict what the State Committee will do so far ahead.

John F. Gaynor of Onondaga—Put me down as saying nothing at present.

Charles M. Preston of Kingston—I am personally against free silver.

James W. Hinkley—I don't care to say anything now.

Judge S. S. Taylor of Chemung, one of the visiting statesmen, said that he believed the Bryan ticket would get the great bulk of the party vote in his county.

"There are some Democrats," he said, "who would vote for a third ticket with a gold Democrat upon it, but there are probably not a dozen who would vote for McKinley. I personally know Republican business men who have come out for silver."

County Clerk Henry D. Purroy prepared this interview before the State Committee met. There are, of course, those who will see in it another quiet fling at John C. Sheehan. It concerns mainly the calling of the Tammany Executive Committee for Friday:

"I am so well pleased to see that the oft-promised, oft-deferred meeting of the Executive Committee has at last materialized that I am not at all disposed to criticise. I prefer now to pretend to believe that there has been no real sulking, no hesitation, no delay, and that the 'bluff' of the last three weeks has only been a fiction of imagination. It is plain that this year the people themselves are leading, and the surprised 'leaders' are rubbing their eyes in amazement and beginning to follow.

"At the meeting next Friday I am not in the least inclined to step on any one's corns, and if no one treads on mine I shall try my very best to look innocent and credulous, and to sing in perfect tune in the opening chorus. As to to-day's meeting of the State Committee, I can only say that its sole business is to issue the call for the State Convention, and I suppose it will confine itself strictly to business. If, however, it attempts to furnish any excuse for the sulky plutocrats who recently have been deserting the party for the party's good, there may perhaps be a little fun."

Senator Hill was very well satisfied with the action of the committee. He remained at the Hoffman House, chatting with members of the committee, for some time after the session. He had nothing to say for publication. He left on the 4:30 train for Albany, where he will remain for some days.

The numeral 16 played quite a part in the day's work. Sept. 16 was selected as the date for the convention. There were 16 votes for Syracuse as the convention city. These facts were not lost sight of by the men who made jokes on the 16-to-1 proposition. There was but little talk of Gubernatorial candidates. What there was had to do with the name of John B. Stanchfield of Chemung. Mr. Stanchfield was not in the city. Senator Jacob A. Cantor was at the hotel. He was a candidate until the Chicago Convention did its work. Then he put his boom away.

"I would rather be right than be Governor," he said yesterday.

"Handsome Harry" Again in Trouble.

Harry Phillips, alias Harry Bebro, alias "Handsome Harry," who was extradited from Boston on July 11 on a charge of defrauding Mrs. Frances Hoffman, a boarding-house keeper, out of $94, was yesterday taken to the Court of General Sessions, and was released in $1,500 bail. He was immediately rearrested by Deputy Sheriff Walgering on a body execution in a judgment rendered against him in the Supreme Court a year ago in favor of Tudor and Angel Myers for $3,500. In the trial in the Supreme Court the evidence was that Phillips had obtained $3,500 worth of diamonds from the Messrs. Myers on commission, and had never made any return.

SHOT BY BROTHER-IN-LAW

LEHMAIER BROKE IN THE DOOR OF HIS WIFE'S ROOM.

Mrs. Lehmaier's Brother, Who Was with Her to Protect Her from Her Husband, Had Given Warning that He Would Shoot—Three Bullets Took Effect—Had Often Threatened His Wife and Had Been Summoned to Court.

Michael Louis Lehmaier, an advertising agent, was shot just before dawn yesterday, by his brother-in-law, Charles Alexander Johnson, a silver plater of 20 Beach Street.

The shooting took place at 49 West Thirty-fifth Street, a boarding house, and was the culmination of a series of domestic troubles between Lehmaier and his wife, who was Eva Orina Johnson. Their infelicity was due to Lehmaier's neediness, eccentricities, and addiction to morphine, and to incompatibility of temperament.

Mrs. Lehmaier went to the police courts several times, and the shooting was precipitated by a summons which directed her husband to appear at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. It was served on him by his brother-in-law. Lehmaier became furious, and to protect his sister, Johnson remained with her behind a locked door Monday night. At 3 A. M. yesterday Lehmaier broke down the door, and Johnson fired five shots from a revolver, three of which struck the intruder.

Mr. Lehmaier comes of an honorable family and is a man of education. His father was Dr. Louis Lehmaier, who died in 1862, and of living relatives he has several of mark, among them James S. Lehmaier, ex-Commissioner of Accounts of this city.

Born in 1851, Michael grew up to be a stalwart young man and married an estimable young woman of Chicago, who died five years ago. His future and health, say his relatives who have not recently been on good terms with him, were marred eighteen years ago by a stomach disease which almost brought him to the grave. He weighed 197 pounds when attacked, and when he was out of danger he had lost 94 pounds.

When he was able to be moved he was taken to the Dansville Sanitarium, and remained there two years. He never entirely recovered his health, although he was for years under the care of Dr. Alonzo Clark, Dr. Austin Flint, and other famous physicians. It is believed that his illness brought about neurotic trouble and insomnia, to relieve which he had recourse to opiates. At any rate, at the time he was shot he was confessedly a victim of the morphine habit.

In recent years Mr. Lehmaier while doing business as a theatrical advertising agent—he last had desk room with J. T. Cowdery in Room 12A of the Broadway Theatre Building—developed many eccentricities and self-will. His estrangement from his relatives was entire, when Feb. 22 last he was married by the Rev. Dr. Houghton of the Church of the Transfiguration to Eva Orina Johnson, widow of Charles Johnson.

Mrs. Johnson was the daughter of Daniel Eli Johnson of Canton, Miss., who was an officer in the Confederate service. Her husband died several years ago, leaving her with a boy now sixteen years old. She recently kept a boarding house at 156 West Thirty-fourth Street, and up to the time of his second marriage, Lehmaier lived with his widowed mother, Henrietta, at 106 East Eighty-first Street. To Dr. Houghton Mrs. Johnson stated her age to be twenty-nine, an error of at least six years.

At the time the bride's brother, Charles Alexander Johnson, was doing business as a silver plater at 20 Beach Street, and had been in the neighborhood for a dozen years. He lived in the rear of his workshop and prospered. His reputation is excellent, his only detriment being occasional indulgence in liquor.

At the time of this marriage Lehmaier was needy and without prospect of doing any business of importance. His wife had a little money, and a valuable outfit of furniture in her boarding house, and their first serious dispute is said to have come from her refusal to part with her means or to dispose of her furniture. After much bickering and exhibition of violent temper by Lehmaier, they moved to 49 West Thirty-fifth Street.

Here Mrs. Lehmaier asserted herself, and demanded that her husband contribute to the support of the establishment, and, obtaining no assurance that this would be done, she summoned him to the Jefferson Market Police Court on a complaint of nonsupport. This was in May. The case was withdrawn, but on Mrs. Lehmaier's insistence her husband went to live in West Forty-fifth Street, she continuing at 49 West Thirty-fifth Street.

Lehmaier appeared to be much disturbed over the separation, and talked about it with his brother-in-law, who yesterday shot him. Johnson pleaded with his sister, and a month ago she consented to receive her husband back. They quarrelled the second day of his return, and he maltreated and frightened her.

Mrs. Lehmaier called on Capt. Chapman of the Nineteenth Precinct July 1, and asked advice. She said that her husband's demeanor and constant and awful threats had brought her to dread him, and she feared that some day, in a paroxysm of rage, he would kill her. She wanted him put under restraint that night. The Captain declined to arrest Lehmaier, but, to give the wife courage and pacify her, he sent her home with a policeman in uniform, telling her to appeal to a Police Magistrate the next day. While with her escort Mrs. Lehmaier encountered her husband, who had divined her errand and was prowling in the neighborhood of their home, but he slunk away, and Mrs. Lehmaier went into the house.

The policeman had been instructed to remain within hail all night, and just after dawn he heard a confused outcry and a woman's shrieks, and, as he ran, the noise of a heavy fall. He found Mrs. Lehmaier clad in her night robe on the roof of an extension building, to which she had jumped from a third-story window. She was hysterical from apprehension and severely bruised. She said that she had been menaced by her husband to a point where she believed her life was in danger, and she leaped.

Lehmaier was caught in the act of jumping from the window from which his wife sprang, and he was locked up. At the Jefferson Market Police Court he was held on a charge of disorderly conduct and was sent to the court prison in default of $1,000 bail.

Here he tried to end his life by cutting blood vessels of his wrists with the broken crystal of his watch. He did himself little harm, and after passing two days at Bellevue Hospital went home. His case came up at the Court of Special Sessions last week, when there was another scene. While the complaint was being tried Mrs. Lehmaier shrieked and said that her husband intended to murder her with a knife he had concealed in his sleeve. He was searched, no weapon was found, and the complaint was dismissed. The couple went back to the West Thirty-fifth Street boarding house and appeared to be on good terms for a day or two.

Mrs. Lehmaier went excitedly to her brother Charles's workshop Monday afternoon, and said that her husband had acted more outrageously than ever, and that she must again claim the protection of the law. Her brother went with her to Magistrate Deuel, who declined to grant a warrant, but issued a summons returnable yesterday morning. This was served on Lehmaier by Johnson, who went with his sister.

On receiving the mandate Lehmaier had a fit of rage, and ordered Johnson from the house. He said he proposed to remain with his sister as long as there was any danger of violence to her, and for several hours the boarding house was kept in an uproar by the furious conduct of Lehmaier, who abused his wife and brother-in-law, and made every kind of threat. Finally at 11 o'clock Mrs. Lehmaier went to a room with her brother, who locked the door and prepared for a night's vigil, while his sister rested. Lehmaier went to another room, and for four hours there was no sign of him.

Suddenly, at 3 o'clock, he rushed from his room and thundered on the door occupied by Johnson and his sister and demanded admission, raving incoherently about his wife being locked in with a man who said he was her brother. Johnson warned Lehmaier not to force an entrance, as he was armed, and said he would shoot if the door was burst in. Lehmaier at first replied querulously that he needed sleeping powders that were there, and an instant later, exerting all his strength, he threw himself against the door with such force as to burst the bolt of the lock and sweep away the barrier between him and those on whom he planned to wreak revenge.

At that moment Mrs. Lehmaier, who had risen, threw herself behind her brother, grasping his coat and shrieking, and occupants of the house were leaving their rooms for the corridors in a tumult. There was a gas jet lit in the room occupied by Mrs. Lehmaier and Johnson, and a faint light in the hall outside, but Johnson fired five shots at random as fast as he could manipulate the revolver.

The shots were fired both as Lehmaier advanced and retreated, as he was shot in the left buttock. Two bullets went wild and lodged in woodwork. The first shot fired no doubt took effect. When a policeman came, Lehmaier was on the floor of the room which he invaded, writhing and calling for something to allay the pain he was suffering. Johnson stood by, pistol in hand, shielding his sister, who was in violent hysterics, on a lounge.

Johnson, who acknowledged that he had shot his brother-in-law in self-defense, was placed under arrest with Mrs. Lehmaier. Lehmaier was taken to the New-York Hospital. He refused absolutely to submit to an operation, and clamored for his own physician and stimulants, but morphine was injected hypodermically, and he became calmer.

Coroner Fitzpatrick found him conscious but weaker, and he made this ante-mortem declaration:

My wife Eva and I had a quarrel. An alleged brother of my wife named Charles Alexander Johnson of 20 Beach Street was in the room with her at 3 A. M. I wanted to get a sleeping powder out of the room, but she had the door locked. I told her I would not permit any man to occupy the room with her at night. I then broke in the door, and the alleged brother began shooting at me. He fired three or four shots. Three of them struck me. I ran to the window and called for the police. The police responded to my call, and I was brought here in an ambulance.

An hour after this Lehmaier told the attending physicians that he felt he was "going down hill," but he would not consent to the operation of laparotomy until 6 o'clock, and it was performed shortly after. The patient rallied from it, and while at 10 o'clock the surgeon said that no prediction on the outcome of the case should be made, there was no danger of sudden death.

Johnson and his sister were arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and the woman was discharged. Johnson was held without bail to await the result of the injuries he admitted he had inflicted. His contention that he fired in self-defense was maintained. Neither he nor his sister would talk to newspaper men. As soon as Mrs. Lehmaier was free, she went, at her brother's request, to his workshop, and afterward saw a member of the law firm of Friend, House & Grossman, but did not formally retain them. Late last night she was prostrated, and in the care of a physician, who directed that no one should be permitted to talk to her.

The doubt cast by Lehmaier on the relations of his wife and Johnson is scouted in every quarter. The best of authority at the house where Johnson has his workshop said that Johnson's mother for a long time lived with him there, and spoke of him and Mrs. Johnson as her son and daughter, and they of each other as brother and sister. When, in 1893, Mrs. Johnson, Sr., fell sick, Mrs. Johnson, Jr., took her up town to her boarding house, where she died.

Daniel Eli Johnson, Mrs. Lehmaier's father, is said to have died in a Union prison shortly after the close of the war of the rebellion.

The only member of Lehmaier's family who called at the New-York Hospital yesterday was a distant relative, who would not discuss the happening, except to say that it was a blot on an honorable name.

MRS. GUBA HELD THE BURGLAR.

She Is Hailed as a Heroine by West 114th Street People.

Mrs. Kate Thyne, who lives on the third floor of 315 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, found a burly burglar in her apartments, when she returned from market yesterday morning, ransacking a bureau in which she had valuable jewelry. She screamed for help, and the burglar made his way through the rear window and down the fire escape.

Mrs. Thyne kept on screaming out of the rear window. Mrs. Bertha Guba, who occupies apartments on the first floor, and is slight of build, but athletic and courageous, seized the burglar as he dropped to the ground, and held him firmly, despite his struggles, until the arrival of Policeman Brown of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

The prisoner described himself as Michael Brown, a painter, twenty-one years old, living at the Germania Hotel, in the Bowery. He was searched, and on his person were found articles of jewelry valued at $100 stolen from the bureau in Mrs. Thyne's apartments. Brown was taken before Magistrate Wenworth, at the Harlem Police Court, in the afternoon, and was held in $1,000 bail for trial. Mrs. Thyne found that her apartments had been thoroughly ransacked. Mrs. Guba's neighbors consider her a heroine.

SAFES ROBBED OF JEWELRY.

Borfinger Brothers Miss Valuables from Their Place of Business.

It was learned yesterday that the store of Gustav P. Borfinger, at 140 East Forty-second Street, had been entered on the night of July 22, and two safes rifled of about $900 worth of jewelry.

Mr. Borfinger is a sign painter, and with him is his brother, Eugene A. Borfinger, who is an expert bicycle rider. He has won numerous medals, and has been voted the champion of the Riverside Wheelmen. Eugene had acquired a large number of trophies, watches, diamond rings, &c., which, as an amateur, he was not permitted to sell, and they all went to the burglar.

The Borfinger brothers have not been in the habit of locking their safes. They keep, for the most part, only books and papers in them, and so have been accustomed simply to slide the bolts and to leave the combination so that a single twirl of the knob would release the bolts.

When Gustav P. Borfinger went away on a vacation Wednesday of last week he put all his jewelry in one of the safes. His brother did the same with his racing trophies. They never thought to lock the safes, but left them in their usual condition.

The safes were found Thursday morning to have been opened. The inner compartments, which held the jewelry, had been smashed with hammers, and the jewelry was gone. The losses include a diamond ring, valued at $25; a diamond stud, $95; gold chain, $30; four2 gold scarf pins, $24; gold wedding ring, $7; gold ring, $4; gold Howard watch, $125; diamond Tiffany set ring, $25; diamond Tiffany set ring, $35; diamond Tiffany set ring, $60; gold hunting case watch, $100; Roman gold watch, $100; gold smooth case watch, $30; gold heavy case watch, $50; gold chain and locket, $25, and gold stud, $6.

The Borfingers think that one of their employes was the thief, but say they have no idea which one. Detectives of the Central Office and from the East Thirty-fifth Street Station have been at work on the case, but have made no arrests.

Indiana's Men Find a Body.

The sailors of the battleship Indiana, which is lying off Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday picked up a body as it was floating past their ship on the ebb tide. The body was nude. It was that of a man about 5 feet 9 inches tall, and weighed about 155 pounds. The body was taken to Oate's morgue, at Stapleton.

Chinamen Come Here from Cuba.

Thirty Chinamen arrived from Cuba yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Saratoga. Twenty-four of them were detained at Hoffman Island to await the limit of five days out from Havana, not being provided with acclimatization papers.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Greenwich Packing Company of New-York City, to pack olives and manufacture grocers' specialties. Directors—John J. Quinn, Frank Wiederhold, and William F. Quinn of New-York City.

—The H. P. Witherstine Publishing Company of Herkimer, to publish a weekly newspaper; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. P. Witherstine, C. C. Witherstine, and Clinton Beckwith of Herkimer County.

—The George Irish Paper Company, to manufacture coarse and fine paper and paper articles in Buffalo; capital, $75,000. Directors—George Irish, Henry G. Drummer, and William C. Fitch of Buffalo.

—The Wayne County Fence Company of Newark, to deal in hedge and wire fences; capital, $10,000. Directors—Joseph Gilbert, F. M. Phelps, and C. G. Monroe of Newark, and others.

—The Waldor Burr Manufacturing Company of Yonkers, to manufacture novelties; capital, $3,000. Directors—Daniel A. Doran, John J. Walsh, and N. M. Burr of Yonkers.

Colorado Springs Mining Quotations.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 28.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alamo	.04	.04
Anaconda	.56	.56
Argentum	.52½	.53
Blue Bell	.04½	.04¼
Consolidated	.12¼	.12¼
Gibson	.54	.56
Golden Fleece	1.00	.95
Isabella	.54½	.54½
Jefferson	.16¾	.16¾
Mount Rosa	.12½	.12½
Pharmacist	.08¾	.09¼
Portland	1.40	1.40
Union	.32¾	.34
Work	.09½	.09¼

SHE WON AND FAINTED

MISS ROOS, A LONG BRANCH BELLE, INSENSIBLE FOR HOURS.

Took Part in a Bicycle Race for West End Hotel Young Women and the Exertion Was Too Much for Her—Young Man Dressed as a Girl Rode and Deceived Them All—Judge Stiner Knocked Down by a Wheelman.

LONG BRANCH, July 28.—Some excitement was caused around the West End Hotel today over a bicycle race which was arranged for the women riders of the hotel. It was termed the "Rosenham Handicap," for which there were four prizes offered.

The first was a handsome gold enameled belt to the winner, a handsome gold smelling bottle for the one coming in second, and a heavy silver tray for the one coming in third—the booby prize, a handsome lorgnette chain, for the rider coming in last.

The judges were Judge T. Stiner, C. S. Furst, Ben Wise, Henry Strauss, and Jacob Seligman. The entries were: Miss Hattie Weil, Miss Adelaide Rich, Miss Grace Frank, Miss Josie Schwartz, Miss Irene Hilburn, Miss F. Price, Miss G. Hausman, Miss Estelle Hammerstein, Miss M. Karn, and Miss Jessie Hern, and an unknown.

The course was a distance of about one and three-quarter miles, extending from the flagpole in front of the West End Hotel up Ocean Avenue to the Atlantic Hotel, and back to the flagpole. A large crowd gathered. The racers, with the judges, assembled around the big flagpole at 11:15 A. M., but by that time scratches were made in the entries, which dwindled to seven. They were the Misses Jeannette Weil, Hattie Weil, Flossie Baum, Flora Roos, Leonora Foss, Estelle Hammerstein, and the unknown.

The judges cleared the vehicles off the avenue, and the riders lined up, each with a male attendant at her side to assist in the start. The words "Get ready" were given, and then a pistol shot fired, and off they went. It was a bad start, and Judge Stiner called them back. A second start was made, which was a good one, with Miss Roos in the lead, followed by Miss Jeannette Weil second, with Miss Hammerstein third, and the unknown last. All rode under difficulties, as the avenue had many vehicles and other bike riders upon it the whole length of the route, and it caused the young women considerable annoyance, as they had to go around those they met.

One accident happened on the way. Miss Roos was fouled by Miss Jeannette Weil, who accidentally ran into Miss Roos and knocked her off her wheel. She was leading at the time. This gave a good lead to Miss Weil, who was shortly afterward overtaken by the unknown, who proved to be a joker named Willie Friedman, who was Jeannette Weil second, fifteen feet behind

Friedman crossed the line first, with Miss Jeannette Wiel second, fifteen feet behind, Miss Roos third, Miss Hattie Weil fourth, and Miss Foss fifth.

The sun was beating hot upon the avenue, and the riders in the race suffered intensely, so much so that several of them were almost exhausted at the finish. Before Miss Roos could dismount from her wheel she fell headlong off it upon the hotel lawn and fainted. A doctor came. It was feared that the girl was dying. She was insensible for several hours.

The joker of course was disqualified by the judges, and this brought Miss Jeannette Weil, who was the youngest and smallest rider in the race, as the winner, Miss Flora Roos second, Miss Hattie Weil third, and Miss Leonora Foss fourth.

The winner made the distance in 6:30.

Judge Steiner, shortly before the riders were in the homestretch, was standing on Ocean Avenue. A wheelman came along at a good speed and ran into him, sending him down upon the hard gravel road head first. He was not much hurt.

The latest arrivals at the West End Hotel are Mrs. W. T. Hanse, J. W. Tholan, Maurice Aron, Miss Daisy and Matie Aron, Mrs. F. Kraus, T. T. Keith, J. B. Smith, J. H. Donnelly, Sanford Merrill and wife, E. H. Muldauer, Mrs. D. Johnson, E. Blemental of New-York, Miss Pauline Kraus, J. B. Breece, and M. Hughitt, Jr., Chicago, Ill.; Edgar J. Phillips and wife, Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Hicks, Michigan; Angelo Meyers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Peter Casey, Peoria, Ill.

HOTEL THIEF RICHARDS CAUGHT.

He Waked the Occupants of a Room in the Marlborough Monday Night.

One of the best-known hotel sneak thieves in the country was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday under the name of Philip Heath. He said that he was sixty-one years old, and gave his address as the Marlborough Hotel, at which place he was arrested. The complainant against him was George S. Dayton, a civil engineer, living in the Alpine flats, at 55 West Thirty-third Street.

Mrs. Dayton, who has been spending the Summer out of the city, returned for a few days last Sunday, and with her husband went to the Hotel Marlborough. Heath registered at the hotel from Louisville Sunday and was assigned to a room on the same floor with Mr. and Mrs. Dayton.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Dayton was awakened by a jingling of the keys in the pockets of her husband's trousers, and hurriedly awakened her husband. Heath, attired only in an undershirt and a pair of trousers, was running out of the room. Mr. Dayton chased Heath into his room and demanded to know what Heath meant by coming into his room. Dayton called Night Clerk F. S. Williard, who summoned Policeman Carey to arrest Heath.

Heath was taken to Headquarters and was there recognized as one of the best professional thieves in the country. His right name, according to the Rogues' Gallery, is Samuel W. Richards, alias Roxy McKernan, and he has a long record of convictions. Those the police know of are as follows:

On December 28, 1886, he was arrested in Cincinnati for shooting at a man who had caught him robbing his room in a hotel in that city, and for that crime he was sentenced to four years in the State Penitentiary in Columbus. In 1891 he was arrested for a similar offense in Memphis, Tenn., and was sentenced to eight years. How he escaped serving the full sentence is not known. He was arrested in this city April 2, 1895, while robbing a room in the Astor House, and for this was sentenced to nine months in the penitentiary. He served this time.

In court Magistrate Deuel was told that the Marlborough Hotel people had learned that on April 11 Heath stopped at their house under the name of N. Simons, and that on April 13 a robbery had occurred at the hotel. On that same day "Simons" disappeared, and when Heath was arrested at the hotel he was recognized as Simons. Heath was held in $1,500 for trial.

Three New Animals for the Park.

Three new animals were yesterday received at the Central Park Menagerie. The first was a macaw, from Para, Brazil, a gift from W. M. Ivins, Jr., of 123 West Eighty-sixth Street, and the second was a South American anteater, presented by a resident of Narragansett, R. I.

The third was a capuchin monkey, presented by Dr. Wynkoop of 128 Madison Avenue. The monkey was born in captivity five years ago, and was a pet in the doctor's family. Prof. Garner, who often visits the monkeys in the menagerie, took a great fancy to this capuchin, which was put into a cage already occupied by another monkey of its kind.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The Adjutant General of the army announces the following assignments: Additional Second Lieut. Robert M. Brookfield, First Infantry, to the vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Second Infantry, July 10, 1896, vice Bookmiller promoted; additional Second Lieut. Frank H. Whitman, Seventh Infantry, to the vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Second Infantry, July 10, 1896, vice Piper, promoted.

—The following transfers in the Fifteenth Infantry are made: Capt. George F. Cooke, from Company I to Company E; Capt. David D. Mitchell, from Company E to Company I; First Lieut. Charles G. French, from Company K to Company D; First Lieut. Alexander R. Piper, from Company D to Company K.

Navy.

—Passed Assistant Engineer A. Moritz has been ordered to the New-York Navy Yard.

All

Diseases originating in impure blood yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils, humors, etc.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.

HAVING A BAD EFFECT.

Mr. Jeroloman Criticises the Plan for a Borough System.

Acting Mayor Jeroloman said yesterday that the draft of the first five chapters of the proposed new charter for the Greater New-York was already having a bad effect upon the financial standing of New-York. It has already, he thinks, interfered with the sale of the city's bonds. He said investors are afraid to buy bonds because they fear the result of the proposed borough system, that the charter proposes to make a Czar of the Mayor, and that the proposition for the greater city is bad in itself.

"The result of the borough system," he said, "will be to create strife among the borough boards, and each will seek an advantage over the other and demand privileges to the exclusion of its sister boroughs. The creation of a House of Lords and a House of Commons is bad, and the 'five-sixths' clause, making it necessary to repass all vetoed legislation, is the worst feature of the thing. It gives to the Mayor a power only equaled by a Czar, and makes the will of the minority the will of the people instead of the majority."

Mr. Jeroloman added that when the Greater New-York measure was up for discussion, bankers, industrial organizations, and investors in city bonds generally opposed the proposition as being provocative of distrust on the part of those who formerly bought the city's bonds, because it eventually would load the city down with the debts of the annexed territories without it receiving any benefits.

"The silver craze," he said, "undoubtedly plays no small part in this situation, because it makes investors timid of the result of the white-metal craze."

CHAPTER SIX OF THE CHARTER.

It Will Be Placed Before the Public When Finished.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 28.—The Sub-Committee on Draft of the Greater New-York Commission is now busy drafting Chapter 6 of the new charter for Greater New-York. This chapter deals with finance, and Commissioner De Witt says that it will probably be given to the press to-morrow.

He says that the commission has finished about one-sixth of what the total charter will amount to. After the Sub-Committee on Draft finishes a rough draft of the charter, it will be presented to the whole Committee on Draft at a meeting to be held in New-York Sept. 15.

After that meeting, the Committee on Draft will present the proposed charter to the commission at a meeting to be held in New-York City in October. He said that in the meantime, as each chapter is finished, it will be given out for publication, and that it will also be sent to each member of the commission, so that when a meeting of that body is held in October, all the members will be conversant with the work of the Committee on Draft.

JERSEY CITY'S CHILD TRAP.

Charles Monk Drowned in Four Feet of Water in an Open Pit.

Charles Monk, three years old, of 173 Baldwin Avenue, Jersey City, was found drowned at 6 o'clock yesterday morning in a quarry pit containing four feet of water, at Baldwin Avenue and Newkirk Street, near his home. The child went out to play in vacant lots Monday afternoon with some children. When the storm began, the children started to go home.

The boy, bewildered by the heavy rain, and frightened by the thunder and lightning, lost his way, strayed to the quarry, fell into the pit, and was drowned. His parents hunted for him at the homes of his companions until 10 o'clock P. M., and then notified the police. Policemen were sent out to look for him at daylight, and he was found in the pit.

Irene Buckridge fell into the same pit last March. There were then twelve feet of water in it. Her screams were heard by Policeman William Johnson, who jumped into the pit and saved her life. The Street and Water Board will now be asked to have the pit filled in.

DROWNED IN THE HUDSON RIVER.

John Donovan Sinks While Swimming with a Party of Friends.

John Donovan, twenty-two years old, a clerk who lived with his brother-in-law, James Lynch, over the latter's saloon, at 615 Amsterdam Avenue, was drowned while swimming in the Hudson River near the foot of West Eighty-fifth Street, at 11:30 yesterday morning.

Donovan, in company with George Donnelly of 271 Hudson Street, Charles Decker of 497 Canal Street, and John Kierney of 6 Beach Street, went in bathing from a bathhouse on the river banks near Eighty-sixth Street, kept by "Big" Tom Walsh. After remaining in the water for an hour they climbed upon a float and lay in the sun to dry. Half an hour later Donovan, who was a good swimmer, said: "Let's take another dip, just for luck."

The others assented, and they dived. Donovan did not reappear, and the others remarked that he was taking a long dive. Finally he appeared on the surface a long distance out, waved his arms feebly, and then sank.

It is supposed that Donovan was seized with cramps and was drowned in consequence. His body has not been recovered.

Watching for an Eloping Couple.

The German Consul General, Dr. August Feigel, yesterday requested Deputy Commissioner of Immigration McSweeny to detain a man and woman, who are expected to arrive on the Lahn, due to-day. The man is Joseph Hamphl, thirty-six years old, who has a wife and three children at Zittau, Germany. His companion is Lena Unger, sixteen years old, whom Hamphl induced to elope with him. Their flight was made known to the Consul General by a cablegram from the Chief of Police at Zittau. Hamphl is said to be the son of a wealthy banker in Bremen.

Third Avenue Air Motor Car.

It is probable that one of the new compressed air motor cars constructed in Rome, N. Y., for the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street branch of the Third Avenue surface railroad, will be tested privately very late to-night or early to-morrow morning. It is desired to try the car on a clear track, in order that its capability to make the switches and round the curves may be tested with the minimum of danger. If the experimental car works all right, two or three of the new motors will be put into operation on the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street line.

Shipments of Silver To-day.

On the steamship New-York, which leaves this port for Europe to-day, there will be 300,000 ounces of silver in two shipments, as follows: Two hundred and fifty thousand ounces by J. & W. Seligman & Co. and 50,000 ounces by Handy & Harman. Advices from the Pacific coast are that shipments of silver from San Francisco direct to Hongkong and Yokohama have been renewed on an extensive scale. Silver bars of an aggregate weight of 650,000 ounces were sent out last week.

The New-York Leaves the Navy Yard.

The cruiser New-York, flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, left the navy yard yesterday, and joined the naval vessels at anchor off Tompkinsville, the rendezvous of the fleet until the sea drill, which will commence next month.

For Indigestion
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. L. D. BIEBER, Phillipsburg, N. J., says: "It is an excellent remedy for indigestion, and when diluted with water, a pleasant beverage." **

O'BRIENITES FOR BRYAN

THEY DENOUNCE "GOLD BUGS" AND RATIFY THE TICKET.

Mrs. Jennings Gives a Sample of Her Financial Views and Asks Her Hearers to Save the Country Though They Perish in the Attempt—A Silver Dollar Declared to be Just as Good as a Gold or Paper One.

The posters announcing the mass meeting at Murray Hill Lyceum last evening under the auspices of the Young Democracy of the City and County of New-York to ratify the candidates nominated at Chicago—and the band—attracted a fair-sized audience. David Lloyd called the meeting to order, and said that the projectors of the meeting wanted those present to distinctly understand the position they should take in the coming campaign. Judge Murray was to have presided, but he was unavoidably absent, and ex-Senator Francis M. Bixby served in his stead.

Mr. Bixby referred to the stories which the "goldbugs and Shylocks of Wall Street" were circulating about the silver movement. "But the election of Bryan and Sewall means that the rights which the people enjoyed from the time of Washington until 1873 are to be restored," he declared. "All we ask is that you shall give back what you stole from us in 1873. There was no desolation when we had free coinage of silver, but now the sun shines on more empty stomachs than ever before in our history. There is no such thing as a fifty-three-cent dollar. We all know as much can be purchased with it as with gold or paper."

Next the Chairman turned his attention to Tammany Hall, whose members were hesitating as to whether they should be Democrats or traitors.

"Judas Iscariot betrayed his Saviour," he shouted. "Benedict Arnold betrayed his country, and now W. C. Whitney & Co. are trying to betray the Democratic Party."

Resolutions were now in order, and John J. Murphy was the man chosen to present them. They follow:

Resolved, That the Young Democracy of New-York, which, at an early date, contended for the restoration of the right to coin silver as it existed prior to 1873, hereby reaffirm their approval of the platform adopted at the National Democratic Convention held at Chicago July 7, and heartily indorse the nominations of William J. Bryan for President, and Arthur Sewall for Vice President.

Resolved, That we believe it should be the policy of our Government to foster the interests of our own people, and believe that all legislation should embody that sole purpose; the interests of foreign Governments, and the selfish claims of favored classes in our own country, should be subordinated to the just demands of the majority of the people;

Resolved, That we deprecate the clamor of both Wall Street in New-York and Lombard Street in London that our country will be dishonored and our industries prostrated if the Constitutional right to coin silver dollars, of which the people were robbed in 1873, should be restored in the near future. We believe it to be self-evident that the free coinage of silver will develop enterprise, furnish opportunities for labor, and advance the interests of the great body of producers in the land. We regard the cry of "fifty-cent dollars" as conspicuously unjust and unprincipled. A gold dollar, a silver dollar, a paper dollar, bearing the stamp of our Government on its face, will, so long as our Government exists, have equal paying and purchasing power, and one will always be as good as the other.

Resolved, That the New-York delegates empowered to act for the Democratic Party at its convention in Chicago utterly failed to represent the sentiments of the Democratic masses. Their refusal to take part in making nominations was practically betraying a trust. The open defiance of the will of the people on the part of many of the leaders in Tammany Hall by bolting the ticket nominated at the National Convention though perhaps not a public calamity, yet, when coupled with the sullen and speculative attitude of that organization in regard to the party platform and party nominations, shows a condition which deserves public condemnation.

In support of the resolutions Mr. Murphy said that they emanated from the Young Democracy, which believed that in the advocacy of silver it saw the salvation of the party for all time to come. He said the day of leaders was a thing of the past, and now the people proposed to speak.

George Strassner also spoke for the resolutions, which, he said, indorsed a platform conceived in honesty and wisdom, and which, for the first time in thirty years, gave the people an issue to decide at the ballot box. He also paid his respects to Tammany Hall and the "capitalistic press."

William Carson had another resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of five to confer with other organizations and committees in respect to the formation of an Electoral ticket which shall be in full accord with the platform of the Democratic Party and favorable to the candidates nominated at Chicago.

Alexander Del Mar, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Silver Party of New-York, seconded this resolution, and said his party indorsed the Chicago platform and the candidates, and promised aid.

L. J. Munford was the next speaker introduced. Up to this time the band had been rather ignored, and Mr. Munford asked for "The Star Spangled Banner." When the music started, "Jimmy" O'Brien, who had been fanning himself in the back part of the hall, saw his opportunity, and started for the stage.

Dr. Ella A. Jennings was next called from the audience, and she spoke at great length, the greater part of her address being a repetition of the one delivered to the Women's Bryan and Sewall Club last Thursday. She said the women were going into this movement to prevent another revolution.

In conclusion, she said she wanted every man and woman to say: "Though I perish, I will save the country." Then the band played "The New Bully."

"Jimmy" O'Brien was greeted with prolonged cheering when he arose to make the closing speech. He said he believed Mrs. Jennings's speeches in the campaign would drag 25,000 voters off the fence.

"This ain't a fight of Democrats, or a fight of Republicans," he said, "but a fight of honest people against millionaire thieves. Let them run their gold ticket. Then we can see who they are. They're for gold all the time. They have got it, and it belongs to you people."

GAUDAUR WON EASILY.

Rowed Away from His Rivals at the Halifax Carnival Regatta.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 28.—The weather was fine this afternoon for the opening events of the carnival regatta. It was cool and pleasant for the spectators, and the only difficulty for the oarsmen was caused by a pretty stiff wind making the water somewhat rough at the beginning, but it moderated almost to a calm before the last race.

The single-scull contest, the big event, was concluded about 7:30 o'clock. There were seven starters—Gaudaur, Hanlan, Bubear, Durnan, Rogers, Casey, and Lovett. The prizes were $500, $150, and $100. It was a pretty race and sternly fought near the end for second place, but it was an easy victory for the favorite, Jake Gaudaur, who pushed his shell in front at the start and rowed quite leisurely over the three-mile course and finished ahead, apparently without the least discomfort, by more than eight lengths.

On the way down Lovett fouled a buoy and was upset, being picked up by a rowboat. While on the way home, Bubear, who was behind Hanlan, Durnan, and Rogers, and knew that he had no show, rowed away from the course. Gaudaur made the turn several lengths in the lead, with Durnan and Hanlan pretty even, and Rogers close behind them. Durnan finished second, about five feet ahead of Rogers, and the latter only four feet ahead of Hanlan.

Gaudaur's time was 20:25.

The four-oared contest between the Wanderers of Halifax, a crew from St. John, and one from Dartmouth, was expected to be an exciting one, but proved to be a procession, the Wanderers winning with ease and the St. John men coming in far behind the Dartmouth crew.

The race in Labrador whalers, between a crew from the cable steamer Mackay-Bennett, and the Young Edwards crew of Halifax, was won quite easily by the former, but the prize was awarded to the Young Edwards, because the Mackay-Bennett men went the wrong way in getting around the turning point.

The race in men-of-war gigs between three crews from the British warships in port was won by a boat from the Tartar.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Sale of the Northern Pacific Confirmed by the Court.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Judge Seaman, in the United States Court, yesterday, confirmed the sale of the Northern Pacific Road, and ordered that as soon as the deeds were executed, the receivers shall give possession to the purchasers. Judge Seaman sat in the place of Judge Jenkins, as the latter left Friday for the East, whence he will sail for Europe.

While the bids for the parcels were up to the amount specified in the decree of sale—$12,500,000—this sum by no means represents what the new company will have to pay for the property. In addition to the other obligations that are imposed, the purchaser is required to pay to the bondholders of 138 of the general second mortgage bonds the sum of $1,000 for each bond, together with all coupons and interest that may be due; to the holders of 159 of the third mortgage bonds the sum of $650 per bond of $1,000, and then to the holders of 579 of the consolidated mortgage bonds $350 per bond of $1,000. The sum of $250 must be paid to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in trust for the holders of one of the collateral trust notes of the face value of $1,000.

The purchaser must also pay all of the costs and expenses of the sale, together with the compensation of Special Master Carey. Thirty days is the time within which the purchaser must comply with the terms of the sale. Ninety days are allowed for the purchaser to examine the existing contracts and leases and elect which to assume or reject.

Reduced Rates on Corn.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The Western freight agents met yesterday to consider the action of the Chicago Great Western, which has declared a flat rate of 9 cents on corn from Missouri River points to Chicago. It was so hot that they could not get up energy enough to go into the matter very deeply, and it was not acted upon. Yesterday afternoon the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé declared the same rate, and a meeting will be held this morning to consider this action. There has been a proportionate rate of 9 cents in existence for some time, but this was not applied locally, and was only on Atlantic Seaboard shipments. The action of the Santa Fé was not unexpected, as the rate war on corn which has been going on among the Southwestern roads for some time had caused an uneasiness which was sure to be followed by a slashing of Missouri River points. The cut is of 2 cents.

Sale of the Cincinnati Southern.

The election called by the City of Cincinnati for Aug. 3 to decide whether the city shall sell the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad is creating a good deal of interest among railroad men. The representatives of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad and the Southern Railroad have offered a joint bid for the road, which is owned and operated by the City of Cincinnati. If they secure control it will give the Southern a Northern terminus and a lake exit, and will make it one of the most formidable railroad systems in the country, as it is already the largest system in the South. The people of Cincinnati have been taxed to meet the interest on $19,000,000 worth of bonds issued by the road, and as the road is not a particularly good piece of property at present, the feeling seems to be toward its sale.

Southern Rate Cutting Enjoined.

A bill in equity was presented to United States Judge Somonton, in Flat Rock, N. C., last Monday, asking an injunction against the Seaboard Air Line, Southern Railway, and all other roads, enjoining them from continuing rate war. Judge Simonton granted the injunction enjoining the Seaboard Air Line from continuing to operate their cut rate, and enjoining Commissioner Haines and the other roads from putting the 80 per cent. cut into effect, enjoining all cuts of every description, requiring all parties to show cause before him, at Greenville, on the 15th prox., why the injunction should not be made permanent. This stops the rate war until the motion can be heard.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—According to The Seattle Times, a battle royal is in progress between the Northern Pacific, the Canadian Pacific, and the Great Northern Railroad, for the possession of that portion of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern recently sold under foreclosure proceedings, extending from that city to Sumas on the British boundary.

—The Northern Pacific lands west of the Missouri River which were sold at Mandan at public sale by Special Master Carey, were bought by President Winter for the Northern Pacific Railway Company for sums aggregating $600,000.

—Lewis H. Thomas of Thomasville, Ill., and William B. Corneau of Springfield have been elected President and Secretary, respectively, of the new Peoria and St. Louis Railway.

—Ex-Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland has resigned as President of the Baltimore Traction Company. William A. House, Vice President and General Manager, succeeds him.

—Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway, is expected home from Europe the first of next month.

—W. S. Wilson has resigned as Assistant Superintendent of the St. Louis Division of the Illinois Central.

—General Manager Ramsey of the Wabash was in New-York yesterday.

AGE.

When the ravages of time have despoiled you of nearly all the pleasures of this life, you still have left the pleasures of the table, provided you have my teeth. You can eat just as you did when your natural teeth were good. They look and feel and act like natural teeth.

Come and have an examination free, or send for little book which tells all about my crown and bridge work. I make all operations in dentistry.

If you have lost all your teeth and cannot have bridge work, I will make you a set of teeth on a plate of ALUMINUM, the lightest of metals, for $15.00, or I will make you a GOLD plate for $20.00, either upper or under set. A perfect fit guaranteed. This I offer until October, 1896.

L. T. SHEFFIELD, D. M. D.,
26 West 32d St., N. Y.

Use Dr. Sheffield's Crême Dentifrice. For sale by all druggists.

REED & BARTON,
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RAPID TRANSIT DECISION

The Act Sustained by Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

DECISION BY JUSTICE BARRETT

Justices Van Brunt and Williams Concur in Declaring the Measure to be Constitutional.

DISSENT BY INGRAHAM AND RUMSEY

Exhaustive Arguments in the Majority and Minority Opinions—The Board May Prepare New Plans.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday declaring the Rapid Transit act Constitutional. Justice Barrett wrote the majority opinion, in which Justices Van Brunt and Williams concurred. Justices Rumsey and Ingraham wrote long dissenting opinions.

The matter came before the Appellate Division on an appeal brought by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association and other property owners. It was argued at the same time the motion was made to approve the plans of the commission recommending an underground system. The motion to approve the plans was denied on its merits.

The action of The Sun Printing and Publishing Association was brought against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York and others, and was to have the Rapid Transit act declared unconstitutional and to restrain the Rapid Transit Commission from further action.

The decision of the court is that the act is Constitutional and the Commissioners have legal standing. The Commissioners are now at liberty to go ahead and prepare plans for another scheme of rapid transit. Whatever plans they may choose and whatever scheme they may decide on they must submit to the Supreme Court for approval.

In his opinion Justice Barrett says:

The plaintiffs are taxpayers in the City of New-York. They bring action under the provisions of Chapter 531 of the Laws of 1881, and the amendatory acts, (Chapter 673, Laws of 1887, and Chapter 30, Laws of 1895,) in order to prevent what it is claimed will be a waste of public funds. It is not necessary to specify in detail the acts sought to be enjoined. They all arise in the carrying out of the rapid transit legislation, and the only question is whether that legislation is Constitutional. The court at special term held that it was, and accordingly dismissed the complaint.

Scheme of the Rapid Transit Law.

The general scheme of the act of 1891, as subsequently added to and amended, is as follows: Section 1 creates a Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners in each city of the State having over 1,000,0000 inhabitants according to the last preceding National or State census, and prescribes how it shall be composed. Section 4 directs the different boards to consider the question whether a rapid-transit railway or railways, in addition to any already in existence, are necessary to the interests of the cities in which these boards are appointed, and, if they shall decide that such necessity exists, to determine and establish the routes thereof, and the general plan of construction. Authority is given to locate routes "over, under, upon, through, and across any streets, avenues, and lands within such city," upon obtaining the consent of the local authorities having control of the streets to be used, and of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded upon the same. Section 5 directs the board to transmit the routes and plan to the local authorities, and, if they shall approve the same to proceed to obtain, if possible, the consents of the property owners. If the latter cannot be obtained, the board is authorized to apply to the General Term of the Supreme Court in the judicial district in which the road is to be constructed for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report, after due hearing, whether such railway ought to be constructed and operated. The General Term is required to appoint such Commissioners, and, if the latter report in favor of the construction and operation of the road, and their report be confirmed by the court, such report, when so confirmed, is to be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners.

Section 34 is a new section, added to the act of 1891 by Section 9 of Chapter 752 of the Laws of 1894, and this is the first of a series of sections providing for a new method of obtaining rapid transit instituted by the latter act. It directs that the board, in case of the approval by popular vote, as thereafter prescribed, shall contract with some person, firm, or corporation for the building of the road at the expense of the city, and that the contract shall contain a clause that the contractor shall operate the road, when completed, at his own expense, for a period of not less than thirty-five or more than fifty years. There are other important provisions respecting the contract which will be referred to hereafter. Section 37 provides for an issue of city bonds to meet the expense of construction. Section 39 bestows upon the board the right to acquire whatever property may be necessary in building the road, and subsequent sections set forth the method of condemnation.

In addition to the foregoing provisions, Chapter 752 of the Laws of 1894 contains four sections, 11 to 14, which do not, in terms, amend any of the prior acts. Section 12 directs that the question of construction shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the city at the next ensuing general election. Section 13 provides that, in case there shall be a majority vote in favor of construction, the board shall at once proceed with the work. Section 14 postpones all action until the question shall have been submitted to the people and a favorable result obtained.

The Chief Point in Question.

The legislation in question is assailed upon many grounds. The first, and perhaps the most important, is that it violates the Constitutional provision that no county, city, town, or village shall "be allowed to incur any indebtedness, except for county, city, town, or village purposes." (Constitution, Article X., Section 2.)

The question is thus raised whether a rapid-transit railroad wholly within the limits of a city is a city purpose. That it is a public purpose does not seem to admit of question. But is it a legitimate city purpose? In considering this question in connection with an act for the laying out of public places and parks in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New-York and in the adjacent districts of Westchester County, the Court of Appeals, Judge Finch speaking for the court, said that "the purpose must be primarily the benefit, use, or convenience of the city as distinguished from that of the public outside of it, although they may be incidentally benefited, and the work be of such a character as to show plainly a predominance of that purpose. And then the thing to be done must be within the ordinary range of municipal action." (In the matter of application of the Mayor, 99 N. Y., 589, at p. 590.)

The learned counsel for the defendants claim that a city use is simply a public use for the special benefit of a city. The plaintiffs, upon the other hand, claim that the further condition indicated by Judge Finch exists, namely, that the "thing to be done must be within the ordinary range of municipal action"; and they insist that a railroad is not within that range.

No test is furnished in the case cited for determining the precise scope of municipal action, and none has been suggested to us which is in any way satisfactory. In considering this question it must be premised that cities are not limited to providing for the strict necessities of their citizens. Under legislative authority, they may minister to their comfort, health, pleasure, or education. They are not limited to policing the city, to paving its streets, to providing it with light, water, sewers, docks, and markets. They may also be required by the sovereign power to furnish their citizens with schools, hospitals, dispensaries, parks, libraries, and museums, with zoological, botanical, and other gardens. They may thus even gratify our ears with music of a Summer afternoon, or minister to our comfort by providing us with public baths. Expenditures in all these directions under legislative authority have never been questioned. Where, then, shall we draw the line?

Growth and Extension Necessary.

It would be very simple to draw it at those purposes for which precedent in the past can be found, and to exclude all others. This test should be easy of application, but would be essentially vicious and erroneous. Growth and extension are as necessary in the domain of municipal action as in the domain of law. New conditions constantly arise which confront the Legislature with new problems. As the structure of society grows more complex, needs spring up which never existed before. These needs may be so general in their nature as to affect the whole country or the whole State, or they may be local and confined to a single county or municipality. In any case, it is the duty of that legislative body which has the power and jurisdiction to apply the remedy. To hold that the Legislature of this State, acting as the parens patriae, may employ for the relief or welfare of the inhabitants of the cities of the State only those methods and agencies which have proved adequate in the past, would be a narrow and dangerous interpretation to put upon the fundamental law.

No such interpretation has thus far been placed upon the organic law by the courts of this State. Whenever the question has been considered it has been universally treated in the broadest spirit. In the case already cited (matter of application of the Mayor) it was contended that the acquisition of parks outside of the boundaries of the city was not within the range of a city purpose. But the court held that it was within that range, for the reason that the lands were "so near, so convenient of access, so likely to be overtaken and surrounded by the city's growth, so desirable for the health and recreation of the citizens, and so cheaply to be got in comparison with the consequences of delay, as to indicate a primary and predominant city purpose in a matter itself within the ordinary range of municipal action."

In that case the court referred to the previous purchase, forty miles away from the city, of water rights and lands for dams and reservoirs to supply the citizens with water. That purchase had never been questioned. "It is true," said Judge Finch, "that the purpose contemplated was to bring the pure water to the citizens, while here it contemplates leading the citizens to the pure air. Granted that the necessities are not equal, and the modes of supply differ, and yet that test of a city purpose which asks if the property bought and the money spent go outside of the corporate boundaries must be abandoned."

In Hequembourg vs. City of Dunkirk (49 Hun 553,) the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Dunkirk was authorized to supply not only the city, but its inhabitants, with electric light. It was held to be a city purpose within the provisions of the Constitution. The rule was laid down that the municipality was not limited to its mere duty to supply the city with light, but that it might, "in its discretion, in connection with lighting the streets," also supply citizens with light in their private dwellings.

"Numerous cases," said Judge Haight, "have arisen in which large and extensive water works had been established for the purpose of supplying cities and villages with pure and wholesome water. In such cases water has been furnished to private customers at fixed rates, and the power to do this has been sanctioned by the courts as one properly exercised by the Municipal Government, pure and wholesome water being recognized as necessary to preserve the public health. And in various cities gas works have been established in which light has been supplied by the municipality to private residences at a fixed charge, as well as used for the lighting of streets."

True Test of the Question.

Unless, therefore, we are to lay down a hard and fast rule limiting municipal action to what has already been done and to nothing else, the mere fact that a rapid-transit railroad in a city was never before planned or executed by a municipal corporation ought not to foreclose the question. The true test is that which requires that the work should be essentially public and for the general good of all the inhabitants of the city. It must not be undertaken merely for gain or for private objects. Gain or loss may incidentally follow, but the purpose must be primarily to satisfy the need, or to contribute to the convenience, of the people of the city at large. Within that sphere of action novelty should impose no veto. Should some inventive genius by and by create a system for supplying us with pure air, will the representatives of the people be powerless to utilize it in the great cities of the State, however extreme the want and dangerous the delay? Will it then be said that pure air is not as important as pure water and clear light? We apprehend not. The illustration may seem fanciful to-day, but who shall say that peculiarly local conditions may not arise which will make it a vital question hereafter?

The health of the people is dependent in a measure upon decent and convenient transit between their homes and their places of business; not in as great a degree as upon light, air, and water, but in no inconsiderable degree. The scheme under consideration is intended to supply not only rapid but such decent and convenient transit, to ameliorate the present congestion which at certain hours of each day is fraught with danger to thousands, and to furnish business men and women with the means of reaching their homes at such hours without being crushed in body or worn in nerve.

The question cannot be justly solved without considering the problem which was before the Legislature when it was asked to pass these acts. The Court must take judicial notice of the city's history in this regard. We know that relief had been sought through the instrumentality of private adventure, and that capital was not forthcoming. The Legislature had before it this latter crucial circumstance. The need of the people was growing day by day; the hope of relief in the ordinary manner was steadily receding. Shall it be said that, in such emergency, the people were helpless, except through an amendment to the Constitution; that, in such a crisis, and under such exceptional circumstances, the Legislature could not adjudge, upon all facts before it, a new and imminent, though hitherto unknown, city purpose? It is not the province of the Court to deny the legislative power to thus adjudge. The present enterprise was demanded of the city by the surrounding conditions. It was a public enterprise. It was not for travelers or for public travel, in the ordinary sense. It was for daily and hourly use in the business and home life of our people. It was entirely within the boundaries of the city. It was primarily for the benefit alone of its long-suffering inhabitants. It was not tainted with even the suggestion of a private character, nor with the purpose of gain. The sole object was public and general locomotion in the locality—locomotion for which there was a crying need—safe, rapid, healthful locomotion; locomotion worthy, in fine, of a civilized metropolis and of a well-governed municipality.

New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Precedent.

The case at this point is clearly within the principles of the People ex rel. Murphy vs. Kelly. It was there held that moneys used in acquiring the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge property would be expended for a city purpose. No apparently valid distinction exists between transportation over a bridge from one county into another and transportation within the city limits by a rapid transit railway. If one comes within the "ordinary range of municipal action," so surely does the other. Not only that, but one of the chief uses of the bridge was, and is, for railway purposes.

It would be a strange result if a city might build a railroad over a bridge to another city, and might not build a railway in its own streets and wholly within its own limits. It is plain that this bridge case repudiates any distinction between bridges and railways, due to city ownership of the former in the past. If it had been intended to sanction such a distinction, certainly the fact would have been pointed out that there had been such ownership of bridges, and the objectionable railway feature would have been adverted to and held to be merged in and subordinated to the lawful bridge project. But the opinion is quite silent on these points. There are, however, many expressions in the opinion which favor our present view.

"It is impossible," said Judge Earl, "to define in a general way with entire accuracy what a city purpose is, within the meaning of the Constitution. Each case must largely depend upon its own facts, and the meaning of these words must be evolved by a process of exclusion and inclusion in judicial construction. It would not be a city purpose for the City of New-York to build a railroad from that city to Philadelphia or to improve the navigation of the Hudson River generally between that city and Albany, although incidental benefits might flow to the city."

That illustration marks the test which was in the learned Judge's mind. Would he have thus spoken of a railroad from one point to another within the city limits? Such a railroad, strictly for the needs of the locality, would rather have come within his other observation: "Such improvements are for the common and general benefit of all citizens, and have always been regarded as within the scope of municipal government."

The Evil Aimed At.

The past history of the State indicates that the special evils at which the Constitutional provision was aimed were improvident investments in the securities of railroad corporations of the funds of the cities, towns, and villages along the route. Of course, these railroads were not built for the use of any of the municipalities in question, and, in general, benefited no one of them more than another. The investment of their funds in this manner was simply a speculation, which was generally unprofitable.

It is a sound policy to check municipalities in embarking their capital in business enterprises for the mere hope of gain. It is not proper that a city should engage in the railroad business, or, indeed, in any other business, merely as a private adventure. Its actuating motive in every work it undertakes should simply be to advance the interests of its citizens by remedying some existing evil. That was the sole motive in the legislation under review.

The Rapid Transit Board is not to consider whether a railway could be made a paying investment, but whether (Section 4) it would be "in the interest of the public and of the city in which it (the board) is appointed." When we recall the fact already adverted to that the evil in question was one which private capital was disposed to leave unremedied, the obnoxious element of paternalism, or of competition, by a city with its citizens in the business walks of life, entirely disappears; and we find not, as contended, the entering wedge of Socialism, but simply novel municipal work undertaken under the stress of dire necessity.

Finally, it should be said that, if any doubt exists as to whether or not this is a city purpose, it must be resolved in favor of the legislative action. In this, as in all questions involving the constitutionality of a statute, every intendment is in favor of validity. The Legislature has, in effect, declared the purpose to be a municipal one, and its judgment must govern unless clearly erroneous.

This is the first time it has ever, to our knowledge, been suggested that the city purpose referred to in the Constitution relates to the method of doing a thing rather than to the thing itself. We suppose that the real question is whether municipal construction of a rapid transit railway within the city limits for the benefit, mainly, of the people of the city is itself, that is inherently, a city purpose. The machinery provided for effecting this purpose surely throws no light upon the main question. The machinery is not the purpose. Whether the Legislature has provided constitutional machinery is another question. It at least attempts to create corporate agencies, when, "in each city" having a certain population, it directly appoints a Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, "in and for such city." And it has created these agencies effectually if such direct appointment was constitutional. That would seem to close the discussion as to direct municipal possession, control, and use.

It is quite immaterial whether these municipal agents are appointed in one way or another, so long as they are constitutionally appointed. If constitutionally appointed, they are as much municipal agents as though they were appointed by the Mayor. We do not mean municipal agents for the performance of corporate duties; that is, municipal agents for whose misfeasance of nonfeasance there would be a corporate liability. We mean municipal agents to effect the public city purpose decreed by the sovereign power.

Whether the public officials are local or State officers depends upon the functions which they are required to perform, not upon the source of the appointment. These Rapid Transit Commissioners are clearly local officers in each city embraced within the statute; that is, local officers lawfully appointed by the Legislature for each locality. Their character does not depend upon the form or general structure of the act. Local officers may be appointed in a general act, as well as in a local act.

Functions of the Board Local.

The functions of these Rapid Transit Boards are strictly local. Their primary function is to consider and determine whether it is for the interest of the public and of the city in which each is appointed that a rapid-transit railway should be established therein. They act, in fact, for the particular city throughout. They acquire property for it. They sue in its name and on its behalf. They are even spoken of in the act as the city's Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. It is provided that all property acquired under the provisions of the act "shall be, and shall be deemed to have been, acquired for public uses and purposes, and for the purpose of affording increased facilities for rapid transit between points within the city acquiring such property."

If the board shall at any time cease to exist, the act declares that the Legislature may provide what public officer or officers of the city shall exercise its power under any existing contract, and, in default of such provision, that such powers and duties shall be deemed to be vested in the Mayor of the city.

The language of Judge Earl in the case of the Mayor against the Tenth National Bank is quite applicable here. Speaking of the Commissioners of the New-York County Court House, that learned Judge said: "The Commissioners appointed to build it were County Commissioners engaged in disbursing county moneys and discharging functions devolved upon them as county officials or agents. It matters not that they were appointed by the Mayor of the city. It was for the Legislature to determine how they should be appointed. It could have named them in some act, or could have devolved their appointment upon the Board of Supervisors or the Sheriff or some other local officer. Their character as County Commissioners depended, not upon the source of their appointment, but upon the nature of their duties and powers and of the work they were required to perform."

It is quite immaterial, so far as the question of city purpose is concerned, whether the road shall be built in one way or in another, or operated in one way or in another. The material fact is that the road "shall be and remain the absolute property of the city so constructing it, and shall be and be deemed to be a part of the public streets and highways of said city, to be used and enjoyed by the public upon the payment of such fares and tolls and subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as may be imposed and provided by the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners in said city."

How this latter provision shall be effectuated, whether by a long lease or a short lease, by a lease with this covenant or that, by a lease with or without provision for renewal, by an individual lease or a corporate lease, or by no lease at all, but simply by direct municipal service, were mere matters of detail. The Legislature could lawfully provide how the road should be constructed and operated, and upon what terms and conditions, and it could lawfully confer authority upon the agents provided for the city to make these terms and conditions. Its directions on that head surely did not make or unmake the essential factor of a city purpose.

The appellant's view of this phase of the question necessarily concedes that it would be a city purpose—apart from other objections—if the road, when constructed, were to be operated directly by the city or its immediate agents—that is, by a horde of new officials. The Legislature, in its wisdom—and who will venture to assert that it was not wisdom—has set its face against this mode of executing the adjudged purpose. It has sought to grant relief and yet to keep the road out of the dark domain of local political activity. To accomplish this it has placed the contractor as a breakwater between the city and an evil far greater than that which it was implored to remedy. Has the adjudged purpose ceased to be a city purpose for that reason? If not—and surely no one will say it has—is not the debate simply reduced to a doubt as to whether the Commissioners will do their full duty by the city which they lawfully represent?

And how can it be justly maintained that the principle of local self-government is infringed when the people themselves, the qualified electors of the city, with full knowledge of what this act contemplates, are afforded an opportunity of deciding the main question of whether there shall be municipal construction through the agency of these very Commissioners? And when, in addition to this prerequisite it is provided that not a step shall be taken in the direction of such construction without the approval by the city's local authorities of the "plans and conclusions" adopted by the board?

Constitutional Provision Not Violated.

In no aspect of this question does it seem to us that these enactments can be judicially condemned as a violation of the Constitutional provision under consideration.

The next question presented is whether there has been a violation of the other portion of Section 10 of Article VIII. of the Constitution, providing that "no county, city, town, or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money on credit to or in aid of any individual, association, or corporation."

After quoting the provisions of Sections 34 and 35 of the Rapid Transit act regarding contracts for building and operating of the road, Justice Barrett says:

The argument against the plan outlined above would appear to be about as follows: The city is to pay for the building of the road, and is then at once to lease it to the builder for a long period. The right to run the road and receive the income is the only valuable attribute of ownership. The length of the lease is such as practically to confer title in fee. The rent is merely nominal. Consequently the city builds the road and substantially presents it to the contractor. And so it "gives" its "property" to the contractor, in violation of the Constitution.

This is the plaintiff's first position. There are a number of unjustifiable assumptions here, of which the chief one is that the city can receive no substantial return for its investment. The act does not provide that the contractor shall be entitled to the lease at a rent of the annual interest upon the bonds and the further sum of 1 per centum upon the whole amount thereof. That is the minimum—a check upon the action of the Commissioners. They are at perfect liberty to obtain as much more as may be obtainable. In this particular, as in many others, they are vested with a wide discretion. The plaintiff's argument rests necessarily upon the theory that the board will not faithfully discharge its duties to the city, but will act entirely in the interests of the contractor—an inference which is purely gratuitous. That a city may, in general, lease its property, such as wharves or market stalls, and for a long period, cannot be doubted.

We can discern no difference in principle between leasing structures already in existence and contracting with some one to build such structures, paying him for his work, and then permitting him to have the use of them for an annual rental. It can make no difference whether A is the builder and B the lessee, or whether A fills both positions. In fact, by concentration upon a single individual or corporation as contractor first, and lessee afterward, better terms could probably be obtained for the city in both directions. The doubt must arise in that part of the proceedings where the lease is to be made. It is then, if at all, that there is a substantial gift of the city property. But it is quite impossible to spell such a gift out of the legislation in question.

There can by no possibility be more than a disadvantageous bargain. That this is not enough was directly decided in Tool vs. The Mayor, (73 Hun, 46.) The case upheld the constitutionality of Chapter 339 of the Laws of 1892, an act imposing upon the City of New-York the payment of one-half the expense of elevating certain railroad tracks in the city. Van Brunt, P. J., said: "Even if the claim that the city contributes to the private structure of the railroad were true, if in consideration of such contribution the railroad surrenders rights which it had to public streets and avenues, and the Legislature chose to permit the city to buy out such rights by contributing to the expenses incurred because of such surrender, we see no possible constitutional objection thereto. It is merely paying a consideration for substantial advantages supposed to be gained. And we have nothing to do with the question whether the Legislature directed the city to pay a high or low price for the privilege which it acquired, or make an improvident bargain thereof, if their value is of such a character that an absolute gift cannot be inferred." We think the plaintiff's primary proposition on this head is wholly without merit.

Not a Loan by the City.

The second position is entitled to more serious consideration. Does the act contemplate a loan of the city's money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association, or corporation? The transaction authorized by law clearly cannot effect a partnership between the city and the contractor. The relation of lessor and lessee does not create a joint interest. The city remains throughout, in the eye of the law, the absolute owner. That the relation of the lessor and lessee, which is in terms established upon the face of the contract, cannot by judicial inference be turned into that of partners was directly decided in Walker vs. Cincinnati, (21 Ohio State, 14,) where similar legislation was upheld as against a similar constitutional prohibition. In Taylor vs. Ross County, (23 Ohio State, 76,) the Walker case was distinguished, but its doctrine was fully approved. The Court said, through White, C. J., speaking of the facts in the Walker case: "The proprietary interest in the road when completed is as fully in the municipality as that of any other of its public works. It is the road 'owned' by the municipality that is authorized to be leased. The public use for which the road was built is to be preserved, and the power of leasing the right to use and operate it is designed only as a mode of making such use available to the public."

How, then, can the city be said to lend its money or credit to or in aid of the contractor? Only by our determining that the Legislature meant to do so, and did not mean what, upon the face of the act, it said. The argument upon that head is that the legal title of the city will be but technical, and that the beneficial rights attaching to ownership pass to the contractor; that the risk throughout is the city's, the profit the contractor's. Yet here we have a direct contract to build the road for a sum to be agreed upon between the contractor and a carefully selected board; and, further, we have a direct contract to lease the road when built for a sum to be likewise agreed upon between the same parties. Assuming these to be honest contracts, meaning what they profess, the city does not lend its money or credit to the contractor. It surely does not do so when it pays him the contract price of his work. It simply pays its own debt to him. When it issues bonds to raise the money to pay that debt, it does not lend its credit to the contractor. It utilizes its own credit for its own purposes, namely, to enable it to pay its own obligations. Shall we then go behind the legislative declaration and inquire whether its at least superficially innocent language was meant to cloak a design to violate the Constitution? That would be to treat a legislative enactment as we would the acts of individuals in a suit to set aside those acts as fraudulent. The courts cannot thus probe the legislative conscience, nor can they try its intent and motives as they would questions of alleged fraudulent intent in an ordinary action. Still less can they draw unconstitutional inferences from unambiguous constitutional expressions.

Much Unjust Criticism.

Justice Barrett quotes several decisions in keeping with this view, and says:

From these authorities we may safely deduce the just rule that where legislation is upon its face susceptible of two inferences, one pointing to validity and the other to possible evasion, the courts, giving the legislative body credit for good faith, are bound to draw the former conclusion. The conclusion of invalidity can be arrived at only when the legislative act in terms violates some Constitutional provision, or when, upon its face, though not in express language, it is so palpably evasive of such Constitutional provision that but one inference—that of intentional violation—can be drawn therefrom. The act under consideration does not come within this latter doctrine.

Indeed, much of the argument against its constitutionality is simply criticism of the policy of the act, and an attempt to show that under it the contractor will secure an undue advantage over the city. Even if this criticism were valid, it would not establish a violation of the Constitutional provision in question; but much of the criticism is unjust. Wide discretion is vested in a board of the highest standing and character under circumstances necessitating the grant of liberal powers to some public agency. It is not a fair inference that the limitations placed upon the board's contracting power are any index of the terms which will actually be made. The whole matter is within the discretion of the board, subject only to the limitations imposed upon it by the Legislature. It will be the duty of the board to secure fair terms from the contractor. It need not contract at all until it secures such fair terms. Whether it secures them or not, it is not authorized, either directly or indirectly, to lend the city's money or credit to or in aid of the contractor; and it cannot be justly asserted that any contract which it makes under the act must have such effect. It follows that the act is not in conflict with the Constitutional provision in question.

The next question is whether the acts violate Section 18 of Article III., providing that the Legislature "shall not pass a private or local bill * * * granting to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks."

Section 1 of the act provides that "in each city having over 1,000,000 of inhabitants, according to the last preceding National or State census, there shall be a Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners." The claim is that New-York City is the only city to which this section could possibly apply, and that consequently the act is local.

Whatever might be our views of this question, were it not an original subject of debate, we are concluded by repeated adjudications of the court of last resort. We need only refer to the unbroken succession of authorities upon this point: Matter of New-York Elevated Railroad Company, 70 N. Y., 327; matter of Church, 92 N. Y., 1; People ex rel. Electric Lines Company v. Squire, 107 N. Y., 593; Ferguson v. Ross, 126 N. Y., 459. These cases distinctly hold that the act is general where it relates to particular persons or things as a class, and that it matters not that these persons or things are limited or restricted. So long as the terms of the law itself are not thus narrowed, its general characteristic is not thereby affected.

Classification of Cities.

It is contended, too, that the rule laid down in these authorities has been changed by the classification of cities provided for in Section 2 of Article XII. of the new Constitution. We think this classification has no relation to general, private, and local laws, as these terms are used in other provisions of the Constitution. This classification was simply for the purpose of regulating the passage of special city laws, and of giving the local authorities a proper opportunity of asserting themselves with regard thereto. The division in this section of laws relating to cities into general city laws and special city laws was certainly not intended to affect the well-established meaning of general, private, and local laws under existing adjudications.

But even if the act were held to be local, we should have to go further and see whether it grants to any such corporation as the Constitution refers to in this connection the right to lay down railroad tracks. We do not think that this provision of the Constitution was intended to cover municipal or other Governmental corporations. The corporations contemplated by the section under consideration were those referred to in the third section of the eighth article of the Constitution—corporations which were there construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships; in other words, corporations organized by individuals, in one sense, it may be, for the benefit of the public, but directly for the benefit of their promoters and stockholders. These corporations are the same as those referred to in Section 10 of Article VIII. of the Constitution. This section, as we have seen, prohibits any city—that is, any municipal corporation—from lending its money or credit to any corporation. The distinction between cities and ordinary corporations is thus clearly drawn. The intention plainly was to prohibit the Legislature from passing any private or local act granting to any such ordinary corporation, whether private or quasi public, the right to lay down railroad tracks. There was no such intention with regard to counties, cities, towns, or villages, so far as these Governmental agencies might operate within legitimate local purposes for the benefit of the inhabitants.

The next question is whether the act conflicts with Section 6 of Article I. of the Constitution, which provides that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. This question is incidental, and it is at least doubtful whether it goes to the root of the general authority conferred by the act. It may, however, be briefly considered.

Justice Barrett summarizes the provisions of the Rapid-Transit act relating to the filing of plans of the lands necessary for the road and specifications of the amounts necessary for the payment for the property, and says:

These provisions constitute a certain definite anad adequate source and manner of payment. They are substantially like those which were found to be sufficient in the matter of the application of the Mayor. It is well settled that it is not necessary that the act shall provide for payment in advance of the taking, so long as the provision for compensation is certain and adequate. Undoubtedly the provision should also guarantee prompt payment—that is, payment without any unreasonable or unnecessary delay. We think that, considering the nature of the present undertaking, and the amount of property likely to be taken, this condition was fairly fulfilled by the provisions of the act.

The remaining points may be briefly disposed of. The office of the Rapid Transit Commissioner was not in existence at the time when the Constitution, which is said to have been violated by the manner in which the present Rapid Transit Commissioners were appointed, went into effect. It has been repeatedly held that the provisions of this Constitution with regard to the election or appointment of city, town, or village officers related solely to offices which were in existence at the time of its adoption. As to officers whose offices might thereafter be created by law, the provision was that they should be elected by the people, or appointed as the Legislature might direct. As to such new offices, it has been held that the legislative power is not in any wise restricted; that it embraced all officers of every description, both local and general, and that the Legislature was authorized to confer the power of appointment even upon such persons as the Presidents of marine insurance companies.

A Power Repeatedly Exercised.

This unrestricted power carried with it as an incident the power to appoint directly, as well as through some other agency—a power which has been repeatedly exercised without question, notably in the matter of the Central Park, of Laws of 1858, Chapter 771, and in the case of the Aqueduct Commissioners, where vast interests were involved, and which in Astor vs. The Mayor (62 N. Y., 567) was even extended to cover certain acts, the power to perform which was at the time of the adoption of the Constitution vested in local officers elected by the people.

It is also claimed that the Legislature had no authority to provide a referendum to the people of the city. It has, however, been abundantly settled that there is no Constitutional objection to an enactment referring to a municipality or other civil division of the State the question whether it desires the passage of a statute particularly affecting it.

Lastly, there is nothing in the act which can be said to allow the city or the Commissioners to enter into a contract in violation of the provisions of Section 10 of Article VIII. of the Constitution, to the effect that "no county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed 10 per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxation, as it appeared by the assessment rolls of said county or city on the last assessment for State or county taxes prior to the incurring of such indebtedness."

It is to be presumed that public officers will do their duty, and one of their first duties is to respect and obey the Constitution. The act is not invalid because under it the Commissioners might possibly make a contract which would transgress the provision in question; in other words, make an illegal contract in disregard of their duty. The act itself contemplates nothing of the kind. Nor does it appear, as a matter of fact, that such a contract will necessarily follow the due execution of the act. We have thus considered all the questions presented by the present record, and our conclusion is that the acts in question are not in conflict with any provision of the Constitution.

The judgment appealed from was, therefore, right, and should be affirmed, with costs.

Justice Ingraham's Opinion.

Justice Ingraham says, in his opinion, that he dissents from the majority decision that "it is Constitutional for the Legislature to require the City of New-York to incur an indebtedness which must be paid by taxation, the proceeds to be used to construct a railway." His opinion is a long one, and in it he says:

While certain cities and towns were under legislative authority allowed prior to 1874 to loan their money to corporations or others who have built railroads to provide transportation for passengers and freight from one town or city to another, this is the first time within my knowledge where private enterprise and private capital having failed to construct a railroad ardently desired by a considerable portion of a community, the Legislature has attempted to impose upon a municipal corporation the obligation to issue its bonds, the proceeds of which are to be paid to contractors to build such a railroad.

All through this act it is clear that the Legislature was not thinking of the welfare of the city, was not thinking of this as a city purpose or city use, but as a public use. The Commissioners are again and again directed by the statute that they are to determine questions submitted to them, as the public interests require, and not the interests of the City of New-York or its citizens or taxpayers, whose money is to be used to construct this railroad.

Applying the process of exclusion and inclusion, we find it would not be a city purpose to build a railroad from New-York to Philadelphia, and as clearly not a city purpose to build a railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie. It would be a city purpose to improve highways or streets leading into a city provided the improvements be confined within such limits that they may be regarded as for the common benefit and enjoyment of all the citizens. It not being a city purpose to construct a railroad to another city, not because it would not be entirely within the limits of the city attempting to construct it, but because such a work has never been regarded as within the legitimate scope of municipal government, what then can be said to bring the construction of a railroad wholly located within a city, or extending from one end of the city to the other, within such scope? Not the fact that it is wholly within the city limits, because that is not the test. The test is, that such improvements as are for the common and general benefit of all the citizens, and are within the scope of municipal government, are city purposes. Others are not.

Is the building of this railway a thing which is within the ordinary range of municipal action? Never before has a municipality attempted such an undertaking within our knowledge. And then, again, the avowed purpose of this act to which attention has been before called, is that this property is not to be acquired by the city as an absolute owner, so that it would be entitled to the possession, control, or use of the property as for a city purpose for the common benefit of all its citizens, but it is to be turned over to the contractors, who are to use it, control it, and manage it, subject to no city control, and under such conditions that the city may never receive any consideration for its use for its own benefit and profit.

I can come to no other conclusion, having given to the determination of this question the utmost care and thought, than that this whole scheme of the building by the city of a railway, to be used by private individuals or corporations for their own benefit, is not a city purpose, and was beyond the power of the Legislature to authorize. I am, therefore, constrained to the opinion that this judgment should be reversed.

Views of Justice Rumsey.

Justice Rumsey says he agrees with Justice Ingraham's reasons and conclusion, but he takes occasion, in view of the importance of the case, to give additional arguments to show that the Rapid Transit act is unconstitutional, so far as it authorizes or requires the city to expend its money for the construction of a railroad.

"This scheme," he says in conclusion, "recommends itself to great numbers of people because of its apparent necessity, but none the less it is a step beyond the ordinary duties of a municipal corporation, which opens up the way to the most serious evils to the community."

THINK CONTRACTORS WILL YIELD.

The Striking Tailors Say They Have Victory in Sight.

The leaders of the Brotherhood of Tailors say they have thus far been more successful in their negotiations with the associated contractors than they had hoped to be. They believe that if they can reduce the number of contractors by driving the small fry out of the business, they will be able to make better terms with the large contractors, and thus manage to keep up wages, and by waiting they managed to get the Contractors' Association to propose what they themselves were hoping for.

The tailors' leaders, after having promised to make contracts with the Contractors' Association, directly said on Monday they would make agreements with individual contractors who were outside the association. The association men became alarmed, and held a conference with Meyer Schoenfeld of the Brotherhood of Tailors, and other leaders of the strikers, and the result was that the latter again promised to make agreements only with association contractors.

The association contractors held a meeting yesterday that was far from harmonious. The smaller men thought that the large contractors were aiming at crowding them out of the business, as well as the small non-association men, and loud and angry recriminations in the meeting could be heard outside the hall.

Schoenfeld called yesterday on the contractors with a bundle of agreement blanks to be signed by the Brotherhood of Tailors and individual contractors. The contractors protested against this, and claimed that the Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Tailors had promised to make contracts with the Contractors' Association as a body. Then they made a proposal to the effect that the Contractors' Association would settle with the strikers' union as a body, provided that the Brotherhood of Tailors should agree not to settle with any individual contractor outside the association until such contractor appeared before the association and was approved by it.

This was just what the strikers wanted, as by this means they hoped to make the Contractors' Association drive the non-union men who were working in outside shops to join the union.

Afterward Schoenfeld said that success was in sight, and that the strike would soon end, although he did not think that any definite settlement would be made during the day. The plan agreed upon by the leaders of the strikers and the association contractors was to take only the large outside contractors into the association and crowd the smaller ones out of the business entirely. Thus the Brotherhood of Tailors and the Contractors' Association between them would be able to compel the manufacturers to pay satisfactory prices for work.

Some twoscore of outside contractors have already managed to get higher prices from the manufacturers, and several of them called at the headquarters of the association and said they were ready to make agreements with the strikers' union. The leaders of the association, however, would have nothing to do with them.

One of these contractors was Shapiro, who last year belonged to the association, but had left it. He went yesterday to the association, and said he was ready to resume work, as he had got an advance from the manufacturers.

To this an association contractor replied: "Leave him alone; he's no good."

"What do you mean?" asked Shapiro.

"We mean that we don't want to have anything to do with you," was the answer.

David Levy, a striker, was yesterday arraigned in Essex Market Police Court on a charge of intimidating the workmen in the shop of Barnet Zinn, at 362 Madison Street. He refused to leave when ordered to by Zinn, and when he was put out he threw stones through the window. He was fined $2.

The children's jacket makers met last evening and decided to strike to-day. It was rumored that Tailors' Progressive Union No. 11 would also go out to-day. The pantsmakers met at Walhalla Hall and said they would go out this morning.

The women's branch of the Brotherhood of Tailors met at 177 East Broadway and approved of the agreement with the contractors which the Executive Board of the brotherhood has drawn up.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, TEN PAGES, contains:

WILL BE A THIRD TICKET—Decision of the conference of sound-money Democrats at Chicago.

W. J. BRYAN, POPULIST—The platform and candidates of the Populist Convention.

ST. LOUIS AMAZES LONDON—Their labor leaders and economists alike see danger in silver.

INDORSED BY SILVERITES—The silver men take the Bryan and Sewall ticket.

HANNA IS NOT OBEYED—Congressional Committee insists on a sound-money fight.

TO CHECK GOLD EXPORTS—Plan as formulated by foreign exchange bankers.

WILLIAMS WILL FIGHT—Declares war on the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee.

CALIXTO GARCIA BEATEN—Phases of the war in Cuba.

HIS TRAVELS IN BRAZIL—William M. Ivins talks about what he observed.

ELKINS AGAINST SILVER—Result of the West Virginia Republican Convention.

MR. CLEVELAND'S AUGURY—Singular letter written to Justice Lamar in 1892.

DOG TREATED BY DENTIST—A pet Gordon setter has six teeth filled with gold.

AN INSURANCE MAN'S LOT—It is much harder than most people suppose.

NEW SIXTEEN-INCH RIFLE—Monster modern gun to be built at the Watervliet Arsenal.

HEAVY MORTGAGE LOANS—As plentiful in Kansas and Nebraska as farm products.

THE DAIRY DEPARTMENT contains original articles on the extension of the New-York milk-producing district, the combination for higher prices, and the market rates.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Profit in the Farm Garden, by Henry Stewart; Changing Seed Wheat; Climbing Cut Worms, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, and all the political news of the day.

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PERISHED IN WILD FLOODS

TWENTY-SIX DROWNED IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Creeks Rose with Amazing Suddenness Ten and Twenty Feet, Overwhelming Houses in the Little Valleys—Sixteen Persons Swept Away in One Dwelling—Steeples and Twenty-five Great Factory Smokestacks Blown Down.

CECIL, Penn., July 28.—This village, in the interior of Washington County, two miles west of Greer's, is in dismay over the tragic effects of the tempest of last night. Rain fell furiously, drained swiftly from the hillsides into Cecil Creek, and swept down the valley hundreds of yards wide in some places and fifteen to twenty feet deep.

Oil wells and shanties occupied by oil workmen are thickly situated along the banks of the creek. Some of them were caught in their houses by the torrents. The list of those reported drowned is as follows:

BEATTY, CLYDE, oil pumper.
HAGAN, J. C., oil pumper.
HOLMES, Miss JANE, daughter of a miner.
McKINNEY, Mrs. SAMUEL.
McKINNEY, Miss MARGARET.
McKINNEY, JAMES, eight years old.
WILKINSON, CHARLES, oil pumper.

Mrs. McKinney kept a boarding house. She, her daughter Margaret, son James, and the oil pumpers who boarded with her, were surprised by the flood while asleep, and were all swept away. The bodies, with the exception of that of Margaret, were recovered. Miss Holmes lived with her father in a small frame house near the bottom of the valley. The water rose swiftly around the dwelling. The father and daughter left the house together, wading the rapid current. They became separated. He escaped, she was drowned.

BRIDGEVILLE, Penn., July 28.—Chartier's Creek rose higher than ever before last night, carried away a miners' boarding house, and drowned sixteen of the inmates. Five of the bodies have been found. The valley here was covered with water eighteen feet deep.

The bridge of the Bridgeville & McDonald branch of the Pan Handle Railroad over the creek was washed away, and the tracks are covered with water for half a mile.

One man of the sixteen in the boarding house was found hanging in the forks of a tree this morning, whither he had been lodged by the current. He was unconscious, and had not become sensible late to-night. The men in the boarding house were Italian laborers employed in the mines of the W. P. Rend Company and the Ridgway-Bishop Coal Company.

The damage to mine and oil property will be heavy.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—Those killed or fatally injured in the storm in or near this city were:

AUFHOLDER, JOHN, Pittsburg.
FIEGUS, JOHN, Allegheny.
MILLER, GEORGE, Pittsburg; back broken; will die.

The seriously hurt are:

CONNELL, THOMAS, Pittsburg.
HADDELL, HARRY, Pittsburg.
KOSAC, CHARLES, Pittsburg.
METZ, JACOB, Pittsburg.
OTT, FRANK, Pittsburg.
SMITH, SADIE, Pittsburg.

All over both Pittsburg and Allegheny traffic was suspended. In the mill districts along the Allegheny River twenty-five large smokestacks were toppled over by the force of the wind, and in a number of instances wrecking the buildings on which they fell.

John Fiegus and George Miller, with several companions, were in camp on the banks of the Allegheny River near Aspinwall. Their tents were sheltered beneath a large sycamore tree. Either the lightning or the wind tore a huge limb from the tree, and it dropped directly upon the tent in which the members of the club had sought shelter.

Fiegus's skull was crushed. Miller was pinned to the earth and his back was broken. Five other members of the party were held to the ground under the heavy limb, all severely injured. Their more fortunate companions came to their relief and summoned medical aid.

John Aufholder met his death while striving to reach a place of shelter from the hurricane, on Second Avenue, near Greenfield Avenue. Just as he reached it with his team a heavy sign was torn from its fastenings and crushed him down into his wagon. Death was instantaneous, his skull having been crushed and his neck broken.

Throughout Pittsburg and Allegheny many buildings were unroofed, hundreds of trees uprooted, electric wires torn down, windows shattered, outbuildings and even some dwellings upset and ruined, injuring persons named in the foregoing list.

The storm was cyclonic in its fury, the rainfall extraordinary in volume, while the accompanying thunder and lightning were appalling. The afternoon was the hottest of the season, and just prior to the first burst of the storm the humidity was extremely oppressive. During the brief period of the first rainfall the temperature dropped 22°. For three minutes the wind reached a velocity of thirty miles an hour, driving the rain in sheets and drifts. It was this gust of wind that wrecked so much property.

Estimates of the total damage run anywhere from $100,000 to $1,000,000 in Allegheny County.

The damage to the Fifth United Presbyterian Church, Webster Avenue and Washington Street, is about $3,000. The John Wesley African Methodist Episcopal Church, Arthur Street, was damaged about $5,000. Fox & Co.'s machine shop, Washington Street, was damaged $5,000.

The steeple of Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Kirkpatrick Street, was blown off and the bell carried into an alley some distance away. The falling steeple crashed through the roof of the dwelling of John Tonner, wrecking it. The falling timbers also damaged the residences of William Zither and George Sutherland.

In Lawrenceville (Seventeenth Ward) the damage is greater than on July 15, when the storm wrecked the stone wall surrounding Allegheny Cemetery. The broken wall offered no resistance to the flood last evening, and a raging torrent not only devastated a large portion of the beautiful Allegheny Cemetery, but flooded Butler Street and streets below up to a depth of nearly five feet.

The cellars of hundreds of houses were flooded and the first floors of several score were covered with water. Every street in that part of the city was blocked with broken trees, stones, rubbish, and mud.

The body of an unknown man, probably a victim of last night's storm, was found in the Ohio River just below the city at noon to-day.

Reports from the districts surrounding the cities detail the destruction of buildings, death of farm stock, and much damage to crops and fruit.

All the railroads entering the city suffered considerable damage and delay. At Springdale, on the West Penn Railroad, the storm carried a large tree on to the track just at a dangerous curve. Miss Zenie Bigley saw the danger to trains then overdue, and, seizing her father's axe, heroically cleared away the obstruction just before a special train conveying a church picnic party to Allegheny came along at high speed.

SHE KILLED SIX COPPERHEADS.

Then Miss Mabel Buttz Fainted and Was Helped by Her Dog.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 28.—Christian Buttz's farm, near here, is infested with copperhead snakes. One of them bit one of the Buttz boys, and he nearly died, several weeks ago.

Miss Mabel Buttz opened the barn door Sunday, and saw six copperheads asleep on the floor. She shut the door, got a long pole, and returned with a mastiff to do battle.

She and the dog killed all six. One of unusual size fought and tried to strike her. She beat him to death at last, and then fainted. The dog raised a great barking, and other members of the family came and carried Miss Mabel into the house.

The Nation's Honor Must be Preserved!

For President
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of Ohio.

For Vice President
GARRET A. HOBART
of New-Jersey.

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LUNATIC TURNED LOOSE

SUPT. PEDDLES'S UNWELCOME VISITOR FREE IN NEW-YORK.

The Jersey City Authorities Released Him on a Promise to Come to This City, and Escorted Him to the Ferry—He Had a Railroad Scheme to Make $2,000,000, and Wanted a Pass to Baltimore—Carried an Iron Bar.

An apparent lunatic who had visited Superintendent William H. Peddles of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey Monday with a peculiar scheme was released from arrest by the Jersey City authorities yesterday on a promise to come to New-York, and is now at large in this city. His call on Superintendent Peddles gave rise to a report that he had demanded $2,000,000 from that gentleman, after the fashion of the crank who shot President Wyckoff of the Bank of New-Amsterdam.

The man, who had the appearance of a laborer, told Superintendent Peddles that he had a plan for consolidating the Central Railroad of New-Jersey and the Baltimore and Ohio Road. All that he wanted for his plan was a pass to Baltimore.

Superintendent Peddles talked with him a while, and concluded that he was a harmless crank.

Peddles told him he would think the matter over, but he did not think the two companies were ready to consolidate just at present. He could not give him a pass, either, he said.

The stranger did not appear to be disconcerted, and went away. He remained about the station, however, until 6 o'clock, when Patrolman Abernethy heard of him and asked Superintendent Peddles if he should arrest the man. He was told that he need not, as the man had made no disturbance.

Detective Wagner of the Central Railroad met the man at 7 o'clock, who told him of his plan for consolidating the Central and Baltimore and Ohio, and said he expected to make $2,000,000 by it.

The man then had a short iron bar which he had picked up along the tracks, intending to take it home.

Detective Wagner, fearing the man might injure some one, placed him under arrest and took him to the Gregory Street Police Station, where he was locked up as a lunatic.

He described himself as Dennis M. Minehan of 117 Madison Street, New-York. He said he had no occupation.

He was arraigned before Police Justice Potts yesterday. The only person who appeared against him was Detective Wagner. After Wagner had made his statement, Justice Potts asked Minehan what he had to say.

The prisoner said he had committed no crime for which he could be punished. He said he had a plan for consolidating the two railroads named, and said he thought it would be a great benefit to both companies.

"Well," said Justice Potts, "I think I shall have to commit you to the county jail for examination as to your sanity."

"I don't think you need send me to the county jail," replied Minehan. "There are several doctors in this part of the city who ought to be able to tell whether I am crazy or not. I am willing to be examined by any or all of them. I have committed no crime, and I wish to go home."

Just then Overseer of the Poor John E. Hewitt appeared in court, and Minehan was placed in his custody. Mr. Hewitt asked Minehan if he would go home if released, and Minehan said he would.

Poormaster Hewitt then escorted Minehan to the ferry. He went on a Cortlandt Street boat and proceeded to New-York.

Inquiries for Minehan were made last evening at 117 Madison Street, but the tenants said that no one of that name lived there. The barkeepers in the neighborhood did not know him, and one barkeeper, at Madison and Market Streets, said he had been there twenty-eight years and never heard of such a man.

BIDS FOR ASPHALTING RETURNED.

A Necessary Clause Omitted from the Contract.

The bids for asphalting Fifth Avenue which were to have been opened yesterday by Public Works Commissioner Collis, were returned to the bidders unopened because of the omission by somebody to have printed in the advertisement and in the contract a clause making it compulsory for the bidders to furnish a certificate showing that their pavement has been in use for two years, and has been satisfactory.

The following bids were opened by the Deputy Commissioner at 1 o'clock for asphalting One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, from Second to Fourth Avenue; bidders, California Asphalting Company, $3.09 per square yard and 70 cents for curb; Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, $2.88 and 65 cents for curb; Barber Asphalting Company, $2.95 and 80 cents for curb; Warren Scharff & Co., $2.53 and 65 cents for curb.

For two asphalt strips 4 feet wide along Hudson Street, from Chambers to Bank, and from Bank to Thirteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, the bids were: Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, $2.23 per square yard; Barber Asphalting Company, $2.25; California Asphalting Company, $2.15. This latter is the lowest figure asphalt pavement has ever reached.

For two asphalt strips 4 feet wide on Madison Avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-sixth Street, and from Sixty-sixth to Seventy-second Street, (both are steep inclines,) the bids were: Barber Asphalting Company, $2.25; California Asphalting Company, $2.31; Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, $2.16 each per square yard.

The lowest bids were accepted.

Funeral of Thomas Atwater Jerome.

Funeral services for Thomas Atwater Jerome, who died at New-Brighton, S. I., last Sunday, were held yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock in the Church of the Holy Communion, Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue. The Rev. A. T. Cole, the clergyman in charge of the church, officiated in the absence of the rector. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Jerome, Justice W. Travers Jerome, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Foote, Miss Marguerite Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Willis, and Mrs. Benjamin Edsell. The burial was at Woodlawn.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The New-York Times

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15 to 12:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15. Rice's Evangeline—8:45. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:00.
TERRACE GARDEN—Waldmeister—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going On To-day.

—Baseball, Eastern Park, Brooklyn, Washington versus Brooklyn, 4 P. M.
—Honest Money League, Plaza Hotel, 8:30 P. M.
—Elections Typographical Union No. 6.
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St. Uncumber.

From "Women Under Monasticism."

The peculiarity of the images of Ontkommer, or Kümmerniss, consists in this, that she is represented as crucified, and that the lower part of her face is covered by a beard, and her body in some instances by long, shaggy fur. Her legend explains the presence of the beard and fur by telling us that it grew to protect the maiden from the persecutions of a lover, or the incestuous love of her father; such love is often mentioned in the legends of women pseudo saints. In the Tyrol the image of the saint is sometimes hung in the chief bedroom of the house, in order to secure a fruitful marriage, but often it is hung in chapel and cloister in order to protect the dead.

Images of the saint are preserved and venerated in a great number of churches in Bavaria and the Tyrol, but the ideas popularly associated with them have raised feeling in the Church against their cult. Associations of a twofold character have also been attached to the term Kümmerniss. For in the Tyrol Kümmerniss is venerated as a saint, but the word Kümmerniss, in ordinary parlance, is applied to immoral women.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	67	70	74
6 A. M.	65	70	74
9 A. M.	69	74	78
12 M.	73	80	84
4 P. M.	77	84	86
6 P. M.	76	84	85
9 P. M.	71	76	83
12 P. M.	67	73	78

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square 80.25
Weather Bureau 79.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895 ....71.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years 73.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Fair, Warmer.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 10, Column 6.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS A GOLD DOLLAR OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

REGULARITY.

Some New-York Democrats continue to use the word regularity as though it would compel or might excuse the supporting of BRYAN. Among Democrats naturally inclined to be sensible and honest the word is still here and there employed in that sense.

What are the limits of the obligations imposed by party regularity?

MCKINLEY is the candidate of the Republicans. They admire him. They consider him to be a great man, a statesman, and a strong candidate. They will vote for him with joy and enthusiasm. BRYAN has been nominated by the six hundred and odd delegates who met in Chicago this month and by the two thousand or more Populists and silver Republicans who came together in St. Louis last week. He is the idol of COXEY, of Blood-to-the-Bridles WAITE, of "Cyclone" DAVIS, of Mrs. LEASE, of PEFFER, of Mrs. GOUGAR, of old Mr. DONNELLY, of WEAVER, of "JERRY" SIMPSON, and of the Republicans STEWART and TELLER. They will all make speeches for him during the campaign. They will work with all their might for his election. They will exult greatly if he is elected.

Judged by the ancient Democratic faith, is one of these candidates more regular than the other? Can BRYAN, dear to the Populist and the repudiator, set up a stronger or more valid claim to Democratic support than MCKINLEY, dear to the Republicans and the protectionists? Does procedure count for all, principle for nothing? Both are immeasurably distant from Democracy, but of the two BRYAN is the further away.

The Democratic State Committee was wise in fixing a date so remote as Sept. 16 for the New-York Democratic Convention. Before that day a sound-money Democratic candidate for President will have been nominated and Democrats now doubting or ill advised will have had time to get light and come to their senses.

QUEER IDEAS ABOUT REVENUE.

The arrival of Mr. ROBERT P. PORTER in Chicago is reported by the newspapers of that city. "He will have charge," says The Inter Ocean, "of the tariff literature of the campaign." Associated with him, it is announced, will be Mr. PERRY HEATH, whose curious arguments in behalf of a straddling Republican platform on the currency issue were given to the press in the days immediately preceding the convention which nominated Mr. MCKINLEY.

Mr. PORTER clings fast to the tariff issue. "The scars of free-trade legislation are still visible everywhere," he remarks. It has been the custom of this gentleman—who enlivened the history of tariff legislation with some very curious correspondence when he was a member of the Tariff Commission in 1882, and whose management of the census of 1890 left something to be desired—to visit England at the beginning of a Presidential campaign and to send to this country for the use of the Republican Party letters and woodcuts purporting to describe the shocking condition of English workingmen under a free-trade policy. This year it occurred to him that more effective campaign material could be procured in Japan, and his campaign researches were made there. During his absence, however, the silver issue came to the front and obscured the tariff. He is on hand again to serve the Republican committee, but he has not yet got his bearings.

It is disappointing, of course, for him to find that his Japanese high-tariff material has scarcely any value, but still he ought to observe the rules of common sense in his remarks about tariff legislation. He said to The Inter Ocean two or three days ago:

"The tariff is a living issue—an issue that will not down. And why should it? We are now purchasing abroad $200,000,000 worth of goods that should be made at home."

Mr. PORTER would exclude these goods, of course, by tariff duties so high that they would prevent importations. But prohibitory duties yield no revenue, because there are no goods upon which the revenue can be collected. Mr. MCKINLEY says that more revenue is needed above all things, and that the Republican Party will obtain it by changing the tariff. But the revenue would be largely decreased, not increased, by shutting out $200,000,000 worth of imported goods upon which duties are now paid. The value of all the dutiable goods imported in 1895 was only $354,271,090, upon which the duties were $149,450,608.

If the dutiable imports should be reduced by $200,000,000, as Mr. PORTER would reduce them, the Government would lose something like $80,000,000 in tariff revenue. But the party's policy, according to Mr. MCKINLEY, is to increase the customs revenue. We fear that the superintendent of the Republican "tariff literature" has not been well chosen. At all events, Mr. PORTER should consult with Mr. MCKINLEY before he begins to circulate his documents.

AN OLD SCANDAL REVIVED.

It is probably true, especially among children and weak-minded persons, that most lies are born of fear. It is seldom that a self-possessed, fairly courageous man lies unless he is inherently vicious. There is a small number of men among clergymen who certainly are not vicious who nevertheless seem to have a passion for concocting or for accepting and spreading stories that have not the slightest foundation in fact. They are, we regret to say, mostly Protestants, and the subject to which their stories relate is generally the Catholic Church and its secret and terrible influence on the politics of the United States. In part this is undoubtedly due to a sort of inherited fear. There was a time when our Protestant ancestors in England had much reason to look with alarm upon the acts and plots of the Catholics and, on the other hand, the Catholics were often in serious danger from the Protestants. The difference became political as well as religious and grew very bitter. Long after the Protestants got the upper hand they were exposed to threats, and serious threats, of civil war. Their descendants to-day have pretty well outlived the suspicion and other passions bred of this state of things, but there still remain a small number of Protestant clergymen who are prepared to believe and to say almost anything bad of the Catholics.

A couple of years since a minister in this city started the story that advance copies of the examination papers in the Federal civil service were furnished to Catholics and that they controlled both the commission and the subordinate boards. The charge was absolutely without foundation and none was ever alleged. More recently a clergyman in Chicago, to prove "Rome's grip on our Government in Washington," asserted that "80 or 85 per cent. of the employés in all the departments at Washington are Roman Catholics." This is not exactly an easy statement to refute with figures, because there is no possible way to discover how many of the department employés are Catholics, Protestants, Hebrews, or agnostics. But the fact that no one can know shows that no one can truthfully state that there is 80 per cent. or 85 per cent. or 8 per cent. or any other proportion of one kind of believers or unbelievers among them. Another fact which disproves any charge of favoritism is that the names presented for appointment are determined by the examination papers, and these papers do not contain, and by law are forbidden to contain, even a hint of the religion or politics of the competitors. Still another proof is that the population of Washington is largely made up of Government employés, and yet the proportion of Catholics in that population is smaller than in any city of its size in the country. That could not be if four-fifths or five-sixths of the employés were Catholics.

It is tedious business denying and disproving these stale slanders. The author of the latest of them, when called on for proof, actually quoted the author of the first, and referred to him as a man "of National reputation for honesty and intelligence." And the reverend scandalmonger seemed to think his only offense was in not qualifying his outrageous and absurd statement "with 'it is affirmed,' &c., or some phrase to indicate that my [his] sentence was based upon the statements of others." He is apparently ignorant of the fact that next to stating to the injury of others what you know to be untrue is stating what you do not know to be true. In slightly different degrees they come under the law of ethics by which all clergymen ought to be and all honest men are guided: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

THE CITY'S RIGHT TO FURNISH RAPID TRANSIT.

We are not surprised at the division of the Judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on the question of the constitutionality of the rapid-transit law authorizing the city to construct rapid-transit railroads at its own expense for the relief and accommodation of its people. The whole question was whether the construction of such railroads is a public purpose for which the public money may be expended by the municipality.

There are always Judges who hold that the thing which has been is the thing which shall be, and that, judicially speaking, there must be nothing new under the sun, and there are others who recognize progress and development and admit that things may become subjects of municipal action which have previously been done by private enterprise.

Formerly the supply of water was a matter of private exploitation, but it is now admitted to be a proper municipal function. The supply of light has become a municipal undertaking in many places, and it is only a question of expediency now, not of right or power. Providing streets for old methods of locomotion and transportation has been a public charge time out of mind, and public authority may supply roads for modern methods of transportation and regulate their use. When in other countries so many railroads are owned and operated by the State and so many cities have constructed or taken possession of street railways, it seems to be rather late in the day to contend that providing the means of rapid transit is outside the domain of public authority.

Fortunately a majority of the court was disposed to hold progressive views of the powers of a municipality to provide for the health, comfort, and convenience of its people, and was not deterred by a fear of what the city might do from acknowledging what it has the power to do. It may construct and own rapid-transit roads as a part of its municipal functions. The Legislature authorized it to do so if the people should vote for it; in fact, made it a duty to do so if the vote was in favor of it. The law is upheld by the court by a three-to-two decision of the five Judges sitting. If the decision is sustained, there will be no further question of the city's right to construct and own or even to operate the means of transportation for the people to any extent that may be deemed advisable. It will be a question of policy, not of power.

FIFTY-THREE-CENT PENSIONS.

We showed a few days ago how the value of the money received by pensioners (about $140,000,000 per annum) would be affected if the fifty-three-cent silver standard should be adopted. The Treasury would pay to them every month as many "dollars" as they receive now, but each of these "dollars" would have the purchasing power of only 53 cents. The actual value of each pension would be cut down nearly one-half.

An interesting object lesson concerning this threatened reduction may be found in the experience of a pensioner who became a few years ago a resident of one of the countries in Central America. The story is told, we are informed by The Philadelphia Times, in a letter recently received by the State Department from Mr. BAKER, the Minister of the United States to Costa Rica, Salvador, and Guatemala.

About five years ago an invalid pensioner to whom had been awarded $4,000 in arrears went to one of these countries, hoping that in the warm and favorable climate he might regain his health. The $4,000 had been paid to him in legal tenders which were and still are the equivalent of gold. This money he deposited with a banking company in Central America, and for four years he drew interest upon it. But the country in which the deposit had been made adopted the silver standard, and during those four years the value of the national currency was declining. At the end of that period the silver dollar was worth only half as much as a gold dollar. The value of his claim upon the bank—he had taken a certificate of deposit in the national currency at a time when there was only a small premium upon gold—had been reduced one-half, and the bank ceased to pay interest.

He decided that he would let the money remain in the bank for another year, hoping for a better return, but at the end of the year he took it out and exchanged it for gold. The $4,000 had been reduced to $1,731. That is to say, the $4,000 which the bank paid to him in the national currency on the silver basis was worth only $1,731 in gold or in the United States legal tenders which our Government had paid to him five years earlier.

The experience of pensioners in this country would be very much like his if the fifty-three-cent silver standard should be substituted for the existing gold standard. They would lose about half of the purchasing power of their monthly allowances. This loss they could not avoid, because they cannot collect now the payments due in the future. For similar reasons the owner of a life-insurance policy cannot protect himself and his family against the depreciation which would be caused by the enforcement of the Bryan platform.

Let us see what the Bryan wing of the Democratic Party and the Populist Party say about pensions:

"We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers." [Populist platform.]

"Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll; and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment." [Democratic platform.]

Nothing in either of these utterances about cutting the pension in two.

But the money planks in both these platforms set forth a policy which would reduce the value of every pension by almost one-half. It is not true that the Populists "favor just pensions to our disabled Union soldiers." They would rob the disabled soldiers and the widows and orphans of soldiers of one-half of their monthly allowances. This would be the effect of a policy that would double the price of the farmer's crops and reduce by one-half the weight of his mortgage.

Nor is it true that those Democrats who nominated BRYAN on a silver platform "recognize the just claims of deserving Union soldiers." They have set out to cut down those claims by nearly 50 per cent.

How can any Union veteran, pensioned or not, or the friend of the bereaved relatives of any dead veteran who rely upon a pension for support vote for BRYAN and the fifty-three-cent dollar?

CITY BONDS.

The failure of the City of Brooklyn and the City of New-York to make sale of large blocks of bonds—some $4,000,000 in New-York and $1,500,000 in Brooklyn—is a curious incident not easy to understand. For the Brooklyn bonds there were only two bids, which were not opened; for those of New-York there were bids for a little over $1,000,000, mostly at par and with no substantial premium on considerable offers. The bonds were payable in gold and bore interest at 3½ per cent. They are as safe an investment as could possibly be offered. They could be bought with Government paper, which is the only currency that can depreciate, and they will be paid in gold, which is the one currency that cannot depreciate. Their security is simply beyond all question, for behind them lies the entire taxable property of a great city. There is no bond of a business corporation in the country that offers the same kind of security. And no one really suspects that these city bonds will be repudiated or scaled down. In all probability no one has even considered such a thing.

Why, then, have the bonds failed of purchasers? So far as we can see, it is a question of temper rather than of reason, of psychology rather than of finance. The trouble is that the minds of men are disturbed. They are afraid to make any investment, even a good one, and they do not know why they are afraid. For the first time within the memory of men now engaged in business a National campaign has been started on the single issue of honest money, involving repudiation on the one hand and the maintenance of the National honor on the other. For nearly a generation we have gone on watching rather inanely the concessions made by one party and the other to the faction of dishonest money, and so long as the Treasury has kept its obligations, at whatever cost, we have not believed that anything serious would happen. We have felt that we should "pull through." The silver men would be "side-tracked." They never would really get the machinery of a great National party and be able to force the question of repudiation on the whole country.

But that is precisely what they have done, and it will be months yet before it can completely be decided. In the first shock of the presentation of this amazing issue people are benumbed. They do not know what to do. They will, we are confident, gradually get over this feeling. We have ourselves not the slightest doubt as to the final verdict of the country. Meanwhile it would be a good thing if capitalists would pull their wits together and not let good gold bonds go begging.

Mr. HANNA talked frankly with the reporters yesterday, but his position is not at all definite, and we are sorry for it. "To put it briefly," he said, "our position is in favor of sound money and a protective tariff, and mind," he added, "I do not mean a high tariff, by any means." Then what does he mean? The present tariff imposes an average rate only 5 per cent. lower than the McKinley tariff. That is the ridiculously small margin for an advance. What is the sense of making a stand on that? Not a single vote can be got by such a policy that would not go to MCKINLEY anyway, and many votes may be lost. Everybody knows that no change, however small, can be made in the tariff for at least two years, and possibly for four, without a bargain with the silver majority in the Senate. Then why not make the main issue gold, and let the tariff take care of itself?

Our Terre Haute dispatches this morning state that Mr. HARRISON, before going away from his home for the Summer, was requested by Mr. MCKINLEY's manager to make an early speech in the campaign and to put the tariff foremost. The ex-President replied that the money issue already had the main track, and that the tariff was on the siding and would likely remain there. Mr. HARRISON is right. It is not probable that he will aid in getting the tariff off the siding. Why should he do so? He is shrewd enough and broad enough to know what public opinion requires and what the country really needs, and he will not ally himself with what is both a blunder and a crime.

SHORE DUTY ABBREVIATED.

Commanders of Ships Will Have Three Years of Sea Service.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—It is likely the term of naval officers as commanders of ships will be extended one year, so as to make their tour of duty three years hereafter. In fact, Secretary Herbert has already allowed this system to go into effect, and there are a number of instances of officers who are now serving their third year as commanders of warships. At the same time the department proposes to shorten the period which each officer will spend on shore duty.

This is the result of the increase of the navy. With every addition to the register of a vessel more officers are required, and eventually, and at no distant day, there promises to be some difficulty in securing officers for sea service who have had more than a year's shore duty since their previous cruise.

Naval officers generally will probably not regret this condition. Most of them are willing to accept the situation as one calling for an abundance of sea service. It probably will always be easy for the officer with influence to secure agreeable shore duty, even when, as now, he knows he is, by a protracted season ashore, depriving some fellow-officer of a change from a long, tedious billet aboard ship. Among the officers who have gone over into their third year as commanders of ships are Capts. Silas Casey of the Vermont; Merrill Miller of the Raleigh, G. W. Coffin of the Charleston, and Lieut. Commander W. L. Field of the St. Mary's. Naval officers may expect hereafter to have comparatively little shore duty, and longer terms at sea.

WILL STICK TO CANTON.

McKinley Decides to Remain at Home Throughout the Campaign.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—Major McKinley will leave for Canton to-morow morning, and will reach his destination about 1 o'clock. His visit to Cleveland has been in all ways a most agreeable one. He has had an opportunity to consult freely with Mr. Hanna and others, and he will return to Canton with a pretty definite notion of the lines upon which he wants the campaign conducted.

The Major thinks he will remain at Canton throughout the rest of the campaign.

In reference to the report that he had agreed to be present and make a speech at the opening of the Ohio campaign, he said to-night that he had had no communication on the subject with any one, and that his engagements would keep him in Canton.

Japanese Mediaeval Chivalry.

From "The China-Japan War."

Rani, the Captain of one of the companies detached to attack the Erh-lung-shan forts, had long been suffering from dysentery, but on the day of the assault he overcame his weakness and marched at the head of his men, but when within 100 yards of the fort he broke down and had to lie on the ground while his men rushed on. Taken to the hospital, he never could forgive his weakness, and on the morning of the 28th of November (a week after the battle) he escaped from the hospital, went to the spot where he had succumbed, and killed himself with his sword. The following letter was found by his side:

"It was here that disease compelled me to halt and suffer my men to attack the fort without me. Never can I wipe out the disgrace while I live. To vindicate my honor I die here, and leave this letter to speak for me."

A DINNER FOR HER DAUGHTER.

Mrs. W. Gammell Entertains at Newport—Subscription Clambake.

NEWPORT, July 28.—Mrs. William Gammell gave a dinner this evening in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Herbert of England, who is spending the Summer with her. The floral decorations of American Beauty roses were exquisite. Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs also entertained at dinner to-night.

Mrs. Atherton Blight, Mrs. J. Fred Peirson, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. Robert Gerry gave luncheons to-day.

The event of the day was a subscription clambake at Eaton's Point. Hermann Oelricas, Center Hitchcock, John S. Tooker, and Roland King were the committee in charge.

The Rev. and Mrs. Braddin Hamilton of New-York, who were married recently, arrived to-day to visit Mrs. Hamilton's mother, Mrs. Howard Stevenson, at the Ocean House. Mrs. F. W. Stone of Brooklyn is the guest of Mrs. B. Hammett Stevens. Harry Lehr of Baltimore is the guest of Elisha Dyer, Jr.

Ralph N. Ellis returned from New-York to-night. Other arrivals include:

Herbert Marks, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Brett, Miss Edith Brown, Miss May Shirley, Frank Dietz, L. A. Hampton, J. S. Foster, Thomas F. Gurney, Frank F. Cicott, W. F. Curry, New-York; J. H. Wilson, Mobile; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Ferris, Jersey City; Fred Brinkmeyer, George C. Brinkmeyer, Indianapolis; Israel Stern, Rochester; Merriam McKaig, Cumberland, Md.; E. Martin, W. A. Paxton, Jr., Omaha; George W. Hills, Lawrence, Mass.; Miss A. E. Sawyer, Richard D. Bell, Somerville, Mass.; W. H. Knowlton, Ridgewood, N. J.; George W. Nott, Jr., Ralph Hopkins, N. Thorn Cottam, New-Orleans; Mrs. William A. Trubee, Bridgeport; Miss Julia A. Alvord, Southport, Conn.; Carl J. Biemmer, Black Rock, Conn.; James W. Davis, Miss J. Pine, Miss Leowalf, H. H. Powel, Stamford, Conn.; John H. Hayden, Miss M. F. Small, Philadelphia; Thomas S. Clark, Mrs. Thomas J. Wilson, Baltimore; E. E. Lewis, Mrs. C. W. Seavey, Miss H. E. Webb, Mrs. M. C. Mills, A. L. Lindsey, Charles P. Searle, Boston; E. S. Fitzgerald, Springfield; Mrs. Janet Forsyth Seavey, New-Haven; N. V. Cott, R. S. Loder, Ottawa; Mrs. John B. Cory, Herbert W. Wilson, Cleveland; Edward T. Moulton, T. F. Thompson, Providence; Miss Alice L. Howe, Worcester; Miss Lillian A. Keating, Mrs. John Keating, Helena, Mon.; Mrs. B. E. Slater, Melrose, Mass.; J. J. Hayes, Cambridge.

E. H. Bourne, cashier of the First National Bank of Cleveland and Mrs. Bourne are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Cottagers have arranged for a series of five lectures in French by Prof. A. Wisner of Paris, to be delivered mornings at the residences of those in charge. The dates, places, and subjects are as follows:

Thursday, July 30, at Mrs. William Post's.—Subject, "Les Félebres."
Thursday, Aug. 6, at Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.'s.—Subject, "Les Freres de Goncourt."
Thursday, Aug. 13, at Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's.—Subject, "La femme d'aujour d'hui."
Thursday, Aug. 27, at Mrs. John Thompson Spencer's.—Subject, "Joseph Bonaparte en Amerique."
Tuesday, Sept. 1, at Mrs. E. J. Berwind's.—Subject, "La France et l'Italie devant l'histoire."

About fifty cottagers have subscribed.

Among the arrivals at Jamestown this week were Nelson L. Barnes, Chicago; E. L. Sanborn, Cambridge; Mrs. Vernon K. Brown, L. P. Adams, New-York; Charles W. Bean, Boston; Mrs. C. T. Callings, Dr. F. W. Koehlon, Louisville; Miss Helen Denison, Baltimore.

TWO DELUSIONS.

High Tariff and Free Silver—How One Naturally Led to the Other.

From The London World.

It is a strange turn of events which has made men of business in England and well-wishers to the United States look forward hopefully to the election of Mr. McKinley. Mr. McKinley is only the lesser of two great evils. He impersonates the chastisement by whips, and Mr. Bryan the chastisement by scorpions. Mr. McKinley's election may postpone a National catastrophe and avert a National disgrace. But the commercial policy to which he is pledged is the source of the present danger. The population of the South and the West is almost exclusively agricultural, and the distress under which the landed interest, almost entirely a small proprietor interest, has of late years suffered makes the condition of the English farmer seem comparatively prosperous. The prices of agricultural produce have fallen by about one-half; the mortgages, the fixed charges upon land, remain what they were in more prosperous days, and are, therefore, relatively much heavier. The ruthless protective duties imposed upon the articles of their daily use compel the farmers to pay more money out of smaller and sometimes almost disappearing incomes, in order that they may not get better articles cheaply from abroad. The farmer of the South and West is taxed for the benefit of the Eastern manufacturer. This he in part perceives, and he is a free trader. But he does not perceive it clearly enough to act upon his knowledge. He thinks that his lack of money may be remedied by increasing and simultaneously debasing the currency, and by keeping in his own pocket half (for the present not more than half) of what he ought to hand over to his creditors. He does not see, or at any rate he sees only fitfully, that a remedy would be found if he were allowed to buy at half or third of the prices which he now pays all the articles which he now consumes, except those which he does not pay for at all, he himself producing them. Every industry in the United States is protected except the farmer's, and he has to pay a toll to the tinker, the tailor, the candlemaker, receiving none from them, since the United States, growing more than they need for themselves, do not buy foodstuffs from abroad.

VERMONT POPULISTS.

State Convention Makes a Ticket and a Sixteen-to-One Platform.

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 28.—The State Populist Convention held here to-day made these nominations:

Presidential Electors—W. S. Curtis of West Randolph, Miles D. Baker of Burlington, N. C. Wilder of Waitsfield, and George S. McAllister of Stowe.

Governor—Joseph Battelli of Middlebury.

Lieutenant Governor—William Dexter of Sheffield.

Secretary of State—A. T. Way of Burlington.
Auditor—C. F. Cluff of Waterbury.
Treasurer—Daniel Sallies of Montpelier.

The convention adopted this platform:

Resolved, That all money be issued by the General Government only, and that without the introduction of any private citizen, corporation, or banking institution. It should be based upon the wealth, stability, and integrity of the Nation, and we demand that it be made legal tender for all debts, public and private, and of sufficient volume to meet the demands of business for the purpose of honorably liquidating obligations.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the American ratio of 16 to 1 without the consent of other nations, and that the exemption of savings banks deposits be limited to $300.

We demand legislation to prohibit levying taxes upon property not actually owned.

The resort to bribery as an instrumentality for carrying elections and for securing legislation or court decisions being a direct thrust at the very life of free government, and no less an act of treason than firing on our country's flag, we therefore demand an act of Congress making it, in law as it is in fact, a capital crime for both the receiver and giver of bribes in any form, and punishable as such.

We indorse the principles of the Omaha platform as enunciated in the People's Party Convention adopted in St. Louis July 16, 1896.

A. L. Bowen was temporary Chairman. His address was a denunciation of the "wealthy class." He mentioned Dr. W. S. Webb in this connection:

In the Second District Convention, T. J. Aldrich of Wheelock was nominated for Congressman, and in the First District Convention the nomination was given to A. L. Bowen.

WORTH FACTION SUCCESSFUL.

Mayor Wurster's Preliminary Defeat in Brooklyn.

The Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee of Kings County last night, by a close vote, decided to hold the Republican election district primaries Aug. 11 and the Assembly District Convention Aug. 13.

This was a victory for the Worth-Buttling-Woodruff faction over the Willis-Wurster faction, and is expected to assist Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff in his aspirations for the Lieutenant Governorship.

The Willis-Wurster men wanted the primaries and the convention held Aug. 18 and 20, respectively, but it was for Park Commissioner Woodruff's interest to show that he had influence with the committee, and so at his desire the Worth-Buttling men fought for him.

The committee indorsed the nominations of McKinley and Hobart. It was announced that Major McKinley would visit Brooklyn during the campaign.

TRIUMPH OF THE HALF-WITTED.

Unaccountable Silver Delusions of Men Who Should Know Better.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The result of the recent convention at Chicago may be treated under this title: "A Triumph of the Half-Witted." Its results remind me of a boy who, having heard that some friend of the family was in half mourning, put the question, "Who is half dead?" That is the present condition of the Democratic Party, and the honest part of it has gone into half mourning during its period of temporary retirement from public influence. The half-witted half is digging its own grave, and yet it is singular to observe how many of the half-witted men who have taken part in the dissolution of the Democratic Party are on one side of their brains extremely bright and able.

These men remind one of Jekyll and Hyde—one day doing honest yeoman service in Congress for their State; the next picking the pockets of their own people, or, rather, lending themselves to that ignoble service by slaughtering their own credit. They remind one, also, of Carlyle's classification of fools—one-half natural fools; the other half condemned fools. To one or the other categories Carlyle relegated pretty much the whole human race. We might limit that classification to the sections of this country in which industry is now subject to the arrested development which characterizes some of the inmates of lunatic hospitals. Some of our States are like men who are full of energy, vigor, and adaptation to the production of wealth and welfare, but, in consequence of the arrested development of one ganglion of the brain of their representative, they can accomplish nothing, or yet accomplish very little.

Texas is an example of such a State. It was represented in Chicago by an ex-Governor—a most admirable, excellent, and efficient man on his full-witted side, but suffering from arrested development and mental hallucination on the other side. Again, Texas was represented or misrepresented by young Mr. Bailey, one of the most interesting young men who has ever appeared in Congress, good looking, vigorous, forceful, and half educated, or, using the expression which I have adopted, but not in an offensive or imbecile sense, he is but half-witted. One of his speeches in Congress proves great research, earnest study, and an earnest purpose to serve his State honorably and well, but he is an example of arrested development. He had only got half way in his alphabet on the money question when he happened to be chosen for Congress. There he has come under the influence of the subtle and able attorneys of the silver mines, and there they have stopped him, in a half-witted state, and are using him to cheat his own people for the profit of the silver faction.

Now, look at Texas, a State which might displace New-York and become the Empire State of the Union. Yet Texas is in a condition of arrested development due to the half-witted energy of her representative men. She has deprived herself and her citizens of credit, and, with unlimited power to make progress, she yet limits herself to a miserable, inefficient railway system, deprives herself of capital, and is stumbling along slowly toward a glimmering conception of what is the matter. Of all the States in this country, Texas has the greatest interest in maintaining the gold standard of value, because she produces more of the crops and products that the gold standard nations require than almost any other State in the Union.

Texas finds the country struggling with a monetary system half good and half bad, and in a half-witted way sends men to Congress who would make it wholly bad. She votes through young Mr. Bailey and some others for bad money. That is to say, she lets Mr. Bailey vote for the free coinage of silver, when she could command all the gold she could possibly want for her crops. She lets Mr. Bailey go to Congress and vote for a Force bill by which her British customers, who buy her cotton and indirectly buy her beef, and who might buy a great many other products if she only had the capital to develop them, may force silver dollars worth only 50 cents in gold upon her as a full legal tender for 100 cents. Singular, but true.

One may put the case somewhat in this way. The men who propose to force bad money, which is worth, after it is melted, only half what it purports to be worth in the coin, upon a half-educated community can only be classed as half-witted, and may choose which half of the community to which Carlyle delegated everybody they belong to. No half measures will serve in overcoming such a delusion. The only way to treat them is to treat them gently, in a polite and conciliatory manner, to the end that the half of their brains which has been subject to arrested development may become equal to the other half, and thus lift them out of the lunatic asylum into which they have voluntarily entered and for the time locked themselves.

Who but a half-witted man would take bad money when he could get good money? Who but a half-witted man would force 50 cents' worth of silver on his own people, when they can take 100 in gold for all their crops? Am I not right in naming this half-dollar party the party of the half-witted? How can anybody classify them in any other way?

An inmate of one of the hospitals for the imbecile and feeble-minded who had one of these half-witted brains lately became interested in the money question on the sound side of his head. He read all Stewart's speeches—(nobody but a half-witted man would ever have done that)—and he tried to get through Senator Jones's, but he gave it up. Then he went to the Superintendent and told him that he'd found out a way to fix matters about prices. He said:

"What these people make believe they are after who are trying to make half a dollar's worth of silver equal to a dollar's worth of gold by an act of Congress is to raise prices for the farmers' products. They are on the wrong track. The farmers can raise prices in a great deal better way."

"What is it?" said the Superintendent.

"Why," said the half-witted man, "the farmers can go to Congress and get a law passed that eight ounces shall make a pound, two pecks a bushel, and one pint a quart. Then, when they begin to deliver short weight, up will go the prices, double, maybe."

"Yes," said the Superintendent, "but what fools the farmers would be to do that. How would they be any better off?"

"Why," said the half-witted man, "they would be as well off as to be forced to take half a dollar's worth of silver for full weight or full measure. Isn't it just as broad as it is long to cheat on light weights and short measures as it is to get cheated on bad money?"

The Superintendent immediately sent to this man's friends and told them to take him out of the asylum and to send him to Congress on a Popocrat ticket.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

Crucified on a Barometer.

From The London Truth.

A farmer in one of the Western States of America finds that the sale price of his produce is lowered owing to a hundred causes. He imagines that he can meet this by reducing the value of the currency. Never was there a more absurd illusion. If he got more currency for his produce, he would have to pay more for all that he buys. His monetary position would, therefore, not be changed, except that from the fact of substituting silver for gold, the value of the currency would be perpetually falling, because the supply of silver is practically unlimited, and the law would insist on all produce being purchased by the Government and converted into coin. When Mr. Bryan, the nominee of the Chicago Convention for the Presidency, says that the people are being crucified on a golden cross, he might as well say that they are being crucified on a barometer, and that if it be enacted that storm is henceforward to be fair weather on the dial of the barometer, every farmer would be secured fair weather.

Will Never Vote the Chicago Ticket.

From The Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle.

The Hon. Frank Jones, former Democratic Representative in Congress from the First District of this State, arrived in town on Saturday, and to a friend he said: "I have voted the Democratic ticket all my life since I became a voter, but my right hand shall wither before I cast a ballot for the nominees of the Chicago Convention on such a platform as was there adopted."

For Newport's Venetian Fete.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—The Committee on the Venetian Fete had a meeting to-night, several cottagers attending. Five bands were engaged. The Mayors of all the Massachusetts cities will be invited. The water parade will form at the Torpedo Station and proceed south toward Fort Adams and Lime Rock, and around the fleet of yachts. At 10:30, an hour selected by the New-York Yacht Club, everything will give way to the yachts, and in some manner of illumination they are to present their respects and thanks to the people of Newport.

INSURGENT CAMP TAKEN

GEN. SANDOVAL WINS A BATTLE NEAR GUANTANAMO, CUBA.

Sixteen of the Rebels Killed, Including a Captain, and a Lieutenant Captured—One Spaniard Killed and Twenty-four Wounded—Weyler Offers a Bribe to the Captains of Filibustering Vessels—Rumors Regarding the Bermuda's Future.

HAVANA, July 28.—Gen. Sandoval reports to the authorities here that the troops under his command have captured an insurgent camp in the vicinity of Guantanamo.

In the fight which preceded the capture of the camp sixteen of the rebels were killed, among them a Captain, and a Lieutenant was taken prisoner.

A Sergeant of the Spanish force was killed and two officers and twenty-two privates were wounded.

Gen. Sandoval discredits the report that a filibustering expedition landed recently on the Cuban coast.

Capt. Gen. Weyler has issued a decree offering rewards of $24,000 to any person assisting Spanish cruisers to capture a filibustering steamer, and $9,000 for assisting in the capture of a sailing vessel carrying arms and war munitions to the rebels.

According to the terms of the decree, the Captains of filibustering vessels will be exempt from responsibility. This is intended as a bribe to induce masters of filibustering vessels to deliver them up to the Spaniards.

BERMUDA CHANGES OWNERS.

Rumored and Denied that She Will Continue in Cuban Service.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—The filibustering steamship Bermuda was sold to-day to J. Milliard, a marine architect, whose office is in New-York. He is a British subject and at once will take steps to have the ship's English Custom House registry restored. This only can be done through the Admiralty Office in England, which some time ago canceled the ship's Custom House registry after she had returned from a successful and sensational filibustering expedition to Cuba.

The canceling of the ship's registry virtually made her a prisoner. Since then she has been a ship without a nation, unable to obtain clearing papers from the Custom House. Several attempts have been made to have her cleared, but each time Capt. Clipperton, the British Consul, has filed a protest with Collector Read.

John Hart, the managing owner of the ship, refused to talk about the terms of the sale. Just what the ship's new owner proposes to do with her could not be learned. It was said to-day that the steamer will sail next week for Jamaica, where the transfer to the new registered owner will be made and the legal formalities complied with on British soil. It was also said that hereafter the vessel will not be engaged in filibustering expeditions.

Various rumors concerning the Bermuda were in circulation to-day. One had it that Mr. Milliard had purchased the ship for a German firm in New-York, who had been commissioned to buy the ship by the Cuban Junta, and that the vessel would be sent out as soon as possible with an important expedition, consisting of men and arms.

It was further stated that Col. Aguirre had been sent to this country by Gen. Gomez with special instructions to purchase the Bermuda or any other suitable ship, so as to hurry up the expedition. Col. Aguirre is now in New-York.

THE YARDE-BULLER DIVORCE.

Serious Charges of Misconduct Made Against the Husband.

LONDON, July 28.—The Yarde-Buller divorce case, in which the respondent is an American, she being the daughter of Gen. Kirkham of San Francisco, was continued in the Divorce Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice to-day.

Mrs. Yarde-Buller took the stand in her own defense, and testified to the fact of her marriage to the petitioner. At the time of her marriage she was the widow of D. Boyle Blair, who was attached to the British Diplomatic Service at the time of his death. She gave many details of her life since her marriage to Mr. Yarde-Buller, few of which redounded to his credit.

Among other things she testified that he left her alone without a servant, compelling her to do all the housework. At one time during her absence from home her jewelry and other belongings, including her wedding gifts, had been sold, presumably by her husband, who had been declared bankrupt a few years before. After the death of Gen. Kirkham it was announced that Mrs. Yarde-Buller had been left a large fortune, and her husband, who was not then living with her, rejoined her immediately. He later ordered her to leave the house and go into the streets.

The witness further testified to being struck by her husband, who had also pulled her hair and kicked her. Regarding Valentine Gadesden, who, Mr. Yarde-Buller charges was too intimate with his wife, Mrs. Yarde-Buller testified that he came here from San Francisco for the purpose of attending to her affairs and protecting her from her husband's violence. She emphatically denied her husband's charges.

CHRISTIAN VILLAGES BURNED.

Greece Notified that She Must Not Assist Macedonians.

LONDON, July 28.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from its Athens correspondent stating that Mussulmans have burned twelve Christian villages in the Provinces of Selino and Heraklion and desecrated many churches.

The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from its correspondent in Berlin saying that the powers have notified Greece that they will withdraw all support from her if she continues to patronize or assist the insurgents in Macedonia.

CZAR DESERTS THE TURK.

Concerted Action May Be Taken to Stop Murders in Armenia.

LONDON, July 28.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish an article claiming authority for the statement that the relatives of the Czar in England, Denmark, and Greece have submitted to the Russian Emperor official documents bearing upon the atrocities committed in Turkey, which have had the effect of alienating his Majesty's sympathy from the Turkish Government, and have given rise to the hope that concerted action will be taken by the powers that will put an end to Turkish horrors.

Colombian Trade Paralyzed.

COLON, Colombia, July 28.—All business in exchange with Costa Rica has become paralyzed, in consequence of the going into effect of the new law prohibiting the importation into Colombia of foreign silver. The political situation throughout the country is quiet.

Daly's Successful London Opening.

LONDON, July 28.—Augustin Daly's "Love on Crutches" was produced at the Comedy Theatre this evening and was enthusiastically received. The piece is preferred by theatregoers to its predecessor at the Comedy, "The Countess Gucki."

Dr. Abbott at Arbitration Conference.

LONDON, July 28.—The Anglo-American Arbitration Conference was opened here this evening by the Rev. Lyman Abbott of Brooklyn, who made an able address, in the course of which he was frequently applauded enthusiastically.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

—M. Delory, Mayor of Lille, France, has been suspended from the performance of his duties for having been concerned in the issuing of Socialist manifestoes, the circulation of which occasioned disorders among the people.

—Sir Frederick Carrington, operating against the Matabeles in Rhodesia, telegraphs that he is hampered by want of men, but if more were sent he could not feed them, owing to the difficulty in transporting provisions.

—Troops were called out at Zurich to suppress a riot between Swiss and Italian workmen. Seventy arrests were made.

—The British Privy Council has upheld the right of the Nova Scotia Legislature to inflict punishment for contempt.

—Peter Jackson, the black pugilist, was fined 5s. in London for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

—An American newspaper correspondent named Garrett has died of dysentery at Wady Halfa.

BOYS SUPPLIED WITH DYNAMITE.

Charles Aldrich Brought a Stick Home—Large Quantity Stolen.

F. B. Aldrich of 44 West Ninety-eighth Street was sitting in his dining room after supper last evening, when his eight-year-old boy Charles came in.

"See what I've got," the boy said, and laid on the table a stick of dynamite an inch and a half in diameter and twelve inches long, wrapped in paraffine paper. The boy said that another boy gave it to him in Ninety-seventh Street, and that the boy had a whole lot more.

Mr. Aldrich took the dynamite to the West One Hundredth Street Police Station and gave it to Sergt. Lynch. The Sergeant put the dynamite in a pail of water and then sent detectives to make an investigation.

The detectives could not find the boy who had the dynamite, but they learned from other boys that it had been found in the unfinished building 42 West Ninety-ninth Street. They explored the building, and in the back yard they found a contractor's dynamite box which had been broken open and which still contained thirty-five sticks of dynamite. As the box had originally contained about sixty sticks of dynamite, the detectives believe that boys broke open the box and carried off twenty-five of the sticks.

The detectives searched the neighborhood and questioned all the boys they met, but could not find any trace of the missing dynamite sticks. One stick is powerful enough to blow up a house.

THREE CHILDREN BURIED AT ONCE.

George Cure's Family Scourged by Diphtheria.

BAYONNE, N. J., July 28.—The family of George Cure of 20 West Twenty-second Street, this city, is threatened with destruction by diphtheria. Three children have already died, and the fourth is ill. Mrs. Cure is in the hospital in a delicate condition, and is prostrated with the knowledge that two of her children are dead. The father is almost broken down by the burden of his grief.

Every member of the family appeared to be in good health a week ago. Then John, the three-year-old child, was taken ill with diphtheria. His illness was quickly followed by the other three children taking the disease. The mother's worry caused her condition to become such that her removal to the hospital was imperative.

John died yesterday morning at 2:30 o'clock, and five hours later Sarah, five years old, expired. An undertaker was called to bury the bodies. The funeral was to have been held at 10 o'clock this morning. As the undertaker was in the act of placing the two caskets in the hearse the third death, that of a two-year-old child, occurred.

Mr. Cure determined to have the funeral of the two children postponed, and the undertaker procured a third casket. The three children were then buried together in the Hudson County Catholic Cemetery. The mother of the children was told of the death of the first two children to-day, but her condition this afternoon was such that it was deemed unwise to tell her of the death of the third child.

SEVEN EXCISE AGENTS NAMED.

All but One Are Republicans and Six Are War Veterans.

ALBANY, July 28.—Seven special agents under the Raines liquor tax law were appointed to-day by State Excise Commissioner Lyman from the civil service eligible list. They are:

Gardiner C. Hibbard of Elmira, a dealer in provisions, formerly special agent of the United States Census Department for the Collection of Statistics.

John Casey of New-York City, a stereotyper and electrotyper, formerly Inspector in the New-York City Department of Public Works.

C. E. McCarty of Rhinebeck, a lawyer and insurance agent.

A. B. Ostrander of New-York City; has been a railroad man, United States Weigher at the Port of New-York, and clerk in the Department of Public Works, New-York City.

Charles B. Dake of Brooklyn, bookkeeper and cashier, formerly United States Weigher in the Customs Service.

Frank Place of Cortland, a civil engineer.

James J. Scanlon of New-York City, formerly agent in the United States Secret Service, mechanical engineer.

All of these appointees are veterans, with the exception of Mr. McCarty. Special agents receive salaries of $1,200 and expenses.

All but one of the special agents are Republicans, and their references include the names of many Republican politicians. The exception is John Casey of New-York City, who is a Tammany Democrat.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT BETTER.

Marked Improvement in His Condition Noted by His Doctor.

NEWPORT, July 28.—The improvement noted in the condition of Cornelius Vanderbilt to-day was decidedly marked, assuring his physicians that the sea air had proved most invigorating, and that the coming to Newport had been a good thing for the patient.

When Mr. Vanderbilt awoke this morning he felt quite strong, and, at his own request, was allowed to leave his bed and stand upon his feet. He later walked about his room a little.

Dr. McLane said to-night he expected nothing now but steady progress toward recovery. He therefore decided to report his patient's condition for use of friends and the press only each morning, and not again in the course of the day unless there should be an unexpected change. It is hoped it will be possible for Mr. Vanderbilt toward the close of next week to take a short drive.

NEW MILITARY SCHOOL SCHEME.

Gens. Miles and Howard Plan One in Tennessee.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., July 28.—Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commander of the United States Army; Gen. O. O. Howard, and the Rev. A. A. Myers, President of the Harrow School at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., are at the head of a movement to erect a large military and educational institution at Harrogate, Tenn., on the site of the late Four Seasons Hotel.

The name of the institution will be the Lincoln Academy, commemorative of President Lincoln. The site comprises 2,000 acres, and Gen. Howard, who recently examined it, is of the opinion that it is the finest place in the entire country for a military academy.

The next session of Congress will be asked for an appropriation, which, if granted, will assure the success of the project.

Fell Through Ferry-House Skylight.

Rufus Watson, fifty-five years old, of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, New-York, is employed by Ross & Sanford, dock builders, Jersey City. He was sent to the Brooklyn Annex Ferry house to make some repairs to the roof of the waiting room. He fell through the skylight to the floor, a distance of thirty feet. His right leg was broken and his spine was injured, rendering him unconscious. It is believed that his spinal column is broken, but owing to his precarious condition the surgeons at the City Hospital concluded not to make a thorough examination until to-day.

George P. Ely Stricken.

George P. Ely of 42 East Thirtieth Street was stricken with apoplexy last night at the Ninth Street station of the Third Avenue elevated railroad.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—2:40 A. M.—176 Hester Street, tenement of Joseph Geona; damage, $5.

—1 P. M.—206 Delancey Street, Simon Katz, tenement; no damage.

—1:45 P. M.—147 Amsterdam Avenue, tenement of Julius Richman; damage, $200.

—8 P. M.—750 Washington Street, the American Distributing Company's factory; no damage.

—9 P. M.—614 West Twenty-first Street; occupant unknown; no damage.

—9:45 P. M.—103 West Twenty-fifth Street; George De Weerdt; damage, $25.

GEN. M'ALPIN DEFEATED

HIS ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTION GOES AGAINST HIM.

With His Delegates He Bolts, but Before Doing So Wants to Know Why He Was "Turned Down," and Makes Threats—The Bosses' Cut-and-Dried Ticket Easily Won—Congressional Delegation Not Solid for Ben L. Fairchild.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., July 28.—The Republicans of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County held a convention in the Opera House here this afternoon for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held in Saratoga Springs Tuesday, Aug. 25, and to the Congressional and Judicial Conventions, yet to be called.

The convention was composed of eighty-six delegates from the towns of Bedford, Lewisborough, New-Castle, North Castle, Pondridge, Cortlandt, Mount Pleasant, North Salem, Ossining, and Somers.

It was called to order by Joseph Hudson of the town of Cortlandt, who was Chairman of the last District Convention, and then Joseph B. Lee of North Castle, and Henry Fielden of Mount Pleasant were nominated for Chairman.

A vote was taken, and Mr. Lee was declared elected, although County Judge Smith Lent filed a protest against the town of Cortlandt voting, as no regular call had been issued in that town for the election of delegates to the convention. The protest was laid on the table.

Mr. Lee's election was then denounced as a gag rule operation, as it was claimed that a ballot should have been allowed. Mr. Lee, however, took the chair and started the convention off amid great disorder and hisses by those who opposed him.

Judge William H. Robertson moved that the convention proceed to elect six delegates to the State Convention, and presented a cut-and-dried list of names, as follows: William H. Robertson, James W. Husted, James K. Apgar, Alfred Romer, John McNally, and J. B. Lee.

This raised a howl of disapprobation, as several on the ticket were objected to.

The following were also put in nomination: Henry Fielder, D. W. Travis, T. B. Dean, Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, County Judge Smith Lent.

Gen. McAlpin, supporting the additional names, made a vigorous speech, in which he said the district was entitled to eight delegates instead of six, and this looked like another specimen of gag rule, which it was time to stamp upon. He told the Chairman that he could not ram this down his throat, as had been done in the election of Chairman.

"The convention is now asked to bolt down a ticket with six names upon it," he said; "a ticket proposed by whom? Nobody knows. Is this right or fair? But there is a reason for it, probably. It is time the convention stood up for its rights. For one, I do not propose to have the whip of dictation snapped over my head any longer. I have stood it in this country as long as I intend to in the interest of harmony in the party. But it is now time for us to resume the rights to which we are entitled. I do not believe in machine rule, and will no longer submit to it."

This speech was greeted with tremendous applause.

Mr. Hudson rose to speak, but he was cried down with jeers and hisses, so that he retired. Chairman Lee then said that he did not propose to have the convention broken up by any demonstration of noise. His voice was finally drowned by all of the delegates trying to talk at once.

Judge Robertson got the floor after a time. He was given respectful attention while he read a letter to himself from Chairman Hackett of the State Committee, in reply to a letter of inquiry as to the number of delegates to which the district is entitled in the State Convention. Chairman Hackett said that the original notice by the committee contained a printer's error; that eight had been printed for six, and that six was right. This disposed of that vexed question, and the convention proceeded to elect the six delegates by ballot. The Robertson delegates were elected. Their alternates were elected as follows: George Palmer, C. W. McCutchen, T. Elwood Carpenter, J. W. Travis, Heron B. Dean, and H. W. Bischoff.

The following delegation to the Congressional Convention was elected: James P. Teed, James F. Lawrence, Israel A. Hoight, James Hopkins, Joseph Hudson, and Thomas Leary. They were unpledged, but were voted for in opposition to an out-and-out delegation in favor of the renomination of Congressman Benjamin L. Fairchild.

At this stage the Ossining delegation took up their hats and walked out of the convention.

Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, who was one of that delegation, delivered a parting salute to the bosses of the convention. He told how they had fought together in the same ranks for years, but wanted to give due warning now that the protest that had been filed here to-day will go to the State Convention.

"We have been drugged and doctored," he said, "and we have had enough. What I would like to ask is, What have I done that you have turned me down? I don't go behind a man's back to stab him."

Then, shaking his finger in the faces of "Joe" Hudson, Judge Robertson, and the rest of the bosses of the convention, he said: "What I have to say I say to your faces. Ossining has been ignored by you, and we appreciate and will resent it. This has been a packed convention, run by the town of Cortlandt, but a day of reckoning will surely come."

As he stopped he was heartily cheered. Judge Robertson was mute and had nothing to say, nor had any of the others. Mount Pleasant followed the lead of Ossining, and went out. The following judiciary delegates were elected: E. B. Kear, H. R. Barrett, Odle J. Whitlock, D. D. Earle, Samuel Watson, and L. F. Crumb.

Chairman Lee, before adjournment, appointed the following district committeemen for the ensuing year: Joseph Hudson, Edwin A. McAlpin, Cyrus Lawrence, James P. Teed, T. Ellwood Carpenter, Levi Merritt, and James Hopkins.

ROCHESTER INDORSES ALDRIDGE.

The Renomination of Representative Brewster Also Favored.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 28.—Republican caucuses were held to-night in all of the twenty wards of this city. Contests were few, and in every ward strong resolutions were adopted presenting the name of George W. Aldridge, present Superintendent of Public Works, for Governor.

The sentiment of nearly all of the wards was in favor of the renomination of Henry C. Brewster for member of Congress. Instructions were freely given for ex-Mayor Merton E. Lewis for member of Assembly in the First District; for James M. E. O'Grady, in the Second District, and W. W. Armstrong, in the Third District. John B. Hamilton was generally indorsed for County Treasurer, and John U. Schroth for Sheriff.

FIRST BALE OF GEORGIA COTTON.

It Is Coming to New-York, Bound in Gilded Bands, to be Sold Here.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 28.—The first bale of the Georgia cotton of the new crop was received here to-day from Macon, Ga. It was graded fully middling, and was sold to ex-Collector of Customs Col. T. F. Johnson at 7½ cents per pound. It was shipped to-day to New-York, to be sold on the Cotton Exchange there.

Col. Johnson had the bale banded in gilt and marked "First Georgia bale; crop, 1896-1897; McKinley and gold; No 16 to 1 for us; no fiat money; our greeting to the Empire State of the North.—T. F. J., Savannah, Georgia."

The bale weighs 510 pounds. It reached here seventeen days earlier than the first bale last season, and one day earlier than in any previous season.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—Koeschles & Deermant's flour mills Mound City, Mo., were totally destroyed by fire Monday. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $15,000. Spontaneous combustion was the cause.

—The upper floor of Music Hall, in Frankford, a suburb of Philadelphia, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $20,000; partially covered by insurance.

—The Getman House, at Cleveland, N. Y., owned by the Frontier Savings and Loan Association of Oswego, was burned yesterday. Loss, $6,000.

PRACTICAL TALKS ABOUT SILVER

Bryan an Agitator.

In one of the speeches Bryan made while he was journeying from Chicago to his home, in Lincoln, Neb., I find these sentences:

> It is not the platform of a section. It is the platform of our common country, and appeals to those who love mankind to arise in its defense. It breathes the spirit of the Declaration of Independence. It presents those fundamental truths upon which all true government must rest.

Imagine a good-looking man, with a strong, resonant voice and a pretty good command of the tricks of oratory, standing on the tail end of a train and talking this stilted language, and some more like it, to an audience of Missouri farmers. That's Candidate Bryan in his accustomed rôle of "slinging" words and avoiding facts. In all the speech from which these sentences are taken there is not a line nor a word that throws any light on the question which is before the American people.

I was speaking to a New-York business man yesterday about Bryan's method of discussing the financial question. I remarked that after diligently reading his speeches delivered since his nomination and some made by him in the West while he was in the employ of the Bimetallic League I had come to the conclusion that he was simply an agitator.

"It isn't instruction he gives in his speeches," I said; "it is oratorical fireworks, and the less the man knows who takes in the show the more wonderful the exhibition seems to him. He has the 'gift of gab gallopin',' has made a study of the art of emotional oratory, and is decidedly a dangerous man to turn loose on an ill-informed community and a community that is not overintelligent.

"The Missourians cheered that spread-eagle oration from which I have quoted. One of them shouted: 'That's hot stuff!' It is easy to imagine what they said to one another after the train had gone, while the sound of Bryan's fine voice still was ringing in their ears and they still had vivid remembrance how he looked as he declaimed and gestured, his lips quivering, his eyes flashing, and his entire body thrilling with emotion.

"It must have been different with some of them next morning when they got their daily papers and tried to find in them the matter that had moved them. It may have occurred to some of them that it was the man who had stirred them, not what had come out of him.

"They were affected in about the way a deaf man was affected by a once-famous Southern orator.

"'Who's that speaking?' he demanded of the man seated alongside him. 'He's an awful good speaker. What's his name?'

"'William C. Preston of North Carolina,' the man answered.

"'Who?'

"'William C. Preston of North Carolina,' the man answered, louder than before.

"The deaf man tried once more to catch the name, but he couldn't do it.

"'Oh, well,' said he, 'never mind. Dunno's it makes much difference whether I know what his name is or not, being's I can't hear a word he says. But, Lord A'mighty, don't he do the motions splendid?'

"The deaf man carried away by the oratorical presence and gestures of William C. Preston and the Missouri farmer carried away by the oratorical presence, gestures, and rush of words of William J. Bryan do not differ. Neither one got an idea that helped him to an understanding of a public issue. The deaf man's emotions were stirred by what he saw; the other's was stirred by what he saw and heard. In each instance the effect was entirely emotional. In neither case was there the slightest stirring of the reasoning faculties

"I don't believe that sort of campaigning will help Bryan much. It was all well enough before he became a candidate for President, and was simply doing what he was hired to do. I suppose the Bimetallic League, when it sent Bryan out on a speaking tour, bade him stir the people up—agitate them—make them believe they'd but to establish free coinage to enter at once upon blissful competency and never-ending comfort. It's different now. Bryan speaks to the Nation now, and not to little audiences here and there. Every speech he makes is read next morning in every State in the Union, and is subjected to examinations and criticisms of the most searching kind.

"Populists applaud everything Bryan says. Without questioning the greatness of some of the other Populist leaders, it must be admitted that Bryan undoubtedly is the greatest Populist of his time. None of the others can talk to match him and they all know it. So it is that whatever Bryan says suits every Populist thoroughly.

"But take the man who has not yet had all the light he wants on the silver question. What does he do with Bryan's speeches? Why, he goes through them hunting for something that touches the issue. He is anxious to know from Bryan why those who love mankind should arise in defense of the Chicago platform, the great feature of which is a demand for 53-cent dollars.

"'I love mankind,' the man says, 'but I'll be hanged if I love cheap money, repudiation of National debts of honor, the loss of 47 per cent. of my savings bank account, and an impairment of my insurance policy to the same extent. I wish Bryan would get off his high horse and be a mortal among mortals. I want him to talk business. This proposition he is making that our money is so good that it buys too much, and that we never shall have prosperity in the country till we get rid of this good money is a business proposition. Why not argue it in business fashion?

"Bryan acts as though he expected to stampede the whole country just as he stampeded that convention in Chicago. If I read his mind aright, he thinks he will turn New-York bottom side up when he gets here next month with that one speech in Madison Square Garden. I guess not. I reckon New-Yorkers will read Mr. Bryan's speech with great care the morning following its delivery. 'What will they look for in that speech? What will you look for?' I asked of my friend.

"I shall look," he answered readily, "for something with facts and figures in it bearing on this financial question. If I don't find that sort of matter, I shall say Bryan is afraid to come down to a discussion of the silver question on the basis of arithmetic, history, and cold, solid truth. I don't expect to find it. I expect to find more about the cross and crown, the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, the fundamental truths of the Constitution. But what have such things to do with the business proposition that it is better to have 53 cents than it is to have $1? I feel just as you do about Bryan. I want him to quit agitating—his contract with the Bimetallic League must be out by this time—and give us some reasons why we should try his cheap-money experiment."

WAGE EARNER.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Stephen C. Rose.

Stephen C. Rose died at Clifton on Monday, at the age of fifty-seven years. He had a war record and was Vice Consul to China for the United States and the Netherlands in 1866.

Obituary Note.

—Charles Y. M. Thomas, Justice of the Peace, and a prominent member of the Order of Foresters of America, died at White Plains, N. Y., yesterday. He was a lawyer, and was well known throughout Westchester County. He leaves a wife and one son.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—ALBEMARLE—Prof. G. M. Lane of Cambridge, Mass.

—GILSEY—Gen. J. S. Casement and Thomas McDougall of Ohio.

—MARLBOROUGH—Samuel Comfort, United States Consul at Bombay.

—PARK AVENUE—Col. Delancey Floyd-Jones, United States Army.

—WINDSOR—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company.

—HOFFMAN—Judge William J. Wallace of Albany and C. K. G. Billings of Chicago.

—HOLLAND—Assistant Postmaster General F. H. Jones and ex-Senator D. H. McMillan of Buffalo.

—FIFTH AVENUE—John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, ex-Gov. Person C. Cheney of New-Hampshire, and the Rev. Dr. John L. Withrow.

—MURRAY HILL—Bishop John P. Newman, Gen. Cyrus Bussey of Washington, Baron Siebold of Vienna, and Judge Nathaniel Shipman of Hartford.

—WALDORF—Marcus A. Hanna, John W. Bookwalter, and S. R. Callaway of Ohio, Gen. W. M. Osborne of Boston, and James A. Gary of Baltimore.

ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION

JOSHUA LEVERING WILL MAKE THE FIGHT FOR PROHIBITION.

Formally Notified of His Selection as a Presidential Candidate by the Pittsburg Convention—A Great Cold-Water Rally at Baltimore—The Issues of the Year Defined and Discussed — An Electoral Ticket Nominated in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Prohibitionists were very much in evidence in Baltimore to-day. The State Convention met in Hazazer's Hall this afternoon, and to-night, at the Lyceum Theatre, the notification committee appointed by the National Convention discharged its duty and formally notified Joshua Levering of his nomination for the Presidency.

C. A. E. Spamer presided over the deliberations of the State Convention. Sixteen counties were represented by 196 delegates. Eight Presidential Electors were nominated and a State Central Committee was named.

Prior to the mass meeting at the Lyceum Theatre to-night a thousand or more enthusiastic cold-water advocates, carrying banners and transparencies, paraded the streets and entered the already well-filled theatre, headed by a brass band. John W. Daniel, prohibition candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1884, called the assemblage to order and introduced the Rev. J. E. Smith of the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, who invoked divine blessings upon the gathering and the prohibition cause.

The Rev. W. O. Stewart of Illinois, Chairman of the Notification Committee, was then presented. In addressing Mr. Levering, he said:

"Your position in the politics of the Nation is a peculiar one. There is only one candidate for the Presidency who deserves to be elected, and you are that one.

"In the affairs of this Nation the Prohibition Party holds a unique position. Other so-called third parties rise and fall, but this goes on forever. It will continue to call attention to the awful havoc of the saloon and the wreck and ruin caused by the liquor power until a majority of voters have been whipped and scourged into its ranks by the stinging lash of an aroused conscience. No other party can hold one whose heart has been crushed and whose soul has been pierced by this evil.

In asking you to accept this nomination we offer you a platform long and wide. It goes far enough before us to include the needs of humanity, back of us it takes in all there is of justice, to the right its scope includes political honesty, and on the left human liberty. We do not tie our hands and feet, but, in the name of God and humanity, we loose them and say, "Go to the last voter in this land and preach the gospel of liberty from the slavery of the saloon."

Then, when this half-drunk Nation has been sober, we will settle every other great question of our National life along the lines of righteousness.

Mr. Levering in reply read his letter of acceptance.

In the opening paragraphs of his speech Mr. Levering expressed his gratitude for the nomination, and reviewed the history of the Prohibition Party, which, he said, was gaining ground constantly, and eventually would triumph. He continued:

> It is true, and no thinking man, regardless of his surroundings or residence, for a moment can doubt it, that very many of the people of our beloved land, and especially those engaged in industrial and farming pursuits, are suffering from the general depression so widely prevalent at present, and also that there has not been a time since the memorable days just preceding the breaking out of the civil war when these difficulties so weighed upon the people or when there was so much unrest and dire foreboding for the future as exists to-day.
>
> The products of the soil—the mainstay of the Nation's prosperity and wealth—are so low in value, in many instances, as not to pay the cost of production, leaving nothing for the labor of the toiler or for the capital invested. Many persons hold the opinion that the cause of all this trouble is overproduction. But can such an explanation be true? Is not the thought an impious one? Can any one who believes in a beneficent Creator, believe that He bestows bountiful harvests to be a curse rather than a blessing to mankind? No, no! Perish the thought.
>
> The reason of all the prevalent trouble in our fair land to-day is not overproduction, but underconsumption. That being so, where is the cause which prevents the consumption of the necessaries, to say nothing of the luxuries of life, comparable to the liquor traffic?
>
> We are told by the advocates of one of the political parties that a high tariff is the panacea of all our ills, and yet the average annual receipts from customs for the three years ending June 30, 1894, when the McKinley Tariff bill was in operation, were only $171,000,000, less than $2.50 per capita of our population. Others tell us that the free and unlimited coinage of silver will be the cure-all of the evils afflicting our people. It is strange such an idea should be entertained when the fact is recalled that the total output of silver in this country for the last year was only $60,000,000, a sum much less than the annual product of the familiar barnyard fowl.
>
> How utterly insignificant are either of these figures compared to the $1,200,000,000 which it is estimated is the direct tribute the people of this country pay to the support of the liquor traffic! A stupendous sum, and so large as to be difficult of realization. It is nearly twice as large as the aggregated capital of all our National banks, or, to sttae it more plainly, it is equal to about 75 per cent. of the entire money, gold, silver, and paper currency, of the United States.
>
> Let this vast sum of money, which is now spent yearly in this way and for which no value is received, but, on the contrary, is only adding to the suffering of the people in varied and manifold forms, be turned into the channels of legitimate trade, in the purchase of those things which will bring comfort and happiness to the home and family, then, I believe, the troubles which are now weighing so heavily upon them will be largely things of the past, and until it is done no real relief can be expected.
>
> While thus emphasizing the results of the liquor traffic as it exists to-day in our midst, and the absolute necessity of its suppression for beverage purposes, if peace and prosperity and the blessing of God are to rest upon and abide with our people, I do not underestimate the fact that there are other questions of grave importance over which the public mind is seriously agitated, and which are being pressed for speedy settlement. There is the question of a stable, and, at the same time, an elastic currency, equal to the demands of business for every section of the country, and yet every dollar of which should be of equal value, and the whole based on a standard equal to the best in the world. The United States cannot afford without dishonor to have money bearing its stamp inferior to that of any country on the globe.
>
> The question of the maintenance of the credit of the Government, on which its honor is based, and for which every one worthy of the name of an American citizen is or should be profoundly jealous, is one of vast importance.
>
> Again, a proper adjustment of the tariff so that labor can have its just protection without, at the same time, giving protection to the manufacturing interests at the expense of the great consuming portion of our people, is worthy of profound consideration and early solution.
>
> The question of favoritism in legislation, whereby trusts, monopolies, and corporations are fostered and protected to the detriment of the interests of the people at large, is a vital one, and should have interest and prompt consideration as a matter of common justice to an oppressed people.
>
> Extravagance in expenditure of public funds for purposes other than the public weal, and often not necessary, is a matter of serious moment, especially at this time, when the state of the country demands lower rather than increased taxation.
>
> The strained relations existing between foreign countries, as well as between some of them and their dependencies, require the exercise of broad statesmanship in the conduct of our foreign policy, so that, while maintaining the honor of our country, and affording the amplest protection to every citizen of our Republic, there shall be manifested that fairness and magnanimity which a stronger nation should ever show toward a weaker power.
>
> These and other matters of importance affecting the best interests of all citizens of the country demand attention; but, I submit, what hope can be expected for a satisfactory solution and settlement of them from either of the two dominant parties, under whose alternating Administrations the wrongs growing out of them have been fostered and developed until they have become barnacles, if not festering sores, on the body politic?
>
> On the contrary, the Prohibition Party, assured of its sincerity of purpose and the spirit of unselfishness which has been its dominant principle, pledges itself as soon as the power of legislation is given to it, to act on all these matters as the existing circumstances and welfare of the whole people may demand.
>
> In view, therefore, of the utter failure of the other parties to properly legislate on these matters when in power, I hold that the time has arrived when the voters of this country can and should trust the reins of government into the hands of the Prohibition Party, having the assurance, based on the spirit of disinterestedness that has always animated it, that every pledge will be honestly fulfilled, and every act of legislation will have for its controlling motive the honor of God, the welfare of the people, and the good of the country so dear to us all.
>
> For myself, I can only say that should the voters of the United States see fit to call me to the duties and responsibilities of the high and exalted position of the Chief Magistracy of this Nation, the greatest on the face of the earth, I can only promise, in the fear of God and in reliance upon the guidance of the Holy Spirit, to discharge these duties to the best of my ability with an eye single to His glory and for the good of the people of every section of our land without favor or partiality.

Cheers were given for the candidate, and the meeting adjourned.

VIEWS OF THE PEOPLE

On the Need of a Third Ticket and Maintenance of Sound Money.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am a Democrat, and am sure that I am one of many thousands in this city who find the idea of voting for McKinley a very bitter dose to take. The Republicans believe that the Government has a right to pass laws which take a dollar out of my pocket and put it in my neighbor's. That is protection. I don't believe in class legislation of that or any other kind. The Bryanites believe or profess to believe that the Government can take 53 cents' worth of silver, coin it, and call it a dollar, and have it equal in value to a gold dollar. As I know that the power to create something out of nothing belongs alone to the Almighty, I know that no Government, however strong, can make 53 cents' worth of labor equal to 100 cents' worth of the same commodity. This country wants neither a "Chinese wall nor Chinese money."

The large class of people of whom I am one want a chance to vote for a man with the ideas of Mr. Cleveland—such a man as Julius Sterling Morton. I sincerely believe that if he be nominated for the Presidency and an honest-money Southerner for the Vice Presidency, both McKinley and Bryan will be buried out of sight.

A READER OF THE TIMES FOR THIRTY-SIX YEARS.

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1896.

The Prophecy of Samuel J. Tilden.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The attitude of the South on the money question, as defined by its representatives at the Chicago Convention, calls to mind the prophetic remarks of the late Samuel J. Tilden, made in a conversation with a gentleman from one of the secession States.

This gentleman, who had been a prominent citizen of his State, had ventured the remark that the Democratic Party appeared to be permanently disabled. Mr. Tilden's very interesting reply is more than worthy of the careful consideration of Southerners to-day. He said:

"It seems to be broken down at present, and it is broken down; but yet it will come up again, and will once more gain control of the Government. But this situation will not be permanent. In order to come into power the Democracy must have the support and assistance of the Southern States, and that support and assistance may very soon prove to be its ruin. The Southern States will insist upon ruling the Democracy utterly, and, being poor, they will try to foist into the Democratic programme ideas and measures contrary to all Democratic principles.

"Against this the whole country will protest. The United States will never consent to be governed by the South or by such Southern ideas.

"The Democracy will be voted down, and then its last situation will be worse than the first."

At one time it was thought that when Mr. Tilden made these remarks he alluded to the Southern sentiment on free trade, but a careful reading of the paragraph in which he says, "The Southern States will insist upon ruling the Democracy utterly, and, being poor, they will try to foist into the Democratic programme ideas and measures contrary to all Democratic principles," would seem to indicate that Mr. Tilden was looking forward to the present contest on the money question.

The "seer of Gramercy Park" was undoubtedly thinking of the time when the South would solidify its "greenback craze" into a "silver craze." C. R.

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1896.

Cease Talking About the Tariff.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In your editorial of Saturday, July 25, you make a very strong argument why the Republican Party should cease the discussion of the tariff and confine itself to the money question. It is this tariff agitation that has caused a paralysis of business throughout the country and brought distress upon us. No country in the world could prosper with the constant changes in the tariff that are made here. The Democratic Party made a complete failure during the present Administration, owing to the traitors it had in the Senate.

The Populists and their following are misled. They profess to believe that the woes of the country are caused by Wall Street, the rich, the trusts, and the banks. Now, as a matter of fact, these interests have been suffering from the depression in business quite as much as all the rest of the country.

I have been a Democrat all my life, never voted any other ticket, but none other than a misguided fool can vote that ticket this year. The Republican Party will have the greatest victory in its history, and honest money will continue supreme.

HENRY C. BOWERS.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 27, 1896.

The Reason Why.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The following is written as an object lesson for our free-silver friends:

I hold in my hand a silver dollar, (value, 53 cents,) a silver certificate, and a Treasury note for $1, (value, 0;) total, 53 cents; but I consider I have in hand $3, or nearly six times the actual value of the stuff; and you, my free-silver friend, will cheerfully give me three dollars' worth of your goods or labor for these three pieces, worth only 53 cents. Now, why is this thus? Explain the mystery.

Possibly you will say: "It is because the stamp of our great Republic declares that these pieces of silver and paper are dollars, and shall be legal-tender as such (directly or indirectly) for all debts, public or private." If that is what you will say, that is where you are mistaken. That is the false and treacherous foundation on which all honest advocates of "fiat" money base their confidence.

Now, is not the plain true reason why you will give me $3 for my 53 cents' worth, the fact that you feel sure of getting your $3 back at any time, from any party of whom you may ask them in the way of trade or exchange? If you did not feel that sure, would the stamp and declaration of the United States induce you to part with your property or labor for them, to the extent of six times their intrinsic value—you, or anybody else? You know well that all the power of the United States, though it might protect you in tendering only half of a debt, could not compel any one to give you anything further at half price, or for what he considered a doubtful value.

You will admit, then, no doubt, that universal confidence in the instant convertibility of these dollar tokens into dollars' worth—that is, into real dollars—is the immediate cause of their value to you and to me. You realize that it is not compulsion, but confidence, that makes everybody now willing to give dollars for half dollars in daily trade, and that nothing else could do it. So much agreed; now let me ask what is the cause of this confidence?—confidence in what? Possibly you are conscious only of an expectation, founded on experience with your neighbors in daily trade, that the dollar tokens will continue to be good for dollars' worth, as they have been heretofore. That experience seems to be a fact, at present, but there must be a deeper cause under it, and what is that cause? If these dollar tokens, in running their inevitable course from the customer to the retailer, from the retailer to the wholesaler, the manufacturer, the importer, and finally to the banker and dealer in exchange, should run up at last against a snag in the form of a doubt in the minds of more widely informed financiers than you and me, whether it would be easy or sure to get the dollars' worth for them if necessary, at any time, and in any form desired, (gold, for instance,) would those dealers at the end of the line be any more willing than you would to take things for dollars that would not be sure to bring them dollars' worth of whatever kind they had occasion to require? If those dealers in money were to find that your dollar tokens could not always be exchanged for real dollars' worth in any form desired, would they not be thrown back at a discount and discredited? and would not the whole series of "confidences" through which your dollar tokens have hitherto run as dollars unchallenged, go down together with a run like a row of ninepins?

You must surely see that the value of the currency you are depending on to buy your daily bread depends at last and at bottom on the certainty that it will always stand the test of ability to get dollar for dollar in anything whatever that money will buy, (gold, of course, not excepted.) You yourself would not call a thing a dollar that would only buy you a dollar's worth of certain things; you want a dollar that you can exchange at par for anything you choose to have, or find necessary for your purpose. In other words, dollar tokens, to be worth anything, must represent dollar things; things always worth the dollar, whether wheat, or silver, or anything else goes high or low; things always in sight and available on demand, whatever else may be scarce, and things that can be pocketed and passed from hand to hand, without expense of storage and transportation, and without trouble of negotiation, sale, and transfer. You know very well that there is only just one thing in this terrestrial universe of ours that will answer any one of these indispensable purposes, and how to keep that thing always in sight and available on demand in exchange for our dollar tokens, is the whole question of National currency. We have it so now; you can get gold at par at a moment's notice, for all the United States dollar tokens of silver or paper that you can scrape together—and why? Not because the law requires any one to make that deal or any other with you, for it does not and cannot, but solely because the Government of the United States, faithfully and fearlessly administered, has been securing for you the vast quantities of gold required to be in sight and available at par on demand at the Treasury, in order to keep your dollar tokens good for dollar things, through that universal confidence running through all the circles of trade, small or great, and near or far, which you realize to be indispensable for the purchase of anything. It has been for some time past a herculean labor, a tremendous responsibility, a service which, to popular ignorance and prejudice, has been thankless and even opprobrious, but of which no man can calculate the money value in calamity averted and employment and sustenance secured to our people, while all the money of the world would be nothing to the wide distress, the long prostration, and the deep demoralization which the heroic firmness of our National Administration has barred out from the homes, the industries, and the social life of this Nation. VIDI.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1896.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD IN TOWN.

Has Made No Plans Yet Regarding a Sound-Money Ticket.

Charles S. Fairchild returned to this city yesterday. He reached his country home at Cazenovia, N. Y., on his return from the West, Friday, and left there yesterday morning.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked Mr. Fairchild what were his plans in reference to the sound-money Democratic ticket.

"I really don't know," he said. "I have been away for quite a while, and shall have to inform myself as to the situation. I do not yet know whether I shall serve on the Committee of Seven. I have been misquoted in reference to this matter. Up to this time I have not said positively that I should serve on the committee.

"As I understand it, the committee is to act with other sound-money Democrats in order to secure the nomination of a sound-money Democratic Presidential ticket. I have not yet determined my own course, or as to what is the best policy for sound-money Democrats under present circumstances. I must look over the entire situation carefully, and confer with friends."

CLOSE OF THE ALABAMA CAMPAIGN.

Indications that the Populist Republican Fusion Will Lose.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 28.—The close of the State campaign next Monday will be signalized by speeches in behalf of the Populist-Republican nominee by Gen. James B. Weaver, "Cyclone" Davis of Texas, and Grand Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor. Gen. Weaver arrived to-day.

The Populists have reproduced the old charge against the Democratic nominee, Joseph F. Johnston, that in 1874, when State Democratic Chairman, he tried to bribe Congressman Pelham by offering to divide a fee that might be gotten by getting Congress to allow a claim of $10,000 in favor of an Episcopal church at Selma, burned during the Wilson raid.

Goodwyn, the fusion candidate, rests his chances on the negro, and Johnston on the return of the Populists to the silver-crested Democratic standard.

"Tom" Watson has refused to help in Alabama or elsewhere until Bryan shall declare for or against him. Eggs were thrown at State Republican Chairman William Vaughan while he was addressing a negro audience in Birmingham last night. The fight is hot and gingery, but the chances are overwhelmingly in Johnston's favor.

AROSE AND FORBADE THE WEDDING.

Father of the Groom Declared His Son Already Married.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., July 28.—At the marriage of Miss Emma Anderson and William Barbour, in Stafford County, yesterday, the groom's father created a sensation by rising in the middle of the ceremony and forbidding the marriage because his son was already married.

He read several letters from his son's wife, and the preacher refused to go on with the marriage.

All the parties are of high social standing, and the excitement in the county runs high.

LIGHTNING HIT EIGHT PERSONS.

They Were in a Church, One Is Dead and Four More May Die.

PHILIPSBURG, Penn., July 28.—A violent storm of rain, accompanied by much thunder and lightning, visited Houtzdale yesterday.

The lightning struck and instantly killed Frank Brunbaugh and severely injured seven children who were attending school in the Swedish Church, the lightning entering one of the windows.

In the cases of four of the children their injuries may terminate fatally.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Collars. KELETA. E. & W. MADAWASKA. Collars. ONEONTA.

MARRIED.

GRAHAM—KEDDER.—On Tuesday, July 28, 1896, by the Ven. Archdeacon William H. Kirkby, D. D., Gertrude Ruth, daughter of the late Dr. Agustas S. Kedder, to Charles Wallace Graham.

DIED.

BENEDICT.—On Tuesday, July 21, Howard Robinson Benedict, son of James H. and Isabel Benedict, in the 29th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at 10 West 51st St., on Friday, the 31st inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and immediate friends are invited to attend.

DAVENPORT.—At Stamford, Conn., July 28, 1896, Harriet G. Davenport, widow of Theodore Davenport, in the 85th year of her age.
Funeral services at 4 P. M. Friday, at her late residence.

DICK.—On July 27, 1896, Catherine E., widow of Enoch Dick.
Funeral at her residence, White Plains, N. Y., on Thursday, July 30, at 3:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 2:07 train from Grand Central Station.

GUTMANN.—Funeral ceremonies of the late Dr. Eduard Gutmann will take place at 17 West 90th St. on Thursday, July 30, at 10 A. M.
Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

HALL.—On July 28, Sybil M., widow of William Hall, in her 85th year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from The Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Thursday, July 30, at 11 A. M.

HARMONY.—At San Diego, Cal., July 24, Dr. Peter Harmony, son of the late Manuel X. and the late Sarah A. Harmony.

LOWY.—Funeral ceremonies of the late Maurice Lowy will take place at 17 West 90th St. on Thursday, July 30, at 10 A. M.
Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

MARTIN.—At Sharon, Conn., on Sunday, July 26, Mary J., widow of the late John C. Martin.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 27 West 32d St., on Thursday morning, July 30, at 10 o'clock.

REQUA.—At Rye, N. Y., July 27, Henry Milton Requa, Jr., aged 31.
Funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, Isaac E. Sheldon, Rye, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 29, at 10:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 9 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family.

ROBINSON.—At No. 23 North Washington Square, on Friday, July 24, Edmund Randolph Robinson, in the 59th year of his age.
Funeral services will take place at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, on Friday morning, July 31, at 9:30 o'clock. Burial at Bedford, N. Y.

SCOTT.—At Larchmont Manor, on Tuesday, July 28, after a brief illness, Lucy Parkman, second daughter of Francis M. and Lucy Parkman Scott, in the 13th year of her age.
Funeral and interment private.

VOORHEES.—On Tuesday, July 28, 1896, of pneumonia, Augustus T. Voorhees, aged 71 years.
Funeral service at the Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Morton, corner Bedford St., Thursday evening, July 30, at 8 o'clock. Interment at New-Brunswick, N. J.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Located on the Harlem Railroad, forty-eight minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d St.

PREMIER NOW A PUZZLE

BRIGHTON'S RACING STEWARDS WILL TRY AND SOLVE IT TO-DAY.

Because He Won a Slow Race and Was Beaten in a Fast One, Some Think His Form Inconsistent—Ben Eder's First Eastern Appearance a Poor Showing—Lady Inez Cut Down in Her Race—Good Two-Year-Old Contests.

"Jimmy" McLaughlin's horse Premier won a race at Brighton Beach yesterday in a style that the Stewards seemed to think inconsistent with his form as shown in some of his recent races. The Stewards did not fancy the surface appearance of things any more than did the public, and they notified McLaughlin that this afternoon at 2 o'clock they will call on him to explain why it was that his horse was able to beat Ben Eder and Septour and Formal at a mile and a sixteenth, while but recently he, with much less weight up, has been somewhat consistently beaten by all sorts of cattle at all sorts of distances.

Premier's last defeat was in the race won by Hornpipe, when, with but 89 pounds up and with Coylie riding, he finished a bad fourth, the race being run in 1:48. The track that day was in just about the same condition that it was yesterday, when Premier won in 1:50½, with twenty pounds more weight up and with Griffin in the saddle. He probably ran the race in which Hornpipe defeated him in about the same time that he won in yesterday. So, on the surface, the race does not seem to be a very suspicious one.

It was the easy way in which Premier stalled off the attempt at a rush made by Ben Eder that caused the criticism by some of the witnesses of the performance. Septour was beaten away off, but he is a cripple, and Formal brought up the rear. The latter probably ran his race in his work a day or two previous, as that seems to be the trouble with horses trained by Mr. Walden.

While it is true that Chugnut defeated Premier at Aqueduct, and it is probably true that Premier could have lost Chugnut in yesterday's race, it is hard to find anything very inconsistent in Premier's performances of late. He has a fair sort of a reputation as a plater of the second or third class, but nothing more.

Ben Eder, whom Premier defeated, is considered a fairish stake horse in the West, because he performed fairly in some of the so-called Derby races out there. But Western form has been repeatedly shown to be a delusion and a snare that has cost betting men very many dollars. Ben Eder is probably only a common sort of selling plater, purchased by M. F. Dwyer after races against Ben Brush as a trial horse on the theory that Brush was as good as a three-year-old as he had been as a two-year-old. This theory was amply disproved when he met Prince Lief.

Ben Eder has not yet shown himself in the East to be anything of a racer, his first appearance having been made yesterday. That he did not race up to his Western reputation—on the strength of which he was made a favorite in the betting—was certainly not the fault of Premier, who may be even a higher class horse than the colt which the shrewd McGuigan "unloaded" on Mr. Dwyer. A race against Ben Eder, as proof on which to punish the owner of Premier seems a pretty weak bit of evidence. It seems to be a case in which the Stewards should make haste slowly and make no mistake as to the ground on which they are standing. There has been no such sudden reversal of form as was shown by Hamilton and Hornpipe.

A mistake at this time in this case would be apt to do more harm than good in striking a blow at the "funny work" that has undoubtedly been going on on the tracks about here. The truth is that there has been less of this going on than some people suppose, and that the grumbling has been in great part due to the failure of the betting fraternity to make infallible estimates as to the relative value of horses. Horses raced two and three times a week from early April cannot keep their form any more than can athletes or bicycle riders. Estimates based on performances made when the horses are keyed up to their best and are thoroughly fit are by no means infallible. Premier's long campaign; the fact that Ben Eder has not been at his best for some time, according to his owner, who has not started him on that account; the fact that Premier's time in his winning race yesterday was certainly no faster, and possibly not so fast, as that made in his losing race on Saturday last must be considered.

Taking all the facts, it does not seem as if Premier should be condemned, unless there is some good evidence of which the public knows nothing. Probably the worst that can be found is that Premier has been "run for work" in some of his recent races. That is culpable enough, in all conscience, but there is no racing law against it. A majority of owners do the same thing, more's the pity.

There could not have been a coup intended, or the price against Premier would not have been as long as it was—12 to 1 or better. The "bookies" would have run to cover had he been backed to any extent. The fact is, that there was a Ben Eder craze on, based on that three-year-old's Western form, and that when he was beaten there was a howl. Now, as a matter of fact, Ben Eder may be of no particular account, and but a moderate selling plater at his best, when judged by the form of Requital and Handspring and other Eastern three-year-olds of the best class. The case looks like one where common sense has got to play a considerable part in the passage of judgment.

The race which caused the talk was the third of the afternoon, and was for the Nautilus Stakes for three-year-olds, at a mile and a sixteenth, with four starters. Ben Eder was a strong odds-on favorite, with Septour second choice, at 4 to 1, Formal at 10 to 1, and Premier, the outsider, at 12 to 1, though there were even longer prices to be had against the two last. Just after the start Formal broke away in front and cut out the running around the turn and into the backstretch. There Premier took command, and once in the front was never headed. Sims made every possible effort with Ben Eder, but the Western stake horse could never quite reach or pass the Eastern selling-plater Premier, to whom he was giving 15 pounds weight. Premier won by a half length in slow time—1:50½—and Ben Eder had all he could do to beat Septour a scant length for the place.

The Vestal Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, brought out a very pretty race between Takanassee, an added starter, and Lady Mitchell, in which the latter won in a drive, on the post, by a neck. She was ridden by Griffin, who managed to husband her extreme turn of speed so as to utilize it at the end, instead of allowing her to run herself to a standstill in the early stages of the race, as she usually does. Takanassee acted as pacemaker, and, running the first quarter in 0:24, was so used up at the end that she could not stall off the rush of Lady Mitchell. The winner was the third choice in the betting when the market finally closed, though it had been practically a case of "2 to 1 and take your pick" as between Lady Mitchell, Takanassee, and Lady Louise, who finished in the order named.

Lambent and Darien were favorites for the opening dash of five furlongs, but Patrol was full of running, and won about as he pleased, Darien, in a drive, barely managing to get the second place from Right Royal, a former stable companion. Lambent had an attack of the slows, and finished back in the ruck.

In the five-furlong dash for two-year-olds, which followed, Lady Mottle, the favorite, got away from her field with a rush, and ran the first half mile in a fraction better time than 0:49. That did her up, and she stopped so fast in the stretch that Sunny Slope was able to catch and pass her, and win by a neck from Azure, who in turn beat Lady Mottle a length and a half for the second money.

The fifth race, which followed the two stakes already referred to, was the first of the series of races at long distances which the association proposes to give. It was at a mile and a half, with three starters. Nanki Pooh, the favorite in the betting, was in front from start to finish, beating Hornpipe by four lengths. The latter finished the same distance in front of Long Beach, who at one time made such a bluff at racing as to make it look possible that he might beat Hornpipe. But he went to pieces in the stretch, as usual.

Ameer and Refugee had a lively brush for the sixth race, a five-furlong dash, for which Religion was favorite by a slight margin over the other two. They finished in the order named above, Ameer getting the decision by a neck from Refugee, with the latter a head before Religion.

The seventh and last race brought out another close finish, in which Manchester managed to win by a scant length from Illusion—who had made all the running—Sir Dixon, Jr., and Agitator. The three last named were all in a bunch, and under a drive, and no one but the judges directly on the line could tell how they would be placed. Lady Inez, who was a hot favorite for the race, was cut down in the running, and went all to pieces about the middle of the back stretch, falling back from second place to last. She was so badly off that Sloane pulled her up, dismounted at the head of the stretch, and walked to the scales. The mare was led to the stables near by for immediate care. She has thus proved a costly experiment to "Mike" Dwyer, who picked her up at a stiff price during his Western campaign from the same man that sold him Ben Eder.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $500. Time—1:03.
1—Patrol, Blemton Stable's br. g., 3 years, by King Galop-Patience, 104 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1....(Hewitt)
2—Darian, J. W. Rogers's b. c., 4, 104, 3 to 1 and even money....(Sloane)
3—Right Royal, Harlem Stable's ch. g., 3, 104, 5 to 1....(Sims)
Won by a half length; a head between second and third.
Will Elliott, 6, 92, 6 to 1, (Powers;) Rock Ledge, 3, 78, 25 to 1, (O'Connor;) Lambent, 3, 93, 5 to 2, (Coyle;) Midias, 3, 110, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Maudie Trowbridge 4, 90, 20 to 1, (Maher,) and Lokadee, 3, 104, 50 to 1, (Wapshire,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds. Purse $600. Time—1:03¼.
1—Sunny Slope, J. Dunn's ch. f., by Esher-Meta, 118 pounds, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2....(Taral)
2—Azure, Kensico Stable's b. c., 101, 4 to 1, and 7 to 5....(Sloane)
3—Lady Mottle, G. W. Miner's ch. f., 88, 5 to 2....(Coylie)
Won by a neck; a length and a half between second and third.
Taranto, 105½, 5 to 1, (Hewitt;) T. W. W., 103, 6 to 1, (Hill;) Traut, 100, 15 to 1, (Healy;) Thomas Cat, 100, 7 to 1, (Littlefield;) Second Chance, 88, 12 to 1, (Powers;) Olivia L., 96, 15 to 1, (Harris,) and Don Blas, 93, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Nautilus Stakes, of $1,500. For three-year-olds. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50½.
1—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., by Sir Modred-Premium, 110 pounds, 12 to 1 and 2 to 1....(Griffin)
2—Ben Eder, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 122, 1 to 3 and out....(Sims)
3—Septour, R. Boyle's b. c., 110, 4 to 1....(Doggett)
Won by a half length; a length between second and third.
Formal, 117, 10 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Vestal Stakes, of $1,200. For two-year-old fillies. One-half mile. Time—0:49½.
1—Lady Mitchell, Jefferson Stable's b. f., by Candlemas-Maggie Mitchell, 105 pounds, 12 to 5 and 4 to 5....(Griffin)
2—Takanassee, Kensico Stable's ch. f., 110, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5....(Doggett)
3—Lady Louise, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. f., 110, 11 to 5....(Sloane)
Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third.
Salva Cea, 105, 30 to 1, (Powers;) Confession, 105, 15 to 1, (Ballard,) and Heritiere, 105, 30 to 1, (Gardner,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a half. Purse $600. Time—2:38½.
1—Nanki Pooh, Erie Stable's br. c., 4 years, by Darebin-Yum Yum, 108 pounds, 2 to 5....(Doggett)
2—Hornpipe, W. Lakeland's b. h., 4, 104, 2 to 1....(Sims)
3—Long Beach, P. J. Dwyer's br. h., 8, 101, 10 to 1....(Coyle)
Won by four lengths; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $500. Time—1:02½.
1—Ameer, J. Knealer's ch. h., 5 years, by Kingston-Jewelry, 111 pounds....(Taral)
2—Refugee, W. M. Wallace's b. g., 3, 101..(Hill)
3—Religion, Erie Stable's ch. f., 3, 84..(Powers)
Won by a neck; a head between second and third.
Domingo, 7, 107, (Sloane;) Marsian, 3, 95, (O'Leary,) and Fannie B., 4, 99, (Gardner,) also ran and finished as named.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile. For three-year-olds and upward. Time—1:44.
1—Manchester, W. M. Wallace's b. c., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Parthenia, 110 pounds, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2....(Hill)
2—Illusion, J. McLear's b. h., 5, 112, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1....(Gardner)
3—Sir Dixon, Jr., F. Burlew's gr. c., 4, 10 to 1....(McCafferty)
Won by a length; a head between second and third.
Agitator, 4, 114, 4 to 1, (Taral;) Chugnut, 3, 94, 15 to 1, (Powers;) Jefferson, 3, 94, 10 to 1, (Lambley,) and Lady Inez, 3, 98, 1 to 2, (Sloane,) also ran and finished as named.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One mile, for three-year-olds. Defender, 112 pounds; Premier, 112; Volley, 109; King T., 104; Amanda V., 103; Article, 101.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-old fillies. Coosa, Purple Jacket, Himyance, Agnes Himyar, Chic, Numerse, Swamp Angel, Valorous, Salva Cea, 107 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward. Marshall, 121 pounds; The Swain, 119; Runaway, 114; Aurelian, 114; Pay or Play, 114; Brandywine, 112; Harrington, 111; Lustre, 109; Zanone, 107; Emotional, 98; Inheritance, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-old fillies. Helen T., Bonnie Eloise, Pearl V., Iguarra, Kate McCullum, Proteen, Agnes S., Anna M. H., 107 pounds each.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds. Burlesque, 118 pounds; Rotterdam, 118; Meadowthorpe, 113; Edna D., 110; Sleepy Belle, 110; Olivia L., 110; Doomful, 98; Passover, 98; The Manxman, 98; Wyalusing, 98; Mahoney, 98; Sister Beatrice, 95; Hurl, 95; L. B., 95; Miss Prim, 95; King Bon, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdles. One mile and a half. Flushing, 152 pounds; Southerner, 148; Red Pat, 148; Addie, 145; San Joaquin, 144; Golden Gate, 142; Uncle Luke, 141; St. Luke, 140; Woodford, 135; Midgely, 130; Scud, 130; Daly, 125.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

Mushy Track for the Harness Racers at Cleveland's Opening Day.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—A sweltering day and a track soft and mushy greeted the opening of the Grand Circuit races here this afternoon. The attendance was 3,000, and a big business was done in the betting ring. It was not until 4 o'clock that the first race was started. The track was then at least five seconds slow. Owing to the lateness of the hour of starting, the 2:14 class, pacing, was put over until to-morrow, when it will be run in addition to the regular card of the day.

Walter S., the Woodlawn Farm's entry, was a hot favorite for the 2:27 trot, and he took the race in straight heats as he pleased. The only excitement was provided by the 2:21 class, trotting. Corrie McGregor, the favorite, won, but he had a hard fight for it, and lowered his record two seconds. He won the first heat by a head from Ben in a bunched finish. The son of Leo had the second heat all his own way. Ben held the lead in the third heat until the stretch was reached, when Helen K. crawled up and lifted her nose under the wire. The fourth heat was a fight between Little Griffie, Woodford C., and Corrie McGregor. McGregor won by a length.

The winner of the fifth heat had a narrow escape. As the horses came up the stretch, Helen K. left the bunch and shot upon McGregor, who was in the lead, and rapidly overhauled him, but the spurt came too late, McGregor winning by a nose. Summaries:

2:21 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Corrie McGregor, b. s., by Almont McGregor, dam Coriander Maid, (Willis)	1	2	4	1	1
Ben, b. g., by Leo, dam Little-Maggie, by Victor, (McDonald)	2	1	2	7	5
Helen K., b. m., by Patron, dam Wedding Bells, (Keys)	3	5	1	3	2
Woodford C., b. g., (Gosnell)	7	6	3	2	8
Strathboy, b. s., (Dickerson)	5	7	7	4	3
Little Griffie, br. m., (Pendleton)	4	4	9	8	4
Osland L., b s., (Chandler)	6	8	5	5	7
Ninneseah, blk. s., (Stafford)	8	9	6	6	6
Kate McCracken, b. m., (Quinlan)	9	3	8	dr	

Time—2:20¾; 2:19¾; 2:21¼; 2:19¼; 2:19¼.

2:27 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Walter S., br. g., by Fred S. Wilkes-Renola, (Lyons)	1	1	1
Nancy L., b. m., by Norseman-Lucy Baker, (Ecker)	2	2	2
Marguerite, b. m., by Intrigue-Alice Duncan, (Ferris)	4	3	3
Donna Ines, b. m., (McLean)	3	4	4

Time—2:19½; 2:19½; 2:22.

RACING AT GOODWOOD.

Ramapo, the Only American to Start, Ran Unplaced.

LONDON, July 28.—This was the first day of the fashionable Goodwood race meeting, and a large crowd of aristocrats was present to witness the running in the various events. The scene in the royal inclosure was a brilliant one. Among those present were the Prince of Wales, his son, the Duke of York, the Duchess of York, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Richmond, Earl and Countess Cadogan, the Earl of Crewe, the Earl of Durham, the Earl of Rosebery, and the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin.

All of Mr. Richard Croker's entries for this meeting have been scratched. They included Americus, for the Stewards' Cup, and Georgiana, Susan Ann, Princeton, Roman Chief, Harvard, Westchester, Manhattan, Red Banner, Albany, and Charter Oak, for the Richmond Stakes.

Ramapo was the only American horse to run in the race for the Stewards' Cup, a six-furlong dash, with a field of twelve starters. He ran fourth, the race being won by J. Ryan's four-year-old. Chasseur, with R. Lebaudy's Sweet Auburn second, and Sir J. Thursby's The Tartar third.

After a long delay the horses were sent away, with The Tartar in the lead, followed by Sweet Auburn, Grig, Ramapo, and Kilcock on the left, Ugly in the centre, and the others well in the rear. They ran with a few changes until a quarter of a mile from home. The Tartar was still in front, with Sweet Auburn second, then followed Ugly, Kilcock, Grig, Ramapo, Hebron, and Chasseur, with the others strung out. At the distance Ugly was beaten, and Kilcock was interfered with by Ramapo. Here Sweet Auburn and Chasseur began to close on The Tartar, and both soon passed him. It was a fine race from here home, Chasseur winning by a neck. There was only a head between Sweet Auburn and The Tartar. Ramapo was a good fourth.

The race for the Richmond Stakes was won by Chillingham, owned by Lord Durham. The Prince of Wales's Oakdene was second, and Lord Rosebery's Trawler third.

There were but two starters in the race for the Gratwicke Stakes, for four-year-olds, at a mile and a half—W. Low's colt St. Brisby, which beat the Duke of Devonshire's filly Burgonet.

HORSE SHOW AT RICHFIELD.

Owners Who Secured the Prizes with Handsome Rigs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., July 28.—The visitors spent this morning in congratulating E. M. Earle on the success of his horse show and this afternoon in witnessing the fine programme of the second day. The boxes were filled with elegantly dressed women. The Tailers, Spauldings, Fields, Gansons, Morrills, Woods, and other cottage holders, who were out in full force yesterday, held the same boxes this afternoon. Among others present to-day were Mr. and Mrs. Willis S. Paine, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Burchell, Miss Burchell, William Taylor, David Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Ordway, Miss Throop, T. W. Wadsworth, and Bradlee Strong.

One of the interesting features of the afternoon was the presentation of a handsome silver service to E. M. Earle by a number of his friends. Mr. Earle made a neat reply, and the three cheers to his honor proposed by Mr. T. R. Proctor were given with a right good will. The winners of the afternoon were as follows:

Single roadsters, 15 hands or over, both first and second awards fell to T. R. Proctor's entries, Dollie and Katie.

In the hackney class, 15.2 hands, G. A. Ballantine won first with Bates and second with Superba; S. S. Spaulding third with Graceful.

Pair of light harness horses, first prize was taken by Gen. George Field's Darkness and Daylight, second by W. J. Elias's Duke and Duchess, and third by J. Lee Tailer's Blackbird and Sweetheart.

In the road class for mare or gelding, shown to a runabout, there was much applause when the judges gave the blue ribbon to Mrs. Amos Morrill's Frolic. J. Lee Tailer won second with Blackbird, and W. P. Earle third with Moet.

Saddle horses, S. S. Spaulding took first and second with Gay Lad and Primrose, and E. L. Brand third with Fleetfoot.

Pair of heavy carriage horses, W. J. Elias won first with Duke and Duchess, and E. L. Brand second with Harry and Dick.

In the four-in-hand show, W. J. Elias again carried off the blue ribbon, with George A. Ballantine, yesterday's winner, second.

The last event was for spike teams, and was won by W. P. Earle's Moet and Chandon and The Earl, while G. A. Ballantine won second with Princess, Active, and Bates.

Two-Year-Old Orion Brings $5,000.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 28.—James Murphy has bought of Curry McChesney, Lexington, the bay colt Orion, two years old, by Hanover, dam Blessing. The price was $5,000.

WON BY GOOD BATTING.

New-Yorks Won a Game from the Philadelphia Players.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 10; Philadelphia, 5.
Washington, 7; Brooklyn, 3.
Cincinnati, 9; Cleveland, 8.
Boston, 3; Baltimore, 2.
Chicago, 2; Pittsburg, 1.
St. Louis, 20; Louisville, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cincinnati	61	26	.701
Baltimore	52	27	.658
Cleveland	53	30	.639
Chicago	51	38	.573
Boston	43	37	.538
Pittsburg	44	38	.537
Philadelphia	37	44	.457
Brooklyn	37	44	.457
Washington	34	44	.436
New-York	33	47	.413
St. Louis	26	56	.317
Louisville	21	59	.263

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—New-York hit Keener hard at opportune times to-day and won easily. Meekin pitched great ball, with the exception of the eighth inning. In that inning four hits, one a home run, over the fence, by Clements; an error by Gleason, and a base on balls gave Philadelphia 5 runs.

The weather was clear and warm. Attendance, 3,300. Score:

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beckley, lf.	2	2	1	0	0
V'H'lt'n, cf.	2	4	4	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	2	1	1	0	0
Farrell, 3b.	1	2	1	0	1
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	2	3	1
Clark, 1b.	1	1	11	1	0
C'n'ht'n, ss.	1	1	3	3	0
Wilson, c.	0	1	4	0	0
Meekin, p.	1	1	0	4	0
Total	10	14	27	11	2

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, lf.	1	2	0	0	1
Hallm'n, 2b.	1	1	4	4	0
Delah'y, 1b.	1	0	12	0	2
Th'pson, rf.	0	0	4	1	0
Cross, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Mertes, cf.	0	0	1	0	1
Hulen, ss.	1	1	2	5	0
Clements, c.	1	1	3	2	0
Keener, p.	1	0	0	5	0
*Grady	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	7	27	18	4

*Grady batted for Keener in the ninth inning.

New-York	3	0	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	—10
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	—6

Earned runs—New-York, 5; Philadelphia, 1. First base on errors—New-York, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 6; Philadelphia, 3. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 1; off Keener, 2. Struck out—By Meekin, 3. Home run—Clements. Three-base hit—Tiernan. Two-base hits—Beckley, Hallman, Keener. Sacrifice hit—Gleason. Stolen bases—Connaughton, Cooley, (2.) Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

WASHINGTON'S EASY VICTORY.

Brooklyn's Ball Players Beaten on Their Own Grounds.

The Washington baseball team visited Eastern Park yesterday and had no difficulty in defeating the Brooklyn team. Kennedy pitched for the home team, and held the visitors down for six innings. McJames pitched for the Washingtons, and the Brooklyns took a lead of a run in the second and increased it to two in the third. Three singles and a double gave the visitors the two runs that tied the score in the seventh. They scored the winning runs in the next innings on three singles, Kennedy's wildness, and a poor throw by La Chance. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	0	4	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
Jones, rf.	1	0	2	0	0
Corcor'n, ss.	0	1	1	1	0
A'ders'n, lf.	1	1	6	0	0
La C'ce, 1b.	1	0	13	2	2
Shoch, 2b.	0	2	0	1	0
Grim, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Kennedy, p.	0	1	0	6	0
Total	3	5	27	11	2

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Brien, 2b.	2	1	1	3	1
Selbach, lf.	0	1	2	0	1
De M'le, ss.	0	3	3	3	2
Joyce, 3b.	0	1	1	0	2
McGuire, c.	0	0	8	4	0
Brown, cf.	0	1	4	0	0
C'tw't, 1b.	3	2	7	0	0
Lush, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
McJames, p.	1	1	1	2	0
Total	7	12	27	12	6

Brooklyn	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	—7

Earned runs—Washington, 5. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 4. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 19; Washington, 11. Bases on balls—Off Kennedy, 6; off McJames, 4. Struck out—By McJames, 5. Three-base hit—Cartwright. Two-base hits—O'Brien and Anderson. Sacrifice hit—McJames. Stolen bases—Shindle, Jones, La Chance, Shoch, and Kennedy. Double plays—La Chance and Corcoran; La Chance, (unassisted.) Hit by pitcher—By Kennedy, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—3
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Base hits—Boston, 8; Baltimore, 5. Errors—Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Sullivan and Bergen; Pond and Clark. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Base hits—Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 5. Errors—Chicago, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Terry and Donohue; Killen and Merritt. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	2	3	0	4	1	4	1	5	..	—20
Louisville	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—5

Base hits—St. Louis, 18; Louisville, 12. Errors—Louisville, 13. Batteries—Donohue and McFarland; Cunningham, Holmes, Dexter, and Miller. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	1	—9
Cleveland	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	0	—8

Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Cleveland, 10. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Dwyer and Peitz; Wilson, Tebeau, McGarr, and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Lally and Behle.

Wilmington, 9; Paterson, 4.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 28.—By some timely hitting Wilmington won from Paterson this afternoon. Amole, for the home club, did good work in the box, holding the visitors down to three hits. Score:

Wilmington	0	0	4	2	0	3	0	0	0	—9
Paterson	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Wilmington, 13; Paterson, 3. Errors—Wilmington, 3; Paterson, 3. Batteries—Amole and Kinsella; Bristow, McMackin, and Killacky. Umpire—Mr. McDermott.

Lancaster, 10; Hartford, 2.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 28.—The Lancasters outplayed the Hartfords to-day in the field and at the bat, and won the game easily. The score:

Lancaster	1	6	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—10
Hartford	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Base hits—Lancaster, 6; Hartford, 4. Errors—Lancaster, 3; Hartford, 7. Batteries—West, Roth, and Westlake; Seeds, Vickery, and Smith.

Athletics, 13; Newarks, 10.

NEWARK, N. J., July 28.—Hard hitting characterized the ball game between the Newarks and Athletics here this afternoon, and after played two hours and twenty minutes the game was called on account of darkness. The score:

Newark	0	1	3	2	0	4	0—10
Athletics	0	7	0	3	1	1	1—13

Base hits—Newark, 12; Athletics, 14. Errors—Newark, 1; Athletics, 3. Batteries—Lloyd, Mackey, and Ruthfuss; Cain, Ames, Schaub, and Milligan.

A GREAT RACE PROGRAMME.

International Contests to be a Feature of the Springfield Meet.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 28.—The following programme has been arranged for the race meeting of the Springfield Bicycle Club on Sept. 1, 2, and 3. On Tuesday part of the trial heats will be run off, and the remainder will be run in connection with the regular programme on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, making eighteen or nineteen events in all on each of the two latter days, so that the public will see plenty of good racing on either date. As will be seen, the programme is made up entirely of short races, which ought to prove snappy and full of interest. Entries will close about a week before the tournament.

The amateur one-mile open and the professional one-mile open international races on the first day, and the amateur and professional one-mile open record races on the second day, it is expected, will prove the most exciting and interesting of all. For the prizes for these four events it is hoped to secure special sanction to increase the values beyond the $100 cash and $35 value limits for first places in professional and amateur races respectively. The programme may be changed somewhat, but will probably stand materially as follows:

FIRST DAY, SEPT. 2.

1. Amateur; one-mile, for riders residing within twenty-five miles of the city.
2. Professional; one-half mile open.
3. Amateur; one-half mile open.
4. Professional; one-mile, 2:10 class.
5. Amateur; one-mile open.
6. Professional; one-mile open, international.
7. Amateur; one-mile handicap.
8. Professional; two-mile handicap.

SECOND DAY, SEPT. 3.

1. Amateur; one-half mile open.
2. Professional; one-half mile handicap.
3. Amateur; one-mile open, record race.
4. Professional; one-mile open, record race.
5. Professional; one-mile, 2:20 class.
6. Amateur; one-half mile handicap.
7. Professional; one-half mile open.
8. Amateur; one-mile handicap.
9. Professional; one-mile handicap.
10. Record riding.

The usual league ball and runs for visiting wheelmen will be arranged as heretofore.

Broken Glass on the Merrick Road.

Bits of broken glass were found on the Merrick Road on Long Island last season in quantities sufficient to arouse suspicion in the minds of the wheelmen who ride daily over that sand-papered highway. Since the law against strewing glass, tacks, &c., in the public streets went into effect in this State, there have apparently been few, if any, willful violations until last Sunday, when a number of tires were so badly punctured as to destroy their usefulness. Several Brooklyn cyclists were the sufferers. They encountered the glass between Valley Stream and Springfield. It is understood that the hotel keepers in that vicinity, they being benefited most by the touring wheelmen, will organize at once to prevent a repetition of glass strewing, as well as to punish the offenders.

Gideon Will Be the Referee.

There will be four events for amateurs and three for professionals at the National Circuit meet of the Quill Club Wheelmen on Sept. 19. The prize list will have a value of $1,200. Entries will close on Sept. 12 with A. G. Batchelder, 150 Nassau Street, this city. Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board will serve as referee, A. D. Peck of Boston as starter, W. M. Perrett of Chicago as clerk of the course, and "Fred" Burns as announcer.

Nassau Riders on Tour.

A party of members of the Nassau Wheelmen of Brooklyn are on a tour through Pennsylvania and this State. When last heard from the trip was being hugely enjoyed. The itinerary includes Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Wilkesbarre, Port Jervis, and Milford. Among the riders who started out on the tour were Harris, Mentzinger, Bell, Hughes, Brennen, Spark, and J. Hughes.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Charles Wensel, a Philadelphia road rider, covered 300 miles in 23 hours and 48 minutes, ending at 8:18 A. M. on Sunday. Considering his weight, this appears to be a very good performance. He tips the beam at 201 pounds and rides a nineteen-pound wheel. Throughout his ride, Wensel was paced by singles, each pacer covering twenty-five miles.

—Arthur Gardiner, the promising Chicago racing man, is now at Fountain Ferry track, Louisville, getting ready for the National meet. He is recovering from a severe cold caught at the Peoria meet. If in good condition, Gardiner's friends expect to see him finish ahead of Bald and Cooper in the National championships.

—A hand book containing the laws relating to the use of bicycles in New-Jersey, a list of league hotels, and other information has just been issued by the division officers of that State.

—The league membership last week increased 1,118, making the total 62,241. The New-York Division now has 17,397 members.

—Capitalists are talking about building a track at Ambrose Park and holding night races.

Indian Harbor Regatta.

The next big regatta will be that of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. It will be sailed on Saturday over the regular club courses off Greenwich. The classification will be according to the rules of the Yacht Racing Union, and the regatta is open to yachts enrolled in any recognized club. George E. Gartland, D. W. Merritt, and Charles E. McManus are the Regatta Committee. They will be on the steamer Henry Hoehn, and will start the race at 11 o'clock. In addition to regular prizes, Commodore C. T. Wills has offered a silver cup for the thirty-footers.

Raccoon and Musme to Race.

The match race between T. R. Hostetter's thirty-footer Raccoon and J. B. Macdonough's thirty-footer Musme will be sailed to-day off Larchmont. The Regatta Committee has been invited by Commodore John H. Hanan to witness the race from the steamer Embla. The start will be made about noon. The course will be selected by the committee. The race is for $100 a side.

Zelma Given the First Race.

OAKVILLE, Ontario, July 28.—The yacht race which was to have taken place to-day between the Canada and Zelma had to be postponed until to-morrow on account of the lack of wind. Yesterday's race, which the committee had declared off, has been allowed to the Zelma by 30 seconds, on time allowance.

Dancing at the Seawanhaka Club.

There will be music and dancing at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubhouse next Saturday evening. For the convenience of members and their guests, the club steamer will call at the Montant Dock at 7 and 8:30 P. M. for the accommodation of residents of Oyster Bay. It will return from the club float at 10:30 and 11:30 P. M.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 28.—Passed East—Steam yachts Ituna, Allison V. Armour; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Marion, Nathaniel Witherell; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Forget-Me-Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler, and Nereid, Albert J. Wise, Schooner yacht Una, Thomas J. McCahill, Jr.

Passed West—Steam yachts Reva, George L. Ronalds, Helvetia, C. O'D. Iselin; Toinette, Albert B. Hilton; Marietta, Harrison B. Moore; Nomad, T. J. Byrne, and Seneca, Charles Fletcher. Schooner yacht Comet, W. H. Langley.

Came to Anchor from the Eastward—Schooner yacht Marguerite, Henry W. Lamb, and sloop yacht Wasp, H. F. and R. T. Lippitt. Came to Anchor from New-York—Sloop yacht Choctaw, J. Montgomery Strong.

Left for the Eastward—Schooner yacht Iroquois, Henry C. Rouse. Schooner Atlantic, Wilson Marshall, arrived here this morning from Great Neck, L. I., to clean and paint.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—Yachts sailing to-day were steamer Wild Duck, J. Malcolm Forbes; schooner Ingomar, John D. Barrett, and sloop Bedouin, J. Murray Mitchell.

Yachts arrived: Steamers Restless and Wanda, of the New-York Yacht Club; Silva, Jesse Metcalf, and Sultana, John R. Drexel, and schooner Alsacienne, C. Bragg.

Other yachts in port to-night are Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon; Wampanoag, Hugh L. Willoughby; May, Edwin D. Morgan; Beatrice, Ogden Goelet; Fedelma, F. L. Osgood; schooners Priscilla of the New-York Yacht Club, Arethusa, Col. MacLean; Avelon, of the Rhode Island Yacht Club; Constellation, Bayard Thayer; Glendoveer, Robert B. Carpenter; Alcaea, David Dow; Quickstep, William G. Roelker, and Cygnet of the New-York Yacht Club; sloops Daffodil, Frederic P. Sands; Javelin, Regina, Athene, and Caroline, of the New-York Yacht Club; Pelican, Bruce Clark; Palmyra, Mr. Palmer, and Climax, Mr. Otis, and yawl Argo, Dr. Fitzgerald.

New-Jersey Rifle Association Meet.

The sixth annual meeting of the New-Jersey Rifle Association will be held at Sea Girt, N. J., from Aug. 31 to Sept. 5. The cash prizes offered amount to $1,200. There are twenty-two matches to be shot, in addition to the Wimbledon Cup Match, the Hiltop Trophy Match, and the Inter-State Military Match. The Executive Committee is composed of Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Gen. Edward P. Meany, and Col. A. R. Kuser. The Hon. John W. Griggs is President of the association, and Capt. De Lancey G. Walker, Box 200, Manasquan, N. J., Secretary.

Who Owns This Carrier Pigeon?

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The hydrographic office has received the following report from Capt. Berginal of the French bark Alice and Isabel, bound from Philadelphia to Sables d'Olonne Vendee, France:

"June 11, 1896, about 7 P. M., latitude 39 degrees north, longitude 71 degrees west, (about 60 miles from New-York, on a steamer track,) a carrier pigeon came aboard, probably from the east coast of the United States. It had a copper band on each foot, the right one marked 'G. R. L. 1-94.' This pigeon may be reclaimed by its owner. In the meantime it has been intrusted to the Messagers de L'Ocean Homing Club of Sables d'Olonne, France."

HAVERFORDS WERE BEATEN.

Their Close Cricket Game with Malvern College Eleven.

GREAT MALVERN, England, July 28.—The cricket game here to-day between Haverford and Malvern Colleges ended in the unexpected defeat of the visitors by 37 runs after a most exciting finish. The Americans yesterday had a lead of 20 runs and 5 wickets, and it was expected this would be materially increased to-day. The last five wickets, however, added but 19 runs, Lester being run out when he had added 10 to his overnight score of 74, and Wistar having time to increase his 10 by 8 more runs, when the other batsmen deserted him.

Malvern then put on 166 for their second attempt, of which S. H. Day contributed 61 by sound, steady cricket. This left Haverford with 128 runs to win, and it was fully expected they would secure the victory with several wickets to spare. With the exception, however, of J. A. Lester and C. H. Howson, none of the men could make any stand against the effective bowling of Wright, Mappin, and Foster, and the innings was over for a total of 90, leaving Malvern victorious by 37 runs.

The following is the score:

MALVERN COLLEGE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
F. Short, b. Lester	0	b. Lester	11
J. White, run out	29	c. Scattergood, b. Lester	14
S. H. Day, c. Mifflin, b. Lester	22	b. Mifflin	61
R. E. Foster, c. Scattergood, b. Hinchman	7	c. Wistar, b. Lester	6
L. A. Hills, b. Lester	26	b. Hinchman	5
A. H. Johnston, b. Lester	15	c. Scattergood, b. Adams	20
J. L. Wadlow, b. Adams	3	b. Adams	0
M. G. Apthorp, c. Howson, b. Lester	5	c. and b. Adams	11
O. W. Wright, not out	29	b. Mifflin	0
J. F. Wyatt, c. Scattergood, b. Lester	0	b. Lester	16
R. Mappin, b. Hinchman	0	Not out	12
Byes	9	Byes	8
Leg byes	4	Leg byes	2
Total	149	Total	166

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
D. H. Adams, c. and b. Wyatt	12	b. Mappin	5
C. R. Hinchman, b. Wyatt	0	b. Wright	6
C. H. Howson, b. Wright	7	c. Hills, b. Foster	21
J. A. Lester, run out	84	b. Mappin	37
J. H. Scattergood, b. Wright	8	c. White, b. Wright	0
A. B. Mifflin, run out	47	c. Foster, b. Wright	0
T. Wistar, not out	18	c. Short, b. Wright	0
A. C. Thomas, b. Mappin	0	b. Foster	1
C. G. Tatnall, b Mappin	0	b. Mappin	0
A. Haines, b. Mappin	0	b. Wyatt	2
A. G. Scattergood, b. Mappin	0	Not out	0
Byes	9	Byes	11
Leg byes	3	Leg byes	5
		Wides	2
Total	188	Total	90

CHAMPION ATHLETES TO MEET.

Meeting of the Metropolitan Association to be Held at Bayonne.

The championship meeting of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held at the New-Jersey Athletic Club grounds at Bayonne, N. J., next Saturday afternoon. Seventeen events are on the programme. Each one has been liberally patronized by the athletes, and the contests ought to be very good. Following are the entries:

100-Yard Dash.—Edward Zinn, New West Side A. C.; John J. Keane, Catholic Club, Jersey City; R. W. Moore, Knickerbocker A. C.; C. A. Sulzer, New-Jersey A. C.; H. W. Weisman, Knickerbocker A. C.; E. A. Goetting, New-Jersey A. C.; Frederick C. Flores, St. Bartholomew A. C.; J. F. Rinn, Pastime A. C.; James H. Reilly, Riverside A. C.; W. Dubois, New-Jersey A. C.; Samuel K. Thomas, Knickerbocker A. C.; H. Blank, New West Side A. C.; W. R. Rogers, New-Jersey A. C.

220-Yard Dash.—John J. Keane, Catholic Club, Jersey City; C. A. Sulzer, New-Jersey A. C.; R. W. Moore, Knickerbocker A. C.; Samuel K. Thomas, Knickerbocker A. C.; J. Buck, Knickerbocker A. C.; B. Sandford, New-Jersey A. C.; W. Dubois, New-Jersey A. C.; H. Blank, New West Side A. C.; H. W. Weisman, Knickerbocker A. C.; W. Cohen, New-Jersey A. C.

440-Yard Run.—J. Hirsh, Pastime A. C.; J. Buck, Knickerbocker A. C.; G. G. Hollander, Knickerbocker A. C.; G. W. Vreeland, Knickerbocker A. C.; C. M. Carbonell, Knickerbocker A. C.; J. J. Storms, Jr., Knickerbocker A. C.; H. D. Bannister, New-Jersey A. C.; C. A. Sulzer, New-Jersey A. C.; Peter J. Corley, New West Side A. C.; James McIntyre, St. Bartholomew A. C.

880-Yard Run.—H. D. Bannister, New-Jersey A. C.; E. Hjertberg, New-Jersey A. C.; E. G. Hollander, Knickerbocker A. C.; G. W. Vreeland, Knickerbocker A. C.; A. R. Tomlinson, Knickerbocker A. C.; C. M. Carbonell, Knickerbocker A. C.; J. J. Storms, Jr., Knickerbocker A. C.; J. W. Rumpf, St. George A. C.; William H. McManus, St. Bartholomew A. C.

One-Mile Run.—W. Grady, Knickerbocker A. C.; E. Hjertberg, New-Jersey A. C.; Andrew Walsh, Xavier A. C.; C. H. Bean, New-Jersey A. C.; John F. Malloy, Xavier A. A.; P. H. Christiansen, New-Jersey A. C.; Isaac Land, New West Side A. C.

Two-Mile Safety Bicycle.—W. L. Darmer, New-Jersey A. C.; W. Roome, New-Jersey A. C.; W. Rieders, Pastime A. C.; C. C. F. Schwarz, Knickerbocker A. C.; C. O'Connor, Knickerbocker A. C.; W. A. Barbeau, Knickerbocker A. C.; W. F. Owen, Knickerbocker A. C.; J. Jasper, New-Jersey A. C.; G. Seitz, New-Jersey A. C.; O. Sandford, Jr., New-Jersey A. C.; H. Waller, New-Jersey A. C.

120-Yard Hurdle Race.—J. F. Rinn, Pastime A. C.; F. C. Martin, Knickerbocker A. C.; W. B. Rogers, New-Jersey A. C.; A. F. Beers, Knickerbocker A. C.; W. E. De Salazar, New-Jersey A. C.; C. M. Cohen, Knickerbocker A. C.

220-Yard Hurdle Race.—R. W. Moore, Knickerbocker A. C.; D. R. James, Jr., New-Jersey A. C.; J. F. Rinn, Pastime A. C.; Peter J. Corley, New West Side A. C.; H. W. Weisman, Knickerbocker A. C.; W. E. De Salazar, New-Jersey A. C.; J. Buck, Knickerbocker A. C.; Samuel K. Thomas, Knickerbocker A. C.; A. Brown, St. George A. C.

Three-Mile Run.—E. Hjertberg, New-Jersey A. C.; W. Grady, Knickerbocker A. C.; Michael Regan, New West Side A. C.; C. H. Bean, New-Jersey A. C.; Patrick Mackay, New West Side A. C.; P. H. Christianson, New-Jersey A. C.; J. F. Finnamore, Pastime A. C.; J. C. Lynch, Pastime A. C.; Isaac Land, New West Side A. C.; H. Gray, St. George A. C.; William L. Metz, Clipper A. C.; Frank Sweet, Clipper A. C.

One-Mile Walk.—M. H. Donovan, New-Jersey A. C.; Fred Durr, Pastime A. C.; John Layer, New West Side A. C.; Samuel Leibgold, Pastime A. C.; H. W. Floyd, Knickerbocker A. C.; Louis Leibgold, New-Jersey A. C.; H. Ward, Pastime A. C.

Three-Mile Walk.—M. H. Donovan, New-Jersey A. C.; H. Ward, Pastime A. C.; John Layer, New West Side A. C.; H. W. Floyd, Knickerbocker A. C.; Louis Leibgold, New-Jersey A. C.; Samuel Leibgold, Pastime A. C.; Fred Durr, Pastime A. C.; Charles Eckert, Williamsburg A. A.

Throwing Sixteen-Pound Hammer.—B. C. Davis, New-Jersey A. C.; D. Edwards, New-Jersey A. C.; F. L. Lambrecht, Knickerbocker A. C.; James S. Mitchel, Pastime A. C.

Throwing Fifty-six-Pound Weight.—James S. Mitchel, Pastime A. C.; Edward Stoll, New West Side A. C.; Daniel O'Kelly, Catholic Club, Jersey City; F. L. Lambrecht, Knickerbocker, A. C.; B. C. Davis, New-Jersey A. C.; D. Edwards, New-Jersey A. C.; W. J. Dindgen, New-Jersey A. C.; Dennis O'Connell, New West Side A. C.

Putting the Shot.—F. L. Lambrecht, Knickerbocker A. C.; B. C. Davis, New-Jersey A. C.; D. Edwards, New-Jersey A. C.; Edward Stoll, New West Side A. C.; John Herty, New West Side A. C.; Frank A. Sullivan, Metropolitan Insurance A. A.; James S. Mitchel, Pastime A. C.

Running High Jump.—W. B. Rogers, New-Jersey A. C.; James H. Reilly, Riverside A. C.; George H. Becker, Syracuse A. A.; Thomas Nixon, St. George A. C.; W. H. Grace, Knickerbocker A. C.; C. E. Mulligan, Knickerbocker A. C.; C. U. Powell, Knickerbocker A. C.; D. Reuss, Knickerbocker A. C.; D. J. O'Sullivan, Xavier A. A.; Henry Rope, National A. C.

Running Broad Jump.—Myer Prinstein, Pastime A. C., Syracuse, N. Y.; William E. Bottger, Syracuse A. A.; W. B. Rogers, New-Jersey A. C.; J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C.; Edward Howard, Bay Ridge A. C.; A. Brown, St. George A. C.; George V. Lyons, Cathedral A. C.; Thomas E. McKinney, St. Bartholomew A. C.; D. J. O'Sullivan, Xavier A. A.; John J. Keane, Catholic Club, Jersey City; Joseph G. Conlan, St. Bartholomew A. C.; C. E. Mulligan, Knickerbocker A. C.; H. Moeller, Knickerbocker A. C.

Pole Vault.—George Casey, New-Jersey A. C.; C. F. Hamilton, New-Jersey A. C.; D. Reuss, Knickerbocker A. C.; Samuel K. Thomas, Knickerbocker A. C.; John Balz, New-York T. V.; Joseph G. Conlan, St. Bartholomew A. C.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNEY.

Steinitz and Schiffers Draw a Four Knights' Game—Pillsbury Wins.

NUREMBERG, July 28.—The eighth round of the international whist tournament was played in this city. The results were as follows:

Schallopp beat Showalter in a Petroff's Defense after 64 moves, Maroczy and Teichmann drew a Ruy Lopez after 51 moves, Marco beat Blackburne in a Counter Centre Gambit after 86 moves, Schlechter and Charousek drew a pawn-queen-four opening after 69 moves, Tschigorin beat Lasker in a Queen's Gambit after 56 moves, Schiffers and Steinitz drew a four knights' game after 30 moves, Pillsbury beat Tarrasch in a Queen's Gambit after 61 moves, Albin drew Janowsky a Ruy Lopez after 84 moves, Walbrodt beat Porges in a French Defense after 46 moves, Winawer had a bye.

Following are the scores of all the contestants up to date:

Players.	Won.	Lost.			
Albin	3	5	Schallopp	3	5
Blackburne	4	4	Schiffers	4	4
*Charousek	2½	4½	Schlechter	4½	3½
*Janowsky	5	2	Showalter	1½	6½
*Lasker	5	2	Steinitz	6	2
Marco	4	4	Tarrasch	5	3
*Maroczy	4½	2½	*Teichmann	1	6
*Pillsbury	3½	3½	*Tschigorin	6	1
*Porges	½	6½	Walbrodt	6½	1½
			*Winawer	2½	4½

*Played seven games, other contestants eight.
Number of games won, 72.
Number of games lost, 72.
Number of games still to be played, 99.

Meeting of Chess Players Arranged.

There will be a chess meeting arranged by the New-York State Chess Association, at the Hotel Ontario, Ontario Beach, from July 28 to 31. Ontario Beach is six miles from Rochester, and special terms are offered by the manager of the hotel to the chess players.

In addition to the regular chess players, there will be a tournament for the Staats-Zeitung Trophy. Further information can be had from A. B. Hodges, New-Brighton, S. I.

TENNIS AT NEW-CASTLE.

Opening Games in the Hotel Wentworth Tournament.

HOTEL WENTWORTH, NEW-CASTLE, N. H., July 28.—The fifteenth annual Hotel Wentworth tennis tournament was begun to-day. The first match was between Clarence R. Budlong of Brown University, and C. Weston. Budlong had a very easy time, winning 6—0, 6—2, and the points were 38—23 and 27—13.

The next match was very interesting indeed. The contestants were the veteran Fred S. Mansfield and Derby Farrington. Mansfield played a little carelessly at the beginning of the first set, and Farrington took a vantage set by strong play at the net and by sharp volleying short cross-court. In the second set Mansfield hit harder, and also kept his opponent on the go, by lobbing. Farrington improved in the third set, and the result was in doubt until the last stroke was played. Mansfield won, 5—7, 6—1, 6—4, scoring 39—43, 29—16, and 33—30. The summary:

Singles.—Preliminary Round—C. R. Budlong defeated C. Weston, 6—0, 6—2. F. S. Mansfield defeated D. Farrington, 5—7, 6—1, 6—4. A. E. Wright defeated L. J. Grant, 6—4, 6—2. H. E. Avery defeated B. Whittebeck, 6—1, 6—4. J. P. Paret defeated C. Whittebeck, 6—4, 6—0. Rex Fincke defeated W. H. Fox, 6—1, 6—0. G. Lyons defeated B. B. Lawrence, 10—8, 6—4. J. T. Walker defeated B. Wright, 12—10, 6—4. W. K. Shaw defeated A. P. Hawes, 6—2, 6—2. Leo Ware defeated L. Wertheimer, 6—0, 6—0. R. H. Carleton defeated J. B. Sanborn, 6—0, 6—2. E. P. Fischer defeated W. C. Grant, 6—3, 6—1.

Polo at Narragansett.

The polo tournament of the Point Judith Country Club at Narragansett Pier, will be played next week. The programme is as follows: Monday, Queens County vs. Meadowbrook second; Tuesday, Devon vs. Myopia second; Friday, winner of Monday vs. winner of Tuesday. These games are for the Narragansett Cups. The games for the Point Judith Country Club Challenge Cup will be Saturday, Aug. 8—Myopia first vs. Meadowbrook first; Tuesday, Aug. 11, Rockaway first vs. winners of Aug. 8. The Rhode Island Cups will be played Monday, Aug. 10, Point Judith vs. Queens County team; Wednesday, Aug. 12, Devon vs. winners of Aug. 10.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Weather Bureau crop bulletin for the week ended yesterday contains the following general remarks:

In the States of the central valleys and on the Atlantic and East Gulf coasts the week has been very favorable for all growing crops, but excessive rains have to some extent retarded farm work, thrashing particularly, and caused much injury to grain in shock. Heavy rains have also injured crops in the Ohio Valley, especially in West Virginia, where local freshets have been very destructive.

Drouth continues in Northern Michigan, Louisiana, Arkansas, and in a few of the southwestern counties of Missouri. In Northern Louisiana pastures and all crops have suffered seriously from drouth, and water for stock is scarce.

Although corn has suffered to some extent from heavy rains in the States of Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys, and from drouth in Southwestern Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, the general outlook for an exceptionally fine crop continues promising. In Kansas much of the crop is now made, and in Nebraska it is in unusually fine condition. Indiana reports "a great crop almost assured."

Over the eastern portion of the cotton region and in Texas cotton has made good growth, but in Northern Louisiana it is suffering from drouth, and complaints of rust and shedding are quite general. Picking has begun in Florida, is about to commence in Alabama, and continues in Texas and Arkansas.

Spring wheat has experienced favorable weather conditions in Minnesota and South Dakota, and the early sown has somewhat improved in North Dakota, but in that State late sown did not head, and is being plowed up. Spring wheat harvest has begun in South Dakota, and will begin in Minnesota about Aug. 1.

The general condition of tobacco continues good, although damaged to some extent in Kentucky and Tennessee. Cutting is in progress in Maryland, much earlier than usual.

Special telegraphic reports follow:

New-England.—Pastures excellent in south portion and improving in north; cloudy weather delayed hay and grain harvest in south portion.

New-York.—Heavy soaking rains greatly benefited growing crops; fine oats and fodder largely offset light hay crop; hops and tobacco growing nicely; army worm disappearing.

New-Jersey.—Conditions continued favorable to growth and rapid development of crops, but unfavorable to harvesting of oats and late timothy; that cut in fields is badly damaged.

Pennsylvania.—Conditions continue excellent for rapid growth; army worms very destructive in many localities, but not general.

Maryland.—Wheat and oats thrashing satisfactory; corn and tobacco excellent; some tobacco housed; tomatoes for canneries promising; peaches being shipped in large quantities.

Virginia.—Corn and tobacco very promising; also gardens and pastures; wheat thrashing below average and oats giving average yield; army worm appeared in southwest portion.

North Carolina.—Cotton, corn, sorghum, tobacco, sweet potatoes, field peas, and rice all in excellent condition; some cotton bolls nearly open; tobacco being damaged by flea bug, but cures better this week; grapes fine; all other fruit poor.

South Carolina.—Favorable for rice, peas, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, and forage crops; corn maturing satisfactorily; cotton improved generally, although reports of rust, shedding, and excessive weed are received; tobacco not curing well; grapes abundant and of superior quality.

Georgia.—Favorable to all crops; corn is unusually fine; cotton, as a rule, doing remarkably well; pastures excellent; melons small and inferior; grapes rotting badly.

Florida.—Cotton opening and some being picked; corn, cane, and potatoes generally satisfactory; orange trees growing rapidly.

Alabama.—Cotton continues to fruit heavily, but has considerable rust, with some shedding; corn maturing and fodder being pulled; cane, peanuts, sweet potatoes, and millet excellent; large hay crop being made.

Mississippi.—Cotton shedding and opening prematurely; first bales of cotton received on 22d, much earlier than usual; corn, gardens, and other crops seriously injured by drouth.

Louisiana.—Situation critical; cotton deteriorating rapidly in north portion, and a great deal shedding; some rust also reported; corn bad in north portion, but good in south; rice suffering; cane generally excellent, but needs rain.

Texas.—Cotton growing and fruiting nicely; as a whole the crop is promising; picking continues in southern portion; late corn continues improving; rice has been benefited.

Arkansas.—In northeast counties all crops flourishing; elsewhere drouth continues; cotton continues to shed squares and leaves, and is opening rapidly; first bale marketed; old corn ruined and late crop on the verge of destruction; all minor crops suffering; general rain needed.

Tennessee.—Early corn about assured, late corn not maturing well; cotton generally fine growth; tobacco crop reported good; growing crops in fair condition.

Kentucky.—All crops injured to some extent by too much rain; wheat and oats sprouting badly in shock; general complaint of tobacco frenching on low ground; corn still looks well, but fields overgrown with weeds.

Missouri.—Frequent showers beneficial to corn and pastures; corn suffering from drought in a few southwestern counties, but elsewhere has made excellent progress; too much rain for cotton, some shedding; considerable grain and hay damaged by rain.

Illinois.—Excessive rainfall has injured wheat, oats, and rye in shock, causing sprouting, mold, and rotting; largest part of crop, however, stacked or thrashed previous to rain; corn, except on low land, doing finely; broom corn second crop; clover, pastures, late potatoes, and gardens much benefited by rains.

Indiana.—Wheat, rye, and oats in shock and sprouting and rotting; much hay spoiled; great crops of corn and potatoes almost assured; some corn in bottom lands overflowed; tobacco nearly all topped and in good condition.

West Virginia.—Floods did almost untold damage to crops in northern and western portions, utterly destroying them in many narrow valleys; oats and grass suffered greatly, but extent not yet fully known; wheat and potatoes reported rotting.

Ohio.—Oats and wheat rotting and sprouting in shock and stack; corn, pastures, tobacco, and gardens have made fair growth where not flooded, but excessive moisture is injuring all crops; fruit dropping.

Michigan.—Growing crops have made rapid progress; corn looks fine and is earing; potatoes are doing well and pastures are improved.

Wisconsin.—Oats are not so good as expected on account of damage by rust and insects; corn doing well; army worm spreading, but for the whole State the percentage of damage is not great.

Minnesota.—Favorable for small grain, but checked corn growth; late crops need rain in many localities; wheat, flax, and oats harvest begun; army worm damaging in southeastern portion, and other insect pests in other counties.

Iowa.—Excessive rain caused increased damage to oats and wheat in shock; corn, grass, and other growing crops have been much improved.

North Dakota.—Some improvement in early wheat; late-sown wheat not headed and being plowed under.

South Dakota.—Weather much improved unripened grain and later crops; corn greatly benefited and promises well; oat harvest advanced; wheat harvest becoming general and good crop reported.

Nebraska.—Small grain harvest about completed; good rains have been general and very beneficial to corn, which is now in unusually fine condition; pastures continue good.

Kansas.—Very favorable to standing crops, but unfavorable to grain in shock or stacks; much of the corn crop now made, with the rest very promising.

Oklahoma.—Crops have done well; broom corn and hay harvesting progressing.

Montana.—Ranges drying up; cattle in prime condition, daily shipments being made.

Wyoming.—Frequent showers have been favorable to growing crops and ranges, but have retarded all classes of harvest work.

Idaho.—Crops doing well, but rain needed for unirrigated; haying nearly finished.

Colorado.—Conditions of corn and potatoes greatly improved, but grain too far advanced for benefit, and in some sections being cut for feed.

New-Mexico.—Favorable conditions for all crops and stock ranges.

Arizona.—Sorghum heading, corn ripe, and citrus fruits making good growth; cattle much improved; corn and potatoes doing well; poor prospects for fruit; good weather for meadows and ranges.

Washington.—Conditions unchanged in western section; oats not expected to fill well, and potatoes will not do well; harvest well along in eastern section.

Oregon.—Fall wheat harvest commenced; fair yields and fair quality; Spring-sown grain will be poor; cherries about gone; peaches ripe; fair crop.

California.—Grapes, hops, and all Summer crops doing well.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The Warren E. Smith Company, manufacturer of clothing at 841 Broadway, has suspended, and Elbridge V. S. Besson has been appointed receiver by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court on the application of Warren E. Smith, the President and principal stockholder of the concern, the bond being fixed at $25,000. Mr. Smith holds 989 shares of 1,000 shares of the common stock, and 186 shares of 871 shares of the preferred stock. Mr. Besson has also been appointed receiver in New-Jersey by Chancellor McGill. Mr. Smith thinks that, if the assets are judiciously handled, the company may realize enough to pay creditors in full, or nearly so. He cannot state the value of the assets, which consist of clothing, fixtures, and book accounts. A large part of the assets consist of goods in process of manufacture, which, if completed, can be sold, and thereby enhance the assets. The book accounts aggregate $30,000. The liabilities are estimated at $61,000.

—The Sheriff has received an attachment against the Brooklyn Knitting Company of 476 Broome Street, whose factory is at 19 and 21 Hall Street, Brooklyn, for $17,165 in favor of Ferdinand A. Straus, of which $9,665 is for merchandise and $7,500 for money loaned. The Sheriff attached the company's bank account here, amounting to $18, and served the attachment on the commission merchant who handled the company's product. Aaron Peck, President of the company, made an assignment on Saturday. He has been the principal owner of the concern for the past four years.

—The J. M. Linscott Cycle Company at 263 Columbus Avenue, Boston, has made an assignment. Besides the headquarters in Boston, the company has branches in Malden, Chelsea, Lynn, and Lawrence, and has been prominent in the management of road races. It is understood that the assignment is to Edward Oliver of the Elmore Wheel. No statement of the assets and liabilities has yet been made public.

—Chancellor McGill in Trenton yesterday appointed George McGowan, Bernard Gilpin, and A. B. Stoney as receivers in New-Jersey of the Lincoln Park and Steamboat Consolidated Company. The court made an order, returnable Aug. 11, directing the defendants to show cause why the receivers should not be continued.

—Charles H. Sterling has been appointed receiver of the Enterprise Transit Company of 45 Broadway by Justice Stover of the Supreme Court in the proceeding brought by the Directors in April for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, which is owned by people in Philadelphia.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff for $2,941 against Loebel & Greenberg, manufacturers of suspenders at 96 Canal Street, in favor of the T. Martin & Brother Manufacturing Company. Nothing was found to levy upon, as the firm gave up business a short time ago.

—John McG. Goodale has been appointed receiver of the Ferry Manufacturing Company, soda water apparatus, of 146 Centre Street, on the application of Frank Lawton, who was Vice President and general manager of the company.

—An assignment was made in the County Court, Chicago, yesterday by the Humboldt Merchandise and Manufacturing Company, a dry-goods firm. Assets, $20,000; liabilities, $27,000.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff for $1,259 against Patrick Meehan, liquor dealer at 557 First Avenue, in favor of the J. C. G. Hupfel Brewing Company.

—The schedules of William Diack, manufacturer of cloaks at 11 West Houston Street, show liabilities of $33,275, nominal assets of $25,344, and actual assets of $12,201.

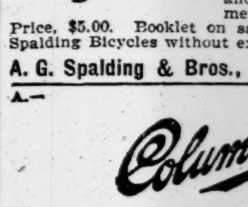
—The Sheriff has received an execution against William McAleer, liquor dealer at 315 Seventh Avenue, in favor of John J. McAleer for $750, borrowed money.

—Charles Culkin, liquor dealer, confessed judgment yesterday for $2,877 to the Thomas McConville Brewing Company for money loaned and for merchandise.

—Judgment for $527 was entered yesterday against Walter J. C. Guss-Gussenrode in favor of W. Gill Wylie.

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Columbia Bicycles FILL THE BILL.
$100 TO ALL ALIKE.
Perhaps you pay a little more for a Columbia in the beginning. It is wise economy in the end as well as in the beginning.
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METROPOLITAN BICYCLING CO.
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TANDEMS AND TRICYCLES, $150.
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Seabright, N. J., Branch, Ocean Ave.

BARGAINS IN BICYCLES.
The lowest prices ever offered on standard goods. Guaranteed by ourselves as well as the manuf'rs.
$100 Royals ....$55 $100 Buffalos $75
$85 Triumphs ...$44 $75 Dukes $37
$75 Empires ....$33 $75 Wash'gtons ..$33
$60 Coltons ....$29 $40 Fays $11
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Flint's Fine Furniture.
Odd Chairs and Tables.
Prices Reduced to make room for new goods.

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON RACES TO-DAY AT 2:30 P. M.
Take any Coney Island route.

JOHN STETSON'S WILL UPHELD.

The Mother of Mrs. Kate Stokes Stetson Will Inherit.

BOSTON, July 28.—The report that Judge Grant had decided in favor of the will of John Stetson, the theatrical manager, was confirmed by the Judge's allowance of the will this morning.

The will bequeathed the entire property to Catherine Stokes Stetson, and was contested by the testator's father, John Stetson, and by Adah Richmond, the actress, who claimed to have been married to Mr. Stetson.

The property will now go to the mother of Mrs. Catherine Stokes Stetson, who died shortly after her husband, without making a will.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...4:53|Sun sets...7:19|Moon rises...9:31

HIGH WATER JULY 29.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
10:31 A. M.	10:58 A. M.	..... A. M.
10:35 P. M.	10:54 P. M.	12:07 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 29.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Egyptian Prince	Shields	July 12
Herschel	St. Lucia	July 21
Lahn	Bremen	July 21
Karamanca	Gibraltar	July 15
Madiana	St. Thomas	July 20
THURSDAY, JULY 30.		
El Paso	New-Orleans	July 25
Germanic	Liverpool	July 22
Hekla	Christiansand	July 17
Patria	Hamburg	July 18
Seminole	Jacksonville	July 27
FRIDAY, JULY 31.		
City of Augusta	Savannah	July 28
Finance	Colon	July 24
Normannia	Hamburg	July 23
Paris	Southampton	July 25
SATURDAY, AUG. 1.		
Etruria	Liverpool	July 25
Iroquois	Jacksonville	July 29
La Bourgogne	Havre	July 25
SUNDAY, AUG. 2.		
Alesia	Gibraltar	July 19
Edam	Amsterdam	July 22
Montauk	Rotterdam	July 19
Veendam	Rotterdam	July 22

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
New-York	July 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Adriatic	July 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	July 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Portia	July 29	Halifax	9 Stone St.
El Mar	July 29	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Advance	July 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Werkendam	July 30	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Kansas City	July 30	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
State of Texas	July 31	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Amsterdam	Aug. 1	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Bretagne	Aug. 1	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Cametense	Aug. 1	No. Brazil.	88 Gold St.
Mohawk	Aug. 1	London	1 Broadway.
Concho	Aug. 1	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Palatia	Aug. 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Louisiana	Aug. 1	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Lucania	Aug. 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Aug. 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Aug 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Germanic	Aug. 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Aug. 5	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Galileo	Aug. 5	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Ex.
Silvia	Aug. 5	Halifax	9 Stone St.
Friesland	Aug. 5	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Aug. 6	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of California	Aug. 7	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Anchoria	Aug. 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Aug. 8	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Aug. 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Aug. 8	London	1 Broadway.
Edam	Aug. 8	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Veendam	Aug. 8	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Saale	Aug. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Aug. 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Aug. 8	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Aug. 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Aug. 12	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Aug. 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Aug. 12	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	Aug. 13	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Campania	Aug. 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Aug. 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Aug. 15	London	1 Broadway.
Obdam	Aug. 15	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Normandie	Aug. 15	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	Aug. 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trave	Aug. 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Aug. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Aug. 19	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Aug. 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Aug. 20	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Aug. 21	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Umbria	Aug. 22	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Aug. 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Aug. 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Manitoba	Aug. 22	London	1 Broadway.
Gascogne	Aug. 22	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Aug. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Aug. 22	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Aug. 22	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spree	Aug. 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Aug. 26	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Aug. 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Aug. 26	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	Aug. 27	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Lucania	Aug. 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Aug. 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, July 28.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Saratoga, Buck, Vera Cruz July 14, via Havana 24th, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:50 A. M.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, Puerto Cabello July 18, via La Guayra, with mdse and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Concho, Risk, Galveston July 22, via Key West, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Matteawan, Beynon, Mobile 6 ds, with mdse to T. Hogan & Sons.

SS Kara, (Br.,) Walsh, Pisagua May 19, via St. Lucia July 18, with mdse to Browne, Beech & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Antonio Zambrana, (Norw.,) Krohg, Sanchez, San Domingo, 5½ ds, with fruit to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Tjomo, (Norw.,) Bjonnes, Demerara July 18, with mdse and 1 passenger to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

Bark Giaele, (Ital.,) Fevola, Smyrna 91 ds, with mdse to McAndrews & Forbes—vessel to J. C. Seager.

Bark Jumna, (of London,) Hughes, Point-a-Pitre 13 ds, in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Sailed.

SS Glenloig, for Montreal; Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville; John Wilson, for Bocas del Toro; Curaçao, for Maracaibo, via St. Thomas; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Bovic, for Liverpool; Spree, for Bremen. Brig Wau Bun, for Savannah.

Spoken.

Ship Fort Stuart, (Br.,) Vanstone, from New-York May 23 for Kongkong, was spoken July 6 in lat 8 S, lon 33 W.

Bark Maria L., (Ital.,) D'Ursu, from New-York June 11 for Buenos Ayres, was spoken July 12 in lat 9 N, lon 27 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 28.—SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from Messina for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from Genoa for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New-York July 18 for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Persia, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New-York July 18 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Suram, (Br.,) Capt. Hocken, from New-York July 15 for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. von Bassewitz, from Stettin for New-York, passed Lewis Island to-day.

SS Lady Furness, (Br.,) Capt. Tregerthen, sld. from Delagoa Bay for New-York July 3.

SS Lennox, (Br.,) Capt. Williamson, from New-York May 10, sld. from Moji for Yokohama, &c., July 23.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, sld. from Marseilles for New-York July 25.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapledon, sld. from Pernambuco for New-York yesterday.

SS Queen Olga, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New-York, sld. from Algiers for Port Said yesterday.

SS Queensmore, (Br.,) Capt. Cross, sld. from Avonmouth for New-York to-day.

SS Merida, (Br.,) Capt. Tompsitt, from New-York June 2, arr. at Buenos Ayres July 4.

SS Italia, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, from New-York June 11, arr. at Leghorn July 25.

SS Attila, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, from New-York July 11, arr. at Rotterdam July 26.

SS Horrox, (Br.,) Capt. Cadogan, from New-York July 12, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New-York July 14, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Explorer, (Br.,) Capt. Thomson, from New-York July 12, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New-York for Bremen, passed the Scilly Islands at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Origen, (Br.,) Capt. Johnson, from New-York, via Barbados, arr. at Para July 26.

SS Horatio, (Br.,) Capt. Pinal, sld. from Barbados for New-York July 25.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from Hamburg for New-York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Elysia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from New-York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

BOARDERS WANTED.

88-34 WEST 32d, NEAR IMPERial.—Handsomely furnished rooms in suites or singly; private baths; reference.

41st ST., 5 EAST.—Desirable location; first-class table; visitors to city accommodated by day or week.

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.**

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LAKE PLACID and SARANAC LAKE.

Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at

7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.

for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:26 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ. —Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

WAWBEEK LODGE, HOTEL AND COTTAGES,

One of the very best located, most attractive, and best conducted resorts in

THE ADIRONDACKS.

URIAH WELCH, Manager.

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NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.

MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL.

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See Time Table, Excursion Column.

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On the Ocean Beach, 23 miles from New-York. Excellent Surf Bathing, Fishing, Boating, &c. New and liberal management, reasonable rates, frequent trains.

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GEORGE MURRAY, Manager, Long Beach, L. I.

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36 miles from New-York, on the GREAT SOUTH BAY. All modern improvements; accommodates 350 guests. The most desirably located, with best table and service of any house on the SOUTH SIDE. Terms reasonable. Boating, bathing, fishing, fine drives. Full orchestra. N. Y. office, F. H. SCOFIELD, 1 Madison Av.
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Largest hostelry on the St. Lawrence River. New management; everything first class.
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WM. B. ELMER, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

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LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE AND COTTAGES, SALISBURY, VT.

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CAPEN & PIERCE, Props.

LEGAL SALES.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COMPANIES.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN EQUITY.

April Sessions, 1895.—No. 9.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, Complainant,
vs.
THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY and others, Defendants.

Whereas, by a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, made and entered on the 1st day of May, 1896, in the above-entitled cause, it was, among other things, provided that, in default of the payment by the defendant The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, or by any one claiming under it, or by any one for its account, or of payment by the defendant The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, or by any one claiming under it or by any one for its account, of the amount by said decree adjudged, within twenty days after the entry of said decree, the properties, premises and franchises by said decree adjudged to have become subject to a mortgage or deed of trust bearing date the 3d day of January, 1888, made to the complainant in said cause by the said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and known as the General Mortgage, be sold as in said decree directed on a day and at an hour to be fixed by said complainant, the Trustee under said General Mortgage; and

Whereas, more than twenty days have elapsed since the entry of said decree, and default has been made in the payment by said decree directed.

Now, therefore, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, the Trustee named in said General Mortgage of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, dated January 3d, 1888, under and in pursuance of said decree and in the exercise of the powers and duties conferred and imposed upon it by said General Mortgage, will sell at the Old Station on Callowhill Street, between Thirteenth Street and Broad Street, in the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania (that being on the premises to be sold), on Wednesday, the 23d day of September, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, to the highest and best bidder or bidders

All and singular the mortgaged and pledged property by said decree adjudged to be subject to said General Mortgage, and therein directed to be sold, and briefly described as follows:

AS THE FIRST PARCEL.

The following property of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

I.

The following lines of railroads and other property of said Railroad Company, to wit:

The Main Line, the Lebanon Valley Branch, the Lebanon and Tremont Branch, the Mahanoy and Shamokin Branch, the Mt. Carbon Branch, the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch, the Port Kennedy Branch, the West Reading Branch, the Moselem Branch;

The leasehold interest in the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the Chestnut Hill Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the Plymouth Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the Colebrookdale Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the East Pennsylvania Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the East Mahanoy Railroad Company and the Little Schuylkill Navigation Railroad and Coal Company.

The leasehold interest in the Schuylkill Valley Navigation and Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the Mill Creek and Mine Hill Navigation and Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the Mt. Carbon and Port Carbon Railroad.

The leasehold interest in the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad.

The leasehold interest in the canal and navigation works of the president, managers and company of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

The leasehold interest in the canal and navigation works of the Susquehanna Canal Company.

The leasehold interest in the railroad of the Catawissa Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the railroad of the Pickering Valley Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the railroad known as the Philadelphia and Chester Branch.

The leasehold interest in the main line of the railroad of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the branches thereof known as the Delaware River Branch and the Doylestown Branch.

The leasehold interest in the railroad of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company, together with the branch known as the Trenton Branch.

The leasehold interest in the Schuylkill and Lehigh Railroad.

The leasehold interest in the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg Railroad.

And all real estate of said Railroad Company wherever situated owned by it at the date of the execution of said General Mortgage or by it thereafter in any manner acquired, or held for its benefit or in trust for it; all other railroads then owned or thereafter constructed or acquired by purchase, merger, or in any manner whatever by said Railroad Company; all other leasehold estates in any other railroads at any time after the execution of said General Mortgage acquired by lease, assignment or in any manner whatsoever by said Railroad Company; all branches, extensions, sidings and turnouts of all the said railroads and each of them; all advances made by said Railroad Company in the operation by it of the leased Railroads forming part of the mortgaged property so far as the same are repayable, and all right and claim to the repayment thereof; all lands, rights of way, rails, bridges, walls, fences, workshops, machinery, stations, offices, depots, depot grounds, engine houses, buildings, improvements, tenements and hereditaments; all locomotives, tenders, passenger cars, baggage cars, freight cars, coal cars and all other engines, cars, carriages and rolling stock, tools, implements and materials; and all steam colliers, ships, vessels and canal boats owned by said Railroad Company at the date of the execution of said General Mortgage, or by it thereafter at any time required; all and singular the tolls, rents, revenues, issues, profits and income of the Railroad Company derived from said railroads, canals, and other property; all corporate and other rights, privileges, appurtenances and franchises of said Railroad Company, or connected with or relating to said mortgaged premises then owned by it or thereafter acquired; all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever unto any of said mortgaged premises and estates belonging or appertaining; and all the estate, right, title, interest, profit, claim and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the Railroad Company, as well at law as in equity of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof:

Excepting, however, therefrom any property heretofore sold or conveyed by said Railroad Company under the powers reserved in said General Mortgage.

II.

One hundred and sixty thousand (160,000) shares of the par value of $50 each in the capital stock of The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

III.

All shares and bonds of lines leased or controlled by The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company deposited with the undersigned as Trustee under the said General Mortgage of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, dated January 3, 1888, for which General Mortgage bonds have, under the terms of said General Mortgage, been issued, including the following:

(1) $192,340.47 of the Mortgage Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as Loans of 1872-1897.

(2) $91,317.67 of the Mortgage Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as Loans of 1882-1907.

(3) $119,000 of the loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the Loans of 1895.

(4) $13,500 of the loan of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the Improvement Loan.

(5) $71,500 of the Boat and Car Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(6) $64,300 in the Preferred Stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(7) $20,800 in the Common Stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(8) The following securities and stocks of the Susquehanna Canal Company:

First mortgage preferred	$227,000.00
First mortgage priority	96,810.58
Third mortgage six per cent	1,316,376.52
Fourth mortgage seven per cent	238,000.00
Stock	1,970,973.84

(9) $239,300 in the First Mortgage Loan of the Pickering Valley Railroad Company.

(10) $504,300 in the Mortgage Bonds of the Colebrookdale Railroad Company.

(11) The following securities of the Catawissa Railroad Company:

10% Chattel Mortgage bonds, 1868-1888	$98,450
5% Chattel Mortgage Bonds, 1880	24,500
7% Debenture Bonds, 1917	62,000

AS THE SECOND PARCEL.

The following property of The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

I.

The following coal lands, coal leases, iron ore lands, furnace properties and other real estate.

COAL LANDS.

No. 1, Trevorton estate. 2, Associate lands. 3, Zimmerman and Heller tracts. 4, John Boyd tract. 5, Shamokin and Bear Valley tracts. 6, M. E. Leverson tract. 7, William M. Rockafeller tract. 8, Big Mountain lands. 9, Wetherill, Gray, Cleaver and Brady tracts. 10, Preston Miller survey. 11, Bittenbender lands. 12, George Schall tract. 13, McIntyre lands. 14, William Sheed tract. 15, Helfenstein lands. 16, Locust Mountain Summit Improvement Company lands. 17, Samuel Morgan tract. 18, Mount Carmel Coal and Iron Company lands. 19, Mount Carmel and Locust Mountain Coal Company lands. 20, Locust Dale estate. 21, Ashland estate. 22, Fountain Springs tract. 23, Necho Allen tract. 24, Locust Mountain tract. 25, William Jones tract. 26, Philadelphia and Mahanoy lands. 27, James McNeal tract. 28, Taggart tract. 29, Neifert tract. 30, Sheafer tract. 31, Kear and Patterson lands. 32, Ely and Riehle tract. 33, Andrew Love tract. 34, Summit lands. 35, Tamaqua lands. 36, Coal Hill estate. 37, Wood and Abbot tract. 38, Guiterman or Tuscarora tract. 39, Glentworth tract. 40, Eagle Hill tract. 41, Mary Patterson tract. 42, Valley Furnace lands. 43, Lewis tracts. 44, Ravensdale tract. 45, Dilcamp tract. 46, Lee lands. 47, Repp and Keim tracts. 48, Repp's heirs' tract. 49, Saw Mill tract. 50, St. Clair tract. 51, Ellmaker tract. 52, Flowery Field tract. 53, West Flowery Field tract. 54, Mount Laffee tract. 55, Oak Hill tract. 56, Duncan lands. 57, Houston or Russel tract. 58, Colt tract. 59, Samuel Heffner tract. 60, Minersville tract. 61, Minersville Coal Reserve. 62, Carey and Hart tract. 63, Jemmy Laing tract. 64, Diamond tract. 65, Gettle and Wagner lands. 66, Manhattan lands. 67, Catharine Grob tract. 68, Hammer and Hoy tract. 69, Phoenix Park tract. 70, Hughes and Langton tract. 71, Llewellyn lands. 72, Salem tracts. 73, Little Klauser tract. 74, Reed tract. 75, Hartman and Meyer tract. 76, Little Schall tract. 77, Big Schall tract. 78, Gunkel and Branham tracts. 79, Farquhar lands. 80, Green lands. 81, Swatara lands. 82, Schuylkill and Dauphin Improvement and Railroad Company lands. 83, Tower Meconkey et al. lands. 84, Francis Spatzer tract. 85, One-eighth of Joseph S. Silver tract. 86, Henry Houtz tract. 87, Alexander Klinger tract. 88, Philip Kuntzleman tract. 89, Forbes and Delano lands. 90, Leonard Illig tract. 91, Peter Levengood tract. 92, Munson and Williams lands. 93, Keffer tract. 94, Fishing Creek tract, (north.) 95, Fishing Creek tract (south). 96, Michael Seltzer tract. 97, Schuylkill and Susquehanna lands. 98, Peter Kessler tract.

COAL LEASES.

No. 99, Lease from the Preston Coal and Improvement Company. 100, Lease from the Delaware Coal Company. 101, Lease from the Mammoth Vein Coal and Iron Company. 102, Lease from the Tremont Coal Company. 103, Lease of Green tract. 104, Lease of Henry Miller and Sarah Moore tracts. 105, Lease of Conrad Mertz tract. 106, Lease of Hepburn tract. 107, Lease of one-fourth of Bernard Hubley tract. 108, Lease of part of Andrew Lytle tract. 109, Lease of one-eighth of the Alexander Klinger tract. 110, Lease of one-half of Kinnear, Meyer and Spaetzer tracts. 111, Lease of Nancy Kinnear tract. 112, Lease of Flowery Field, Saw Mill and Ellmaker tracts and Lee lands. 113, Lease of West Bear Ridge Colliery. 114, Lease of East Bear Ridge Colliery. 115, Lease of Henry Clay Colliery. 116, Lease of Peerless Colliery. 117, Lease of Buck Ridge Colliery. 118, Lease of Girard, Mammoth and Cuyler Collieries. 119, Lease of Union, or North Ashland, Colliery. 120, Lease of Hammond and Conner Collieries. 121, Lease of Girard Colliery.

IRON ORE LANDS.

No. 122, Putnam Valley, N. Y., lands. 123, Putnam County, N. Y., ore lands. 124, Nelson County, Va., iron ore lands. 125, Nelson and Amherst Counties, Va., iron ore lands. 126, Albemarle County, Va., iron ore lands. 127, Seasholtzville, Pa., land. 128, Big Pond, Pa., estate. 129, Boiling Spring lease, Pa. 130, Heim and Vanasdlen lands.

FURNACE PROPERTIES.

No. 131, Bechtelsville. 132, Swede. 133, Kutztown. 134, East Penn. 135, Emaus. 136, St. Clair. 137, Ringgold. 138, Monocacy. 139, Port Carbon Furnace and Rolling Mill. 140, Powhatan Furnace, Va.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

No. 141, Office building and lot, Pottsville. 142, Acre lot, Branch Township. 143, Tower City lands. 144, Lot of ground, Chestnut Street, Reading. 146, Adams Street Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y. 147, Twenty-ninth Street Depot (leasehold), New-York City. 148, New-Bedford Depot, Mass. 149, Newburyport Depot, Mass. 150, Salem Depot (leasehold), Mass. 151, Pottsville shops. 152, Bellefonte lots. 153, Surface—Town of Locust Dale. 154, Surface—Ashland. 155, Hegins Township lot. 156, Port Carbon lots. 157, Berks County lands. 158, Lot at Preston. 159, Various Schuylkill County lands. 160, Cameron Township lands.

And all other real estate of said Coal and Iron Company wherever situate owned by it at the date of the execution of said General Mortgage, or by it thereafter in any manner acquired or held for its benefit or in trust for it; all railroads and all branches, extensions, sidings and turnouts of any railroad then belonging to said Coal and Iron Company, or thereafter constructed or in any manner acquired by it; all lands, coal leases, iron ore leases, mines, collieries, breakers, engines, workshops, machinery, offices, buildings, improvements, tenements and hereditaments then owned by it or by it thereafter in any manner acquired by it or for its benefit or in trust for it; all yards, depots and wharves, all locomotives, tenders, coal cars, carriages and all other engines, cars, rolling stock, tools, implements, horses, mules and materials; and all corporate and other rights, privileges appurtenances and franchises of said Coal and Iron Company, or connected with or relating to the said lands, coal or iron mines, railroad or other premises, or any of them, owned by said Coal and Iron Company at the date of the execution of said General Mortgage, or by it at any time thereafter constructed or acquired; all and singular the tolls, rents, revenues, issues, profits and income of the Coal and Iron Company derived from said railroad, canals, coal, or iron mines and other property; and all streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatever unto any of the said mortgaged premises and estates belonging or appertaining; and all the estate, right, title, interest, profit, claim and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the Coal and Iron Company as well at law as in equity, of, in and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

Excepting therefrom any property heretofore conveyed and transferred under the powers reserved in said General Mortgage.

II.

The following shares of the capital stock of other corporations owned by said Coal and Iron Company, but subject to a prior pledge thereof by it to The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company under a mortgage dated July 1, 1874, viz.:

Name of Company.	No. of Shares.
Preston Coal and Improvement Company	56,683
Fulton Coal Company	63,537
Locust Gap Improvement Company	50,522
Tremont Coal Company	118,354
Mammoth Vein Coal and Iron Company	59,727
Delaware Coal Company	4,716

All property, real and personal, of every character and description, which, or any beneficial interest in which, has been acquired by the Receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and of the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company in the course of the operation and management of either of said two parcels or pertaining thereto, or to which, or to any beneficial interest in which, they are or may become entitled, will be sold in connection with such parcels respectively, including all income, proceeds of income, bills and accounts receivable, cash and other property, received by said Receivers in the management or operation of such parcel or pertaining thereto, and any and all property appurtenant to such parcel or pertaining thereto and acquired for use in connection with or for the purposes of such parcel or the business of said Railroad Company, or of said Coal and Iron Company in connection therewith and vested in or standing in the name of the said Receivers, or to which said Receivers in any manner shall have acquired title, at the time of delivery to the purchaser of such parcel; all equipment and all coal in possession of said Receivers at the time of the delivery of such parcel to be delivered as part of, and in connection with, the parcel, in respect of which it shall have been acquired or received by said Receivers.

AS THE THIRD PARCEL.

The following securities and stocks pledged as security for said General Mortgage by certain Reconstruction Trustees of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:

I.

General mortgage bonds of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, secured by a mortgage of said Railroad Company, dated July 1st, 1874, to the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, trustee, $24,457,000;

Income mortgage bonds of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, secured by a mortgage of said railroad company, dated December 1st, 1876, to Edwin M. Lewis, trustee, $8,498,810.

First series five per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, secured by mortgage of said railroad company, dated August 26th, 1882, to The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, of the City of Philadelphia, trustee, $184,606.

Second series five per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, secured by said mortgage, dated August 26th, 1882, $6,131,404.

II.

(1). $1,493,249.73 of the mortgage loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the loans of 1872-1897.

(2). $3,849,828.67 of the mortgage loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the loans of 1882-1907.

(3). $1,062,000.00 of the loan of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the loan of 1895.

(4). $214,500.00 of the loan of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the Improvement Loan.

(5). $669,550.00 of the boat and car loan of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, due in 1913.

(6). $579,350.00 of the boat and car loan of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, due in 1915.

(7). 64,580 shares of the preferred stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(8). 12,554 shares of the common stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

Under the provision of said decree, the purchaser of any parcel his successors or assigns, upon payment of the purchase price bid therefor, or upon making such provision as the Court shall direct for the payment thereof, shall be let into possession of the property embraced in the conveyance thereof, including all property, real and personal, of every character and description, which, or any beneficial interest in which, has been acquired by the Receivers in the course of the operation and management of the mortgaged property embraced in such conveyance or pertaining thereto, or to which, or to any beneficial interest in which, they are or may become entitled, including all income, proceeds of income, bills and accounts receivable, cash and other property, received by the Receivers in the management or operation of the mortgaged premises embraced in such conveyance or pertaining thereto, and any and all property appurtenant to the premises embraced in such conveyance or pertaining thereto and acquired for use in connection with or for the purposes of such premises or for the business of said Railroad Company, or of said Coal and Iron Company in connection therewith and vested in or standing in the name of the said Receivers, or to which said Receivers in any manner shall have acquired title, at the time of delivery to such purchaser of the property embraced in such conveyance; all equipment and all coal in possession of the Receivers at the time of the delivery of the conveyance of any such parcel to be delivered as part of, and in connection with, the parcel, in respect of which it shall have been acquired or received by the Receivers.

For a fuller and more detailed description of the property subject to said General Mortgage, reference is made to said decree and to said General Mortgage.

The entire mortgaged and pledged property of every description of said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, including all property and credits acquired by the Receivers from the operation thereof, and the entire mortgaged and pledged property of every description of the said The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, including all property and credits acquired by the Receivers from the operation thereof, and the entire property pledged by said Reconstruction Trustees, will be sold severally and respectively in each case as a whole, and as the First Parcel, the Second Parcel and the Third Parcel respectively, as above set forth.

Subject, however, to the right of a majority in interest of the General Mortgage bonds outstanding, by requisition in writing to be delivered to the undersigned Trustee at any time before such sale, to direct such Trustee to sell said properties in such parcels as they may deem best.

No bid will be received in respect of the mortgaged property, or of any parcel thereof separately offered, from any one offering to bid, who shall not first deposit, as pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of $200,000 in money, or in certified check or checks on a national bank or banks in the City of Philadelphia or the City of New-York, or $400,000 par value of the bonds secured by said General Mortgage with all unpaid coupons attached. The deposit so received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down, and the deposit received from any successful bidder will be held by the undersigned Trustee subject to the further order of said court, to be applied on account of the purchase price of the property for which such bid was made.

On the acceptance of any bid, the purchaser must forthwith deposit with the undersigned Trustee the sum of $500,000 in money, or in certified check or checks on any national bank or banks, or trust company or trust companies, in the City of Philadelphia or the City of New-York; or $1,000,000 par value of the bonds secured by said General Mortgage; but any cash or bonds which may have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid will be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Trustee, or shall fail, after such acceptance, to comply with any order of said court relating to the payment thereof, or the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash or bonds deposited by such purchaser or purchasers will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and will be applied towards the payment of the expense of a resale, and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case such property shall be sold at a price less than that bid at the prior sale.

If the Court shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall have been made, such deposit will be returned to the bidder.

Upon confirmation of any sale by said court, the purchaser must make further payment or payments in cash, on account of his bid, as from time to time the Court may direct. The purchaser of any parcel may satisfy and make good any part of his bid not required to be paid in cash by turning in to be canceled or credited any of the bonds and matured and unpaid interest secured by said General Mortgage and held by such purchaser, counting such bonds and interest for that purpose at the sum which shall be payable to the holder thereof out of the net proceeds of such sale of such parcel as his just share of such net proceeds after allowing for the proportion of the payment which may be required in cash; and, if such share of such net proceeds shall be less than the amount then due upon such bonds, such purchaser may make such settlement by receipting on such bonds the amount to be credited thereon. In case the purchaser thereof shall omit to make any payments on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment, the Court may resell any parcel upon such notice as it may direct.

The purchaser or purchasers of the property of said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company subject to said General Mortgage, must as part consideration and in addition to the sum bid for such property, take the same and receive the deed or deeds therefor on the express condition that, to the extent that the assets or the proceeds of assets in the hands of the Receivers in the above-entitled cause shall be insufficient, such purchaser, or his successors or assigns, shall pay, satisfy and discharge any unpaid compensation which shall be allowed by the court to said Receivers, and any indebtedness, obligation or liabilities which shall have been contracted or incurred by said Receivers, before they shall have delivered possession of the property sold, whether or not represented by certificates; and also any indebtedness or liability contracted or incurred by said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, or either of them, in the operation of the mortgaged property, prior to the appointment of said Receivers, which is prior in lien or superior in equity to said General Mortgage, and which shall not be paid or satisfied out of the income of the property in the hands of said Receivers, or out of the assets or out of the proceeds of the assets in their hands, upon the Court adjudging the same to be prior in lien or superior in equity to said General Mortgage and directing payment thereof.

All payments for any such purpose made by the purchaser in advance of the final accounting and discharge of the Receivers will be treated as advances, and subject to final adjusting on such accounting.

For the purpose of enforcing such payment in accordance with said decree the Court retains jurisdiction of said cause, and reserves the right to retake and resell said railroad property in case the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, shall fail to comply with any order of the Court for the payment of such prior indebtedness or liability within thirty days after the service of the copy of such order.

The purchaser or purchasers of any parcel constituting part of the mortgaged property must take the same subject to the performance by him or them, or his or their successors and assigns, of all pending contracts theretofore lawfully made by the Receivers in respect thereof.

For further particulars reference is hereby made to the above-mentioned decree.

Dated Philadelphia, June, 1896.

The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities,
by
HENRY N. PAUL, President.

JOHN G. JOHNSON,
FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE, } Solicitors.
GEORGE L. RIVES.
[5589]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; first-class city references. Care Mrs. Brandenburge, 1,608 3d Av., near 90th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 470 West End Av., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In small private family; good reference. 566 7th Av., Nolan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl to do chamberwork, waiting, take care of children; city or country; good references. 319 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By colored girl as chambermaid or waitress in small family in flat. 262 West 47th St., top floor.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as excellent cook in small private family; no objection to a boarding house; the best of reference. 157 East 28th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook by week or month in country; understands all kinds of first-class cooking; best city reference. 354 West 39th St., third floor.

COOK.—Family breaking up desires place for their cook, whom they can highly recommend. Call at office of present employer, 320 West 42d St.

COOK.—By Hungarian cook; perfect; up-stairs and general housework; German; speaking English. 233 East 75th St.

COOK and BAKER.—By a Welsh Protestant woman; first-class cook and baker. Mrs. Parry, 230 West 18th St.

COOK.—First-class in all branches; French and American styles; country preferred; references. R., 402 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands cooking in all branches; highest city references. Call, two days, present employer's, 326 West 90th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; can cut and fit; will give half a day for board during the month of August; reference. Dressmaker, 226 West 127th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Stylish and neat worker; terms reasonable; day, week, or month; best reference. A., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER or PLAIN COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—City or country; eleven years' reference from present employer. 207 West 21st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl place at light housework; private family; city or country; no cards. 232 East 41st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent woman; good home preferred to high wages; references. 297 Elizabeth St., basement.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Protestant woman to do housework; city or country. F. N., 753 6th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable girl in private family; best reference. 311 East 73d St.; janitor's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; thoroughly understands her business; accustomed to travel; experienced hairdresser and packer; very good seamstress; best city reference. L. L., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; well educated; middle-aged; as maid, dressmaker, and hairdresser; would travel; good packer; city or country; first-class reference. Louise, Box 397 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman; understands her business thoroughly; don't object to travel; is very good dressmaker; best city references. H., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; excellent shirt, cuff and collar ironer; fine laces; also best city reference. 1,118 2d Av., care Mrs. Meala.

LAUNDRESS.—By a very reliable woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. 261 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By neat young woman; good worker; assist with chamberwork; city reference. D., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress; family washing; 60 cents a dozen. 348 West 18th St. Mrs. Mack.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS or WAITRESS.—By young colored; woman; city or country; best city reference. 47 West 66th St., janitor's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork or sewing; willing and obliging; five years' best city reference; no cards. 222 East 81st St

WAITRESS.—As first-class waitress in a private family; willing to work in country for the Summer; wages, $20; good reference. A. B., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young woman as first-class waitress and assist with chamberwork; city or country; has very best city reference. 7 East 53d St.

WAITRESS.—As first-class waitress; best reference; country preferred. Mahoney, 134 West 20th St.

Miscellaneous.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN WOULD LIKE TO travel with a family to Europe. Box H., 200, 1,384 3d Av., advertisement office.

MANICURE.—Wishes few customers at her home or out. 169 West 23d St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; also position wanted for beginner. Experienced-Beginner, 152 6th Av.

VIENNA CORSETMAKER; FRENCH MODEL; or to order; ladies' or gentlemen's; work warranted; calls private houses; also country. Marie Dobias, 1,353 1st Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—A gentleman is anxious to recommend his late butler, with one or more footmen; thoroughly efficient, trustworthy, and sober; age 40; height, 6 feet. Butler, McKinley's, 796 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By competent Swiss German, single, thoroughly understands his business, good country home; very good city references. Fred, 203 East 48th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; last employer seen. Butler, 480 6th Av., 29th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By an English servant; highly recommended; city references; now disengaged; tall; good appearance. C. U., 990 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly reliable man in private family or otherwise; highly recommended by present employer. 8 East 81st St.

BUTLER.—In private family; neat appearance; sober, honest, and obliging; best reference. 31 East 47th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman highly recommends thoroughly competent, temperate, obliging, industrious, trustworthy, generally useful, medium-sized, single Swede; skillful driver. Unexceptionable, 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,619, 38th.

COACHMAN.—Lady going abroad wishes position for her coachman; understands proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; city or country; ten years' city reference. P. D., 148 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class single man; thoroughly understands his business; neat and tidy in his work; country preferred; best reference; last employer seen. P., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; married; no family; disengaged on account of family going to Europe; sixteen years' best references; city or country. G. P., 395 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands his business; sober and honest; good reference; city or country. J. R., 102 Centre St., Orange, N. J.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man, active and useful, in gentleman's city or country place; references. K. H., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; willing and obliging; good driver; city or country; last employer can be seen. L. S., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—English; single; strictly temperate; competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; thorough, practical knowledge of greenhouses, graperies, lawn, flower and kitchen garden, and landscape gardening; ten years' reference as to character and ability. Dye, 1,952 2d Av.

GARDENER.—Florist and landscape; long experience in all branches; good references; small family; as head gardener of gentleman's place. C. Deutschmann, South Norwalk, Conn.

Second Men.

SECOND or THIRD MAN.—Young, neat, willing; in private family; city or country. Permanent, Box 404 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET or FOOTMAN.—By young man; good appearance; age, 23; best city reference. O. F., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

MILLER and STONE DRESSER.—By first-class miller and stone dresser; good reference. Miller, 322 West 49th St.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, PLASTERER, and decorator; practical, trustworthy worker; good and cheap; private work for landlords; best references. Edler, 777 2d Av.

PAINTER, KALSOMINER, PAPERHANGER, plasterer, decorator; cheap, good work; landlords, private. Ike Gewinsky, 403 East 77th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent nurse for infant; one used to bottle babies only. Apply, stating wages, references, and when can be interview, A., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

PORTER or USEFUL MAN IN STORE; TERMS moderate; references good. W. R. C., 241 West 46th St. Janitor.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE "SHORT AD." PAGE.

The Unappreciated.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Ef there's any public question thet ye fail ter see quite through
Jes' drop around' some time an' I'll explain it all ter you.
I've studied an' I've figgered tell I've reached the bottom facks
'Bout this gold an' silver bus'ness an' likewise the income tax.
I never got no office; but mine ain't the only case
Where a speaker an' a thinker come out loser in the race.
All through the hist'ry of the world examples you will see
Like Dan'l Webster, Henry Clay, an' James G. Blaine—an' me.

It's hard ter find sech orators as flourished long ago.
Yer colleges can't make 'em. They hev simply got ter grow.
An' modesty forbids me ter relate how long I've stood
An' held an audience spellbound while I told what's fair an' good.
It's only natural fur folks ter be a bit surprised
Thet efforts sech ez mine hez not been further reco'nized.
An' I think myself it's cur'ous thet sech accidents should be
Ez Dan'l Webster, Henry Clay, an' James G. Blaine—an' me.

It's a cup of cheer an' troubles thet the glory-seeker begs;
It is nectar while it bubbles, but it's wormwood at the dregs.
So I do my little duty an' I thank my lucky star
Thet my various disapp'intments ain't no wuss than what they are.
Of course 'twould be the commonest hypocrisy ter say
Thet it's soothin' ter discover thet yer luck hez gone that way;
Ter see yer hopes, when you hev nearly grasped 'em, turn an' flee,
Like Dan'l Webster, Henry Clay, an' James G. Blaine—an' me.

There is no use repinin'; an' the nation ain't ter blame
Ef it sometimes makes a discord when it blows the trump of fame.
It's a waste of time ter argue when they happen ter fergit
An' put the laurel wreath upon a brow it doesn't fit.
Time allus finds occasion—it was never known ter slip—
Ter show the men thet labored in their true relationship;
An' it needs sech unpaid workers fur ter keep the country free
Ez Dan'l Webster, Henry Clay, an' James G. Blaine—an' me.

Encouragement to the Sex.

From The Washington Star.

"They do say 'twas Bryan's ability for talk ez got 'im the nomination," said Farmer Corntossel.

"Which goes ter show," his wife answered, confidently, "thet sooner er later the women is boun' ter take hold an' run this country."

Labor Movement.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Higgins—What do you think of this here eight-hour movement, anyway?

Watkins—Ef it means not movin' moren once every eight hours I guess it's all right.

Changed Opinion.

From Leslie's Weekly.

Ethel—Did you buy that bicycle of a friend?

George—Well, I always considered him a friend till he sold me the bike.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.

SOUSA'S CONCERT BAND. To-day 3:30 and 7:15 P. M.
RICE'S EVANGELINE. Daily exc. Sun. 8:45 P. M. Sat. Mat. 3:45 P. M.
RICE'S CIRCUS CARNIVAL. Exc. Sunday, 3:30 & 9 P. M.
PAIN'S FIREWORKS & CUBA. Exc. Sun. 8:15 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.
Press Eldridge, Maud Raymond,
Caroline Hull, Al Wilson,
Thompson and Bunell, Adelina Roattino,
Imro Fox, Whitney Bros.,
Winfred Stewart, Marie Leslie,
Misses Phillips and Robinson, La Porte Sisters.
In event of rain performance in Concert Hall.
Admission, 50c. Evenings at 8:15.

CASINO! 75TH "STAR" NIGHT, AUG. 3. | Next Monday night!
Canary & Lederer's 3d Annual Review IN GAY NEW-YORK
CASINO ROOF! Big Vaudeville till midnight!

Grand Central Palace Roof Gardens.
Lex. Ave. and 43d St. Rain or shine.
Star cast. Nini Diva, French chansonette; Elvarette, Stuart, Sylvester, and others.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St. Adm., 25c., 12 to 12. Big Bill.
J. W. Ransone, Cee-Mees; 30 New Acts, Palm Garden, Music Hall, Aerial Cycle Arena.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA. B'way & 44th St.
Fregoli and all the best stars. Roof Garden.

KOSTER & BIAL'S | ROGERS BROS., BARTHO, OCEANA, COMEDY 4, VITASCOPE, TWENTY OTHERS. | TO-NIGHT, 2 BANDS. Adm. 50c.

TERRACE GARDEN. 58th St. & Lex. Ave.
Conried-Ferenczy Comic Opera Co. | Waldmeister.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

LEAVE FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R., daily, except Sunday, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M.
WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, 10:20 P. M.

Coney Island.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Through trains from B'klyn Terminus B'klyn Bridge, via B'klyn Elevated and P. P. & C. I. R.R.
Lv. B'klyn Bridge daily 8:13, 8:48, 9:43, 10:18, and half hourly from 10:53 A. M. to 12:53, and every twenty minutes from 1:07 to 10:47 P. M.
Exc. Tickets 20 cents, including Elevated Fare, on sale at all B'klyn Elevated R. R. stations.

CULVER ROUTE.

Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Exc. Tickets 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M.; 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M.; Saturdays 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M.

"THE PEOPLE'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!"

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. Piers, 9, 10, 11 A.M. 12 M.; 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P.M. So. 5th St. Brooklyn, 9.20, 10.20, 11.20 A.M. 12.20, 1.20, 2.50, 3.50 P.M., East 32d St., 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A.M. 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P.M. Leave East 135th St., E.R. (Port Morris), 9 A.M. 12 M. 3, 6 P.M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A.M. for 32d St. and Cortlandt St.; 12 M., 1.00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,

Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday,) by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.......9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Cook's Tours.

All Expenses Included.

July 31, seven-day tour to Thousand Islands, Montreal, Lakes, &c., $50. July 31, fourteen-day tour to Niagara, the St. Lawrence, Lakes, &c., $100. Aug. 6, Nova Scotia, St. Lawrence, party, 12 days, $95. Aug. 8, special Fall party to Europe per "S. S. Etruria," 50 days, $345. Programmes free from Thos. Cook & Son, 261 & 1,225 B'way, New-York.

CONEY ISLAND.
SEA BEACH ROUTE.

Boats via Bay Ridge leave Whitehall St., terminus elevated and Broadway railroads, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40 A. M., and half hourly until 9:40, and at 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40 A. M., then half hourly until 2:10 P. M., then every 20 minutes until 9:10 P. M., and at 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M. Last train for New-York, via Bay Ridge boat, leaves Sea Beach 11:10; last train, via Brooklyn Bridge, 1 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

15 West 43d St., near Fifth Av.—Seventeenth year begins Sept. 30. New building, large gymnasium, laboratories, open for inspection during Summer, 9 to 12. Fifteen instructors; limited classes. Superior advantages at moderate terms. Annual catalogue (illustrated) mailed on application to HENRY L. RUPERT, M. A., Registrar. Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A., Yale.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

LASELL SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG WOMEN, Auburndale, Mass., (ten miles from Boston.) Boston standards of scholarship and conduct of life, with advantages of healthful and beautiful suburban residence, the best musical and literary entertainments in Boston, and convenient access to places of historic interest. Rowing and skating on Charles River; outdoor games; gymnasium and swimming tank under careful hygienic supervision. Lectures on topics adapted to the ideal administration of home. Illustrated catalogue free.
Address C. C. BRAGDON, Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, N. J.—$300 yearly. The student, not the class, is the unit. Equal advantages for the bright and the slow. Languages by natives; 800 feet above sea level; healthy and dry. Catalogue. J. C. PLA, B. S., Principal. Rev. C. L. STEEL, A. B., Chaplain.

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MR. HANNA IN THIS CITY

HEADQUARTERS SELECTED FOR ACTIVE CAMPAIGN WORK.

Talked a Little More Emphatically of Sound Money as the Issue—Must Be Hitched to Tariff, but He Conveyed the Idea the McKinley Sort Was Not the Ideal, Something Lower Being Wanted—His Visitors and Plans.

Mark A. Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee and the caretaker of McKinley's political fortunes, arrived in this city yesterday morning. He came by the Chicago limited train, reaching here at 10:35 o'clock.

Not one of the leaders met him at the station. He came in unobserved and ungreeted except by a score of newspaper reporters. His coming was known, however, and soon a number of prominent Republicans were with him at the hotel.

Mr. Hanna does not at all resemble his pictures, and no one would recognize him from a close study of the hundreds of cuts and cartoons that have been printed. He is not specially stout, although fleshy and somewhat stockily framed. He has an easy, businesslike manner, as if accustomed to deal with weighty matters of private and public concern. His face is beardless except for scant side whiskers, and he has a genial, confident smile that indicates no emotion and tells no secrets.

It is easy to get to the surface of him, but he impresses one as a man who knows exactly how much to say, and that there is no use in trying to get anything more from him. A question that he does not wish to answer is met by a broad and unfathomable smile.

When he arrived he was driven to the Waldorf Hotel, and assumed the chief command of the Republican forces in the East.

It was plain that he was chief. He bore himself with his usual easy, masterful way, and matters soon began to move with vim and dash. Some of the more zealous among the faithful met Mr. Hanna as soon as he reached the hotel. Col. F. D. Grant was there, and greeted Mr. Hanna warmly. The political manager seemed very glad to see him, and shook his hand cordially. Gen. W. M. Osborne of Boston met the chief and was very hearty in welcoming him to the East. The glory of the first interview and conference was, however, reserved for Amasa Thornton. Mr. Thornton was closeted with Mr. Hanna for fifteen or twenty minutes, but the results of the conference were not given to the public.

In Mr. Hanna's party were S. A. Perkins, First Assistant Secretary of the National Executive Committee, and S. K. Calloway of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Hanna said later that Mr. Calloway is not here on business connected with the committee. It was understood, however, that he is looking after some of Ohio's interests in the campaign.

As soon as Mr. Hanna had reached the hotel one of the reporters asked him if gold was to be the issue in the campaign.

"Now you are trying to interview me," said he, without saying anything about [illegible]

"What will be the issue, Mr. Hanna?" another reporter ventured.

"Our main issue is to elect McKinley."

Congressman F. H. Wilson of Brooklyn called to meet Mr. Hanna shortly after he reached the Waldorf. He advised the Chairman that the organization, referring to the Platt faction, should be recognized. Mr. Hanna did not commit himself.

After a short rest at the hotel, Mr. Hanna, accompanied by Gen. W. M. Osborne, drove to the Metropolitan Life Building, Madison Avenue and Twenty-third Street, to look at a suite of rooms that had been suggested as suitable for the committee's headquarters. They were joined there by Mr. Wilson and examined the rooms and discussed the necessary furnishings. Mr. Hanna was so well pleased with the rooms and the location that he said: "We don't care to look any further, if terms suit."

The terms were evidently satisfactory, as he engaged eleven rooms on the fourth floor. He said that the rooms would be furnished and occupied by the committee at once. The party then drove back to the hotel.

Mr. Hanna took luncheon with Congressman Wilson, Gen. Osborne, and H. S. Swords, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Hanna, after luncheon, talked with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He spoke reluctantly about his plans for the campaign. He said he did not wish to say much before the meeting of the Executive Committee, which he added would be held at 2 P. M. to-day at the Waldorf. Messrs. Quay, Scott, and Osborne, he said, would be at the meeting. Joseph Manley will not be present.

When asked as to his position on the currency question, Mr. Hanna said that his position and Major McKinley's position is that the financial question and the tariff question must go hand in hand. They both recognized, he said, that the money question is a great and burning issue, and that the Republican Party will have to meet it. The kind of money the country is to use is only one part of the question. Another part is the raising of money to meet the expenses of the Government.

"To put it briefly," he said, "our position is in favor of sound money and a protective tariff; and mind," he added, emphatically, "I do not mean a high tariff, by any means."

He clearly intended to convey the impression that the McKinley tariff will not be made an issue; but a tariff considerably lower than the one which bears the name of the Republican nominee.

He said further that their policy would be to preserve the currency on a sound basis of gold, and at the same time to raise sufficient money to defray all the expenses of the Government.

"There has been criticism of McKinley," he said, "because he was talking too much tariff. As a matter of fact, Major McKinley has said just as much in favor of sound money as he has said of anything else. This criticism has been due to McKinley's speech to the delegation from the window-glass makers. McKinley spoke in reply to the address of their spokesman. The delegation represented 30,000 voters. The spokesman said that they did not care what sort of a dollar they had so long as they had plenty of work and good wages."

In this instance, explained Mr. Hanna, the Republican nominee was prevented from putting forward any views as to sound money.

As to the true position of Mr. McKinley on the financial question, Mr. Hanna seemed anxious to be clear. He said he wanted to impress on the minds of the business men of the East the fact that the managers of the Republican campaign are fully alive to the importance of the great financial interests involved in the currency question, but that both he and Mr. McKinley think that the financial question cannot be separated from the question of tariff and the raising of sufficient revenue for the needs of the Government.

Mr. Hanna expressed himself as desirous of talking freely and fully to the public through the newspapers, and he means to do so as soon as the other members of the National Committee come and he has a chance to confer with them.

As to his visitors yesterday, Mr. Hanna said that Whitelaw Reid had called merely to pay his respects and not by appointment. They did not talk about the political situation.

Cornelius N. Bliss, he said, would call to see him to-day, and he also expects Mr. Hobart to-day.

When asked about factions in this State, Mr. Hanna said that all matters would be fixed up in a way that will be satisfactory to everybody.

"I wish you to say for me," he declared, "that I do not know individuals in this campaign, and I am not cherishing any resentments."

He said that he had not seen Mr. Platt, but supposed he would see him soon.

Mr. Hanna would give no definite statement about an Advisory Committee. He said that no definite action had been taken as yet. There is now no such committee. However, he added, all prominent Republicans will be in reality a big advisory committee, and will offer a sufficient quantity of good counsel to the Executive Committee members.

Mr. Hanna said in reply to a question as to where the real headquarters will be, in New-York or Chicago, that they would be in both places. He will go back and forth in his private car, and wherever he is, there will be the real headquarters, at Chicago, New-York, at his home or on the train. When at home he will have telephone wires connecting with the headquarters in both cities. He will thus be able to direct affairs at all times.

S. A. Perkins, the First Assistant Secretary of the National Executive Committee, is from Tacoma, Washington. He made his reputation in politics by managing the last campaign of Senator Wilson and Representative Doolittle of Washington, and was selected for his present position because of his successes.

"We are going to carry the Pacific States," he said, "with the possible exception of Oregon, which is doubtful. Montana and Nevada are, of course, for silver. Nebraska, we consider as safely Republican. We shall beat Mr. Bryan in his own State. The Central Western States we consider safe, with the exception of Illinois, which is made doubtful by the strong influence possessed by Altgeld. Indiana and Ohio are, of course, beyond dispute."

"What about the Southern States?" he was asked.

"We have good chances in all; but we fully expect to carry Maryland, West Virginia, and Kentucky."

He said that the Republicans already have 200 speakers in the field.

Mr. Hanna was the centre of attraction about the Waldorf last evening. He had a number of callers, politicians and prominent business men. He received them at first in the hotel corridor, but finally in the parlors.

Stephen B. Elkins had several short talks with Mr. Hanna.

Chauncey M. Depew was in close conversation with him for a quarter of an hour.

Democratic Senator Calvin S. Brice of Ohio went up and shook hands, and told Mr. Hanna that the election of McKinley is assured. He said that Bryan stands no chance whatever.

With Mr. Brice was his partner, Gen. Samuel Thomas.

Ex-Gov. Cheney of New-Hampshire had a short talk with the Chairman.

Melville E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four Railroad, saw him for a few minutes, as did also George E. Matthews, editor of The Buffalo Express; H. W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank, F. S. Witherbee of the State Committee, Frederick S. Gibbs, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works; Messrs. Andrews and Roosevelt, Police Commissioners, and O. H. P. Belmont.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller called and had quite a chat with Mr. Hanna. The Chairman said, however, that there was nothing of importance discussed.

Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington called at 10:30 o'clock by appointment. The interview is thought to be significant in view of the reputed uncertain tenure that Mr. Squire has upon his seat in Congress and of overtures that are reported to have been made to him by the Populists.

After a short consultation, Mr. Hanna and Senator Squire left the Waldorf in a carriage, and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they had an appointment to meet ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker and ex-President Harrison. The four were in conference for some time, but nothing could be learned as to the subjects discussed.

The appointment was for 10:30, but Messrs. Hanna and Squire did not reach the Fifth Avenue until nearly 11:30. The conference was held in Mr. Wanamaker's rooms.

Mr. Hanna was asked again last night if he had seen or would see Mr. Platt.

"I cannot understand," he said, "the reason for continually dragging in Mr. Platt's name. I am asked about the Platt faction and the anti-Platt faction, but I do not know of any factions. I do not mean to add any fuel to the flames of any fight that may exist here. Here am I, the Chairman of the National Committee, continually asked about factions and factional fights existing here, of which I know nothing. Mr. Platt is not a member of the National Committee. He is a good Republican, and stands for McKinley's election."

Assistant Secretary S. A. Perkins said last night that the furnishing of the rooms at the Metropolitan Life Building, which is under the direction of Secretary W. M. Osborne, assisted by H. L. Swords and himself, had been all arranged. The furniture was selected yesterday afternoon, and will be put in place to-day. The committee will take possession of the rooms to-night.

A FEW SIMPLE FACTS FORMERLY TAUGHT TO CHILDREN.

CHAPTER III.

Every measure must itself have that of which it is a measure.

1. A yard must have length and be a yard long.
2. A bushel must have capacity and hold a bushel.
3. A pound must have weight and weigh a pound.
4. A dollar must have value and be worth a dollar.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The New-York Times will be mailed daily and Sundays to any address in the United States, Canada, or Mexico, POSTAGE FREE, until Nov. 15th, covering the National campaign and elections, for

$3.00.

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THE TIMES can be read without debasing your intelligence or morals.

READ

The New-York Times

NOT TO ABANDON THE TARIFF.

Position of the American Protective League for the Campaign.

The American Protective Tariff League does not propose to allow the currency question to usurp the place of high protection in this campaign. This was made clear at yesterday's special meeting of the Board of Managers of the league, held at the headquarters, 135 West Twenty-third Street.

The meeting was called to consider the policy of the organization for the campaign. The following were present: Cornelius N. Bliss, President; F. S. Witherbee of New-York, Joseph E. Thropp of Pennsylvania, J. F. Hanson of Georgia, P. C. Cheney of New-Hampshire, Homer Laughlin of Ohio, E. A. Hartshorn of New-York, Col. William Barbour of New-Jersey, Charles S. Landers of Connecticut, T. M. Ives of New-York, and W. F. Wakeman of New-York.

The official report of the meeting was as follows:

"Upon request of members of the board General Secretary W. F. Wakeman presented an item as to the financial condition of the American Protective Tariff League, which showed that the organization had received from all sources during the first six months of the year $33,662.41, and had expended $27,341.16, leaving a cash balance on hand of $6,321.25; that the league had distributed 19,261,570 pages of tariff literature; that it had received thirty-seven new members, known as "Defenders of American Labor and Industries"; that the local correspondents of the league had increased by 127; that over 4,400 newspapers are directly connected with the organization and receive its publications; and that its work in all departments was in superior condition to any previous year.

"Reports were also presented from the agents of the Tariff League from nearly every State in the Union, and showed that a thorough distribution of information upon the question of protection was necessary, and it was regretted on the part of every member present that the financial condition of the organization would not warrant the granting of the distribution of its publications requested.

"The most encouraging reports presented were from the great wool-producing sections of the country, where the disastrous effects of the Wilson-Gorman tariff have been thoroughly appreciated.

"Every member of the board present had interesting reports from various sections, and after these had been thoroughly discussed it was unanimously decided that the Tariff League would pursue the lines heretofore laid down, namely, 'Protection to American labor and industries,' believing this to be the paramount issue of this Presidential year."

THE HANNA-HARRISON LETTERS.

What the ex-President Said About Side-Tracking the Silver Question.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 28.—There is an authentic story in regard to the pointed correspondence between Gen. Harrison and Mark Hanna, which explains why Mr. Hanna sent Major Dick to the station in Cleveland the other day, when Gen. Harrison was passing through the city, and did not go himself.

Immediately after the nomination of Major McKinley, Mr. Hanna wrote to Gen. Harrison, saying he had decided to open the campaign early, and proposed to use the "big guns" at the beginning of the engagement. He requested Gen. Harrison to prepare a speech as early as possible, and said that, as it had been decided to make the tariff the chief issue of the campaign, he would like the ex-President to put the tariff question to the front in his speech.

"It is our purpose," Hanna wrote, "to give the tariff the main track, and let the money issue lie on a siding as much as possible."

Gen. Harrison sent a brief reply, in which he said he had completed his plans for the Summer, and did not know when he would be able to go into the campaign. If his observation of the trend of affairs was correct, he feared the money issue already had the main track, and that the tariff was on the siding, and would likely remain there. With this letter to Mr. Hanna the correspondence closed.

Notwithstanding the Hanna correspondence and the strained relations between Gen. Harrison and the Chairman of the Indiana State Committee, it is understood the ex-President will go into the campaign, because he understands how deeply the public welfare is involved in the questions at issue.

BROOKLYN'S NEGLIGENT ALDERMEN

Mayor Wurster Urged a Special Session to Aid Departments.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday held a special meeting to consider matters of importance which it neglected at its previous meeting, when it adjourned for the Summer months. The meeting was in response to the urgent suggestion of Mayor Wurster, who desired the board to appropriate money to carry on the work of the Departments of Health and City Works. The Mayor's message was as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 27, 1896.

The Honorable the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn:

Gentlemen: I desire to direct your attention to the necessity of immediate action on the part of your honorable body in the following matters, which were left undisposed of at the meeting of the Common Council held on July 20, when adjournment was taken for a period of eight weeks. The transfer of the amount needed for water maintenance is a matter of pressing importance.

The attention of your honorable body has already been directed by the Commissioner of City Works to the need of prompt action in this matter. The city has already incurred indebtedness amounting to about $30,000, in anticipation of the transfer of the funds, and unless the bills now outstanding are paid the work will have to stop. The supply of coal for use at the pumping stations where the water supply is raised to the required height to reach the distributing reservoir will be exhausted, and if the flow of water ceases in the houses of the city the danger to public health is apparent. Without funds to go forward, the work upon the extension of the systems of water supply and distribution will have to cease.

Permit me also to direct your attention to the imperative need of making the transfer of $10,000 desired by the Commissioner of Health for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Laws of 1896 in relation to the employment of minors in factories and mercantile establishments. There will be thousands of boys and girls thrown out of employment on Sept. 1 if they cannot produce certificates from the Health Department that the law has been complied with. No funds are available to do the work required of the department, and unless the certificates are procured every person employing a boy under sixteen years or a girl under twenty-one years, will be liable to prosecution for misdemeanor.

The Commissioner of Health also requires the transfer of $10,000 to the credit of his department to protect the public health by proper supervision, in the heated term, of the public dumping grounds, to abate nuisances which arise there, and of $5,000 for the purposes of producing and distributing the antitoxine of diphtheria, and to provide for adequate disinfection in cases of infectious and contagious diseases. For all these purposes immediate action is required on the part of your honorable body. I cannot emphasize too strongly the need of prompt attention on your part to these pressing necessities for the transfer of funds to carry on work for the welfare of the city. Anything which endangers public health is of the first importance, and there should be no failure on your part to perform the duty imposed upon you without adequate consideration of your responsibility to the people who chose you to serve them. Trusting that there will be no further delay in acting upon these matters already repeatedly presented to you by the heads of the departments interested, I am, respectfully,

FREDERICK W. WURSTER, Mayor.

The Committee on Water and Drainage recommended an appropriation of only $100,000 for the Commissioner of City Works instead of $411,000, which he asked in the water budget. Alderman Leich said he thought $100,000 should be sufficient for present needs, and the board adopted the committee's report.

The suggestions in connection with the Health Department were referred to the Committee on Health.

The board will meet Aug. 17.

FEW BIDS FOR BONDS

TAKERS FOR LESS THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE OFFERING.

The Highest Price 107.21 and the Lowest Par—In All Twenty-three Bids Were Put In, Representing $1,010,500—Controller Fitch Will Not Express Any Opinion as to the Failure to Dispose of the Entire Lot.

The sale of bonds yesterday by Controller Fitch was another disappointment. When the bids for $3,805,962.56 city gold bonds were opened, it was found that only $1,010,500 were bid for. The highest price offered was 107.21. The lowest was par.

These bonds were divided as follows: For the construction of Harlem Bridge, $400,000; schoolhouse bonds, $704,004.28; for sanitary improvement to schools, $93,115.33; for Change of Street Grade Damage Commission, $25,000; for New East River Bridge, $147,000; for improvement of parks and driveways, $271,000; for paving in Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, $100,000; for State tax for insane, $1,462,912.95; for additional water stock, $600,000.

There were twenty-three bids. The largest was by B. C. Paddock of Philadelphia, who wanted $300,000 of any of the bonds, at "1.15¾." The Controller does not know whether it is intended to be 115.75 or 101.15¾.

E. Beekman Underhill bid for $200,000, equally divided at 100.55 and 100.125.

Frederick Uhlmann, President of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, bid for $100,000 of New East River Bridge bonds, at 101.

Arthur S. Fairchild offered 100.01 for $50,000; M. Maillard offered par for $20,000, and Maitland, Coppell & Co. offered prices ranging from 101.88 to 101.75 for $100,000 of any of the lot, their choices being as follows: Harlem Bridge bonds, 101.82; schoolhouse bonds, 101.69; New East River Bridge, repaving, and parks and driveways, 101.88 each; insane-tax bonds, 101.76, and water stocks, 101.75.

The North River Insurance Company bid for $30,000 at par, and Adrian Iselin & Co. $7,000 at 101.

The other bids were as follows: Cuyler Morgan & Co., $50,000 at par; Henri Strassberger, $15,000 at par; W. & H. Clarkson, $5,000 at 107.21, $10,000 at $105.35, and $10,000 at 103.52; A. Gallot, $10,000 at 100.26; Henry Brothers, $25,000 at par; Albert Goldman, $10,000 at 101; B. N. Allen, $10,000 at 101; W. A. Stiles, $5,000 at 100.50; P. White, $5,500 at 101.05; Maclay & Davies, $6,000 at par; Mrs. L. A. Laurencelle, $2,000 at par; Joseph Holland and others, as trustees, $10,000 at 102.5; Lewisohn Brothers, $25,000 at par; New-York State National Bank of Albany, $5,000 at par.

The Controller refused to express his opinion as to the failure to sell the entire lot.

BROOKLYN BONDS GO BEGGING.

Only Two Bids Put in for $1,535,000 Worth of Them.

Only two bids were received yesterday for $1,535,000 of 3½ per cent. gold bonds and stock of the City of Brooklyn, to run for various periods up to 1937. Mayor Wurster and Controller Palmer therefore decided to defer the sale until September. The bids were sent back to the bidders. Mayor Wurster said the failure to get satisfactory bids was due to the disinclination of financiers to invest in new bonds while the money question is in so uncertain a condition. The bank reserve, he said, had fallen from sixty to eighteen millions of dollars, and he thought an adjournment would give investors a chance to recover confidence. He believes Brooklyn bonds will be in demand.

Following is a list of the bonds which were offered for sale:

$200,000 consolidated stock issued for the construction of the new East River Bridge—$100,000 payable Jan. 1, 1936; $100,000 payable Jan. 1, 1937.

$142,000 school building bonds, issued for the erection, furnishing, and completion of school buildings, payable Jan. 1, 1936.

$50,000 park improvement bonds, issued for the improvement of public parks, payable July 1, 1913.

$48,000 certificates of indebtedness, issued for the improvement of Ocean Parkway, Fort Hamilton Avenue, and Bay Parkway—$18,000 payable Jan. 1, 1900; $30,000 payable Jan. 1, 1901.

$95,000 Wallabout bonds, issued for public market purposes, payable Jan. 1, 1925.

$10,000 water bonds, issued under the provisions of Chapter 989 of the Laws of 1895, Jan. 1, 1936.

$150,000 consolidated stock, issued for the construction of auxiliary sewers, payable Jan. 1, 1936.

$250,000 consolidated stock, issued for the extension of the system of water supply, payable Jan. 1, 1936.

$40,000 North Second Street Pier and sewer bonds, for the construction of a pier and to continue sewers at the foot of North Second Street, payable July 31, 1916.

$150,000 local improvement bonds, issued under the provisions of Chapter 1,008 of the Laws of 1890, payable Jan. 1, 1915.

$100,000 local improvement bonds, issued under the provisions of Chapter 771 of the Laws of 1896, payable Jan. 1, 1916.

MISS ELTERICH GOT HER MEDAL.

Miller Returned It, Saying It Had Been Sold to Artist Keppler.

William Miller, an art collector of 853 Broadway, was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of theft. The complainant was Miss Charlotte Elterich of 96 Fifth Avenue. She says that in January last she was introduced to Mr. Miller by a friend, and that she allowed him to take a number of antique medals and other articles from her room, he claiming that he could dispose of them to advantage. Failing to do this, she demanded the return of the articles. He returned all with the exception of a medal valued at $500. This medal is about the size of a silver dollar, and is made apparently of pewter or white metal. It is valued chiefly because of its antiquity.

Miller told her that the medal in question had been bought by a Californian, and when she could get no other satisfaction she procured a summons for Miller. He refused to respond, and a warrant was issued, and he was arraigned before Magistrate Simms. Miller stated that he had no intention of stealing the medal, but that he had sold it to Mr. Keppler, the artist of Puck, and that he had obtained it back from him. He restored the medal to Miss Elterich in court, and she withdrew her complaint. Magistrate Simms dismissed the case.

DEPORTED IMIGRANTS RETURN.

An Eloping Couple That Come Back by Way of Montreal.

Chief Registry Clerk Lederhilger of the Ellis Island Immigration Bureau recognized a couple of familiar faces on South Street yesterday. They were those of Alois Weber and Louise Wirth, Tyrolians, who arrived here in April and were deported because they were elopers. They recognized the clerk and laughed at him. He spoke to them, and they told him they had returned by way of Montreal.

"There was no mistaking them," said the Clerk. "They both wore the native Tyrolese costume, and as they are both handsome specimens of their race, their appearance is very picturesque."

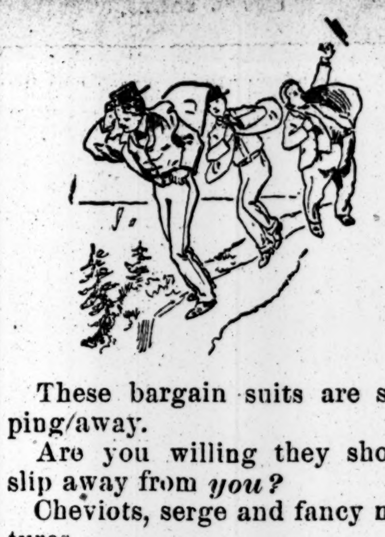
To prevent the re-entry of deported immigrants, a scheme is talked of for photographing them and sending their pictures and descriptions to other points of entry.

Dayton City Hotel Burned.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 28.—Fire to-day completely destroyed the Dayton City Hotel Block, the largest building in the town of Dayton, Tenn. The contents of six business houses were almost totally destroyed. The three upper stories were occupied by the Dayton City Hotel. Although the house was well filled with guests, all escaped uninjured, with their personal effects. John Abel, proprietor of the hotel, was also owner of the building. His loss is $20,000.

If you have a worrying Cough, or any Lung or Throat trouble, use at once DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and don't parley with what may prove to be a dangerous condition.

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These bargain suits are slipping away.

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The kind of bargain suits any man can wear without losing his self respect.

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GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

In front of the old Dutch Reformed Church at New-Utrecht, itself dating back to the earliest part of the century, and made of the same stones that were in the original Dutch Church built by the Hollanders, stands a liberty pole. The standard of this pole is the very same in which the liberty pole stood on the village green so many years ago, when the English were driven out of New-Utrecht and the flag of the country was put up. The pole stands in the same place, for the new church was put on the old green.

⁂

"Diamond cutters all get good wages," says the proprietor of one of the diamond cutting establishments which have sprung up around New-York within the last few years. "We have to pay them well to keep them honest."

⁂

It is a fish story. "How the fish climbed the tree," they say in speaking of it, but then no one saw a fish on the tree, so it cannot be said with absolute accuracy that the fish was there. There was a big sapling standing about six or seven feet from the trout stream. He had fastened a line with several hooks on the end to the tree, well up on the trunk, and left it over night. It was not good sportsmanship, but he did not claim that it was. He was looking for an easy way to get fish for breakfast. He told no one about it, however. The next morning he went for his fish, but the line was gone. That was the first thought. But he found it, the whole length wound round and round the tree where the end had been tied, the whole of it wet with fish slime.

The second night he put the line on another tree, further up the stream, and above a big log which lay across it and partially out of water. The next morning the line, heavy with hooks, had been carried over the log and into the stream below it. He accounted for that by saying that goslings might have ducked for the bait and carried the whole thing over.

The third night the line was put back on the sapling, and the next morning it stood out taut and stiff. There was something on the hooks. "And do you know," he says, in telling the story, "it was the biggest eel I ever saw in my life. It must have been as large round as my arm, and nearly four feet long. I wouldn't eat it, though some of the laborers on the place did. Now, I don't know whether that eel could have been on the hook the first night, and in his struggles wound himself around the tree, and then got off. The whole experience of the three nights was rather peculiar. I should have thought some one was hoaxing me, but no one knew what I was doing."

⁂

"Won't you please give me a hairpin, Miss," said the small urchin, on the street. He was not a new man. He was the ordinary ingenious small boy, and he wanted to mend a roller skate.

⁂

"One of the first things that I noticed when I first came to the States," said the Canadian woman, "was that American women do not dress for their servants. It may be that they have always been accustomed to dressing carelessly in the house, but it is a bad plan. You can't keep your servant's respect if you do it."

⁂

"It is surprising that some of the tract distributors do not get into more trouble than they do," said the traveler. "They cover the category of vices with their tracts, then study a man, take in what may be his besetting sin, and hand him what they consider an appropriate leaflet. I had a tract upon profanity handed to me the other day. 'If it doesn't apply to you, pass it along,' the man said, as he handed it to me. Now, a thing like that is an insult, and the man should have been thrown from the car."

⁂

An old-time hotel in Jersey City has this sign hanging at a rear entrance, the receiving department of the place: "No deserving poor turned hungry from this door."

⁂

The literalness of the religious belief of some people and their expression of it is sometimes surprising. The editor of a woman's magazine in the city received a postal upon which was the following:

"Dear Friend: I have just read of your excellent paper, and would so much like to see a copy, for I believe it is just what I would like. I have not full address, but send in the Lord's care, 'ask and ye shall receive.'"

The magazine was sent, and the petitioner's faith was rewarded.

⁂

Yee Lee has moved. He has gone into the store next door, but it necessitated a new sign on his windows. John Chinaman may devote himself to the laundry business, but there is nothing he cannot do in any line that will help him to save a penny, and whatever he does, he does well. Yesterday Yee Lee was painting the windows of his new establishment. He had a board placed across a couple of barrels, boxes placed on that, and on the whole he sat painting. There was his own name, the word laundry, and the street number. It was in large, clear letters, straight and well painted.

⁂

"One of the strange fads of men with money was shown in a house built by the late ex-Gov. Lippitt of Rhode Island, father of the present Governor," said the ex-Rhode Island man. "The greater part of the woodwork of the house was prepared by hand. The wood was taken in the rough to a shop where there was no power, and worked up by hand. It was a fad, I suppose, for the work could not be done as well, by a great deal, as with machinery. There was a rather curious story connected with the carpenter who did the work. When he started in at the business as a young man he was not a success. His employer finally told him that he had better give up, as there was not a chance that he would ever do anything at it. But he persevered, and became not only one of the best of carpenters, but a first-class architect as well."

⁂

There are bicyclists almost everywhere, but they do not find their way down on Wall Street very often. There was a pretty young woman on her wheel there the other day, and she attracted nearly as much attention as would the financial treasures of the Street, if they were put out for the inspection of the passers-by.

⁂

There were three men and a big dog standing opposite the hotel, where a party sat watching them casually. The men were talking, apparently without a thought of the dog, which evidently was as little concerned about them. Then the owner of the animal offered his hand to one of his companions. That was a familiar motion. The relaxed muscles of the dog stiffened, and every line of his body showed alertness. They were going on; he knew it as well as if his name had been called.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
TRADE MARK

CHINA CLOSETS.

IT IS A SHAME TO HIDE YOUR DAINTY CHINA BEHIND WOODEN DOORS. NOTHING ADDS SO MUCH TO DINING ROOM ATTRACTIVENESS AS ONE OF OUR CHINA CLOSETS. THOSE WITH FRENCH PLATE GLASS DOORS AND BACK REFLECT THE BRILLIANCY OF CRYSTAL AND CHINA AND PRODUCE A MOST PLEASING EFFECT. WE HAVE THEM WITH ROUNDED OR SQUARE CORNERS FOR THE SIDE WALL, OR IN TRIANGULAR SHAPES TO FIT IN THE CORNERS.

OUR ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT NOW GLISTENS WITH BARGAIN PRICES.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

NO LIEN ON MONUMENTS.

Justice Davy Holds an Act of the Legislature Unconstitutional.

Justice Davy, in a decision in the Supreme Court, making perpetual an injunction which forbids Charles Tayntor & Co. of 239 Broadway from interfering with a monument which the firm erected on the burial plot of William Brooks, holds Chapter 543 of the Laws of 1888 to be unconstitutional. The act gives to monument builders the right to place a lien on monuments after they are placed over graves.

Mr. Brooks, who is a contractor, had a monument erected to the memory of his wife and daughter, who are buried in Greenwood Cemetery. The cost was $1,850. After he had paid $550, he said, he was unable to pay any more. The firm of Tayntor & Co. placed a lien on the monument for the balance, and gave notice to the cemetery authorities that it would remove the monument and sell it to satisfy the lien.

Mr. Brooks then applied to the courts, and got a temporary injunction. Justice Davy says in his opinion, handed down yesterday, making the injunction permanent:

"The act in question is almost without precedent in the legislative history of the State. It confers upon the lienors the right to go upon the plaintiff's burial plot and dig up and remove the monument and sell it at public auction without the consent of the owner, and without legal proceedings of any kind. In removing the monument they may desecrate the graves and disturb the remains of the plaintiff's deceased wife and daughter, and the statute in question affords him no protection.

"Every civilized country regards the resting place of the dead as hallowed ground, and not subject to lien and to be sold upon execution like ordinary property. Courts of equity have always been ready to restrain those who threaten to desecrate the graves of the dead, and to protect the sentiment of natural affection which surviving kindred and friends entertain for their departed relatives. It is a sentiment that the Legislature of this State recognized years ago by passing proper laws to preserve and protect the resting places of the dead."

Justice Davy then considers the constitutional question, and holds that no man's property can be taken without the process of law. He holds that the taking of the monument would be without due process of law and therefore unconstitutional. He says:

"There can be no adequate remedy by ordinary process of law in a case like this. The remedy must be had, if at all, in the protecting power of a court of equity operating by its injunction to protect the property of the living and preserving the repose of the dead."

PRESBYTERIAN COMMITTEES MEET.

The Sale of the Mission Building on Fifth Avenue to be Considered.

The Committee of Eleven and the Committee of Nine of the Presbyterian Church, appointed by the Presbyterian General Assembly, met last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The meetings of the committees were secret, but it was announced that no business was transacted except an agreement for the meeting of each committee, to be held in the mission house, at Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue, at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Committee of Eleven, of which ex-President Harrison is a member, was appointed to consider whether it was advisable for the Mission Board to conduct such a large building as the one recently built at Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue. The members of this committee, in addition to ex-President Harrison, are John Wanamaker, Associate Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court of the United States, ex-Gov. James A. Beaver of Pennsylvania, J. B. Huey, Thomas McDougall, H. B. Silliman, Alexander McDonald, R. S. Williams, John E. Parsons, and Dr. J. Withrow.

The Committee of Nine, which is to consider matters relating to home missions, consists of the Rev. Dr. W. P. Kane of Bloomington, Ill., Chairman; the Rev. Dr. John Dixon of Trenton, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickey, L. B. Harbison, Robert Pitcairne of Pittsburg, C. M. Clemment, L. W. Yagy, Judge Robert Wilson of Philadelphia, and Daniel Eells. All were present last night except Justice Harlan and Daniel Eells.

The Rev. Dr. Kane said that the committees would be in session for several days.

MAYOR GLEASON TO HAVE A CHANCE

Will Be Asked to Explain About His Naturalization Papers.

United States District Attorney Bennett of Brooklyn yesterday said he would proceed cautiously with the case of Mayor Patrick Gleason, who is accused of having sworn falsely as to his age when he procured naturalization papers years ago.

"I shall write to Mr. Gleason," said Mr. Bennett, "before acting further in the matter, and will give him an opportunity to make a statement. If he came to this country before he was eighteen years old and took out naturalization papers he is a citizen. If he was over eighteen years old when he came and neglected to wait the five years prescribed by law before taking out his final papers, then he is not a citizen, and can no longer act as Mayor of Long Island City or as a Greater New-York Commissioner.

"The matter will not be presented to Judge Benedict until it has been thoroughly sifted here. I shall examine the evidence submitted, and if satisfied that the charges are true I will proceed against Mayor Gleason."

The Marshalls Make Up.

Andrew Marshall and his wife Christine, whom he sued for an absolute divorce in the Supreme Court, have made up and will live together once more. There have been several hearings in the case before Sidney J. Cowen, who was appointed referee by Justice Beach. When the case was called before Referee Cowen yesterday, a private consultation was held by Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and their counsel. After an hour's conference, J. Power Donellan, counsel for Marshall, appeared before Referee Cowen and said: "The plaintiff and defendant in this action have kissed and made up, and have settled the case."

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

STORES.

NEW-YORK STORE.
BROADWAY,
COR. 31ST ST.

BROOKLYN STORES,
Broadway & Bedford Av.
and
Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

The assortment of Linen Suits—$5, $6, $6.50, $8.50, and $10—is still in very good shape, including the celebrated Hand Woven Russian Crash, which is a favorite with everybody and is not obtainable elsewhere.

Prices for the best grade of White Flannel and White Serge Suits fall to-day to $10 and $15 respectively.

Crash Bicycle Suits, $11.00.
Crash Bicycle Breeches, $3 and up.
Duck Bicycle Breeches, $2.50.
Duck Trousers, $1 to $4.50.
Negligee Shirts, Special, $1.25.
Ladies' Waists at less than half price.
Any Ladies' Cycle Suit, nothing reserved, $8.
Special sale of 50c Summer Neckwear at 25c.
Steamer Rugs at Reduced Prices.
Prompt attention to out-of-town orders.

Broadway, Cor. 31st St.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for from two to six days, according to their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister,	Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope,	A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren,	Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte,	Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie,	Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr,	Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen,	Julian Hawthorne,

and Many Others.

"The Shearers' Wages,"

By OWEN HALL,

NOW RUNNING.

July
30—"The Shearers' Wages," Owen Hall.
31—"The Shearers' Wages," Owen Hall.
August
1—"An American Beauty," Harriet Prescott Spofford.
3—"An American Beauty," Harriet Prescott Spofford.
4—"An American Beauty," Harriett Prescott Spofford.
5—"An American Beauty," Harriet Prescott Spofford.
6—"An American Beauty," Harriet Prescott Spofford.
7—"In the Abyss," H. G. Wells.
8—"In the Abyss," H. G. Wells.
10—"In the Abyss," H. G. Wells.
11—"The Way of the Transgressor," Howard Fielding.
12—"The Way of the Transgressor," Howard Fielding.
13—"The Way of the Transgressor," Howard Fielding.
14—"The Way of the Transgressor," Howard Fielding.
15—"The Way of the Transgressor," Howard Fielding.
17—"The Way of the Transgressor," Howard Fielding.
18—"Jack, Where Be Ye?" Charles Kelsey Gaines.
19—"Jack, Where Be Ye?" Charles Kelsey Gaines.
20—"Breaking the Record," Owen Hall.
21—"Breaking the Record," Owen Hall.
22—"Breaking the Record," Owen Hall.
24—"Breaking the Record," Owen Hall.
25—"A White Thread," Allen Upward.
26—"A White Thread," Allen Upward.
27—"A White Thread," Allen Upward.
28—"A Difficult Problem," Anna Katherine Green.
29—"A Difficult Problem," Anna Katherine Green.
31—"A Difficult Problem," Anna Katherine Green.
September
1—"A Difficult Problem," Anna Katherine Green.
2—"A Difficult Problem," Anna Katherine Green.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Emil Boas, General Manager of the Hamburg-American Line, received cable advices yesterday that the steamship Columbia, with a party of American tourists aboard, was favored by good weather on her trip to the North Cape and Spitzbergen. The passengers witnessed the unusual spectacle of seeing the midnight sun four times on four nights in succession in a perfectly cloudless sky, the last time the sun shining upon the glaciers and ice mountains of Spitzbergen. They were enthusiastic in their admiration.

—George Dudley Waring, who was taken to the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital several days ago to be examined as to his insanity, was yesterday removed by his son, George D. Waring, Jr., and will be taken to some sanitarium. The State insanity experts, Drs. Fitch and Wildman, indorsed on the discharge card, "Not a proper case for an asylum." Mr. Waring is suffering from mental collapse, and is not dangerous.

—A Coroner's jury yesterday censured the authorities of the Pro-Cathedral at 130 Stanton Street on account of a defect in the furnace of the bathroom, where little Rosa Tinker was asphyxiated by coal gas on July 13. John McAdee of 222 Washington Street and Daniel Keely of Bayonne, N. J., testified that a flue was defective, allowing coal gas to escape into the room.

—A Third Avenue cable car bound north ran into a team of horses at Ninety-fifth Street yesterday, and knocked them against an elevated pillar. The hind legs of one animal were broken, and he had to be killed by an officer of the Bergh society.

—William Dobbins of 361 Madison Street, who on May 10 was struck on the head in a fight with Edward Ryan at 565 Water Street, died yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital. Ryan was arrested, and was released on bail.

—John Murphy of Courtlandt, L. I., died at St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday afternoon a few hours after being admitted. The physician who attended him said that death was due to cholera morbus.

—The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the case of Hope Booth, the actress, and Manager J. W. Hamilton, who were charged with giving an immoral tableau on the American Roof Garden.

New-Rochelle.

—A lightning bolt struck the house occupied by Arthur Bunt, in Grove Avenue, Upper New-Rochelle, during the storm on Monday evening. Members of the family were overcome temporarily by the shock. The damage to the house was slight. The telephone service in the village was cut off for over an hour, and many telegraph wires were burned out at the switchboards.

—Capt. G. W. Lloyd returned yesterday from the Populist Convention, at St. Louis. He brought back the picture of Peter Cooper, which he had painted to order expressly for the convention. Capt. Lloyd's friends gave him a purse containing twelve silver dollars on the return journey.

—The attempt on the part of Village President Clarke to remove Superintendent of Public Works Donnelly by legal process, it is said, has been abandoned. Mr. Donnelly will occupy the office until the Board of Trustees acts on the nomination of a new man in the regular way.

Jersey City.

—Caetano D. Elisa, the Italian banker charged with embezzlement, was yesterday rearraigned before Police Justice Potts. Counsel for complainants said that Elisa had made a satisfactory settlement, and Elisa's counsel asked that he be discharged. Justice Potts said that in view of the disputed jurisdiction, the money having been deposited in Brooklyn, he would consider the matter. He will decide the case to-day.

—Patrick Sheehan, who killed Diedrich Garb at Bayonne last July, and whose conviction was set aside, was yesterday arraigned before Judge Lippincott, at Jersey City, for retrial. He entered a plea of murder in the second degree. Judge Lippincott accepted it, and sentenced Sheehan to State prison for twenty years.

—William H. Hooker, ex-Street and Water Commissioner, was yesterday appointed Chief Engineer of the water works at Belleville, vice William S. Miller, resigned.

Wednesday
July 29-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

"Imperial" Beer

BREWED *and* BOTTLED *by*

Beadleston & Woerz

exclusively for

HOTELS, CLUBS, and FAMILIES.

The Highest Grade Beer Brewed Anywhere

Order from your dealer or direct from the brewery.

291 West 10th Street, New-York.

FOR BLOCKING SIDEWALKS

CASE OF TRUNK DEALER DOYLE HEARD ON AN APPEAL.

Would Figure as Respondent in the Action Brought by Philip Bohnet Whereby His Goods Were Removed—What Lawyer Charles Blandy Says of Street Obstructions—In His Opinion Superintendent Henkel Fails of His Duty.

A case of great interest to those who have been striving through the courts to compel the Commissioner of Public Works and his subordinate, the Superintendent of Incumbrances, to do their duty and carry out the law against incumbrances and obstructions on the sidewalks, was argued yesterday in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The case was an appeal from the decision of Justice Lawrence, denying the petition of David A. Doyle, a trunk dealer at 1 Vesey Street, to intervene as a respondent in the suit brought by Philip Bohnet against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, Charles H. T. Collis as Commissioner of Public Works, and William Henkel as Superintendent of Incumbrances, for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the removal of the obstructions and incumbrances on the sidewalk in front of the Astor House.

Mr. Bohnet, a public-spirited citizen, desirous of seeing the law against street obstructions enforced, began proceedings as a citizen and taxpayer for the enforcement of the law by applying to the Supreme Court on June 15 for a peremptory writ of mandamus against the Commissioner of Public Works and the Superintendent of Incumbrances to compel them to remove obstructions which had been allowed to exist for years without interference from the authorities, in front of the stores on the ground floors of the Astor House, in Broadway, between Barclay and Vesey Streets, and on Vesey and Barclay Streets, between Broadway and Church Street.

The motion for the issuance of the writ was heard by Justice Russell of the Supreme Court on June 26. Charles Blandy of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman appeared for Mr. Bohnet, and Terence Farley of the Corporation Counsel's office for the city officials against whom the writ was asked for. Justice Russell, after listening to the arguments of counsel, granted the writ, which was entered the same day. In obedience to the writ the Superintendent of Incumbrances notified the storekeepers to remove the obstructions.

David A. Doyle, the trunk dealer who had for years incumbered and obstructed the sidewalk in front of his place of business without molestation, refused to remove the obstructions. Superintendent Henkel of the Bureau of Incumbrances carted the goods exposed on the sidewalk to the corporation yard on July 1, and also removed his sign, which projected beyond the legal limits. The next day Doyle obtained from the Supreme Court, through his counsel, James R. Fancher, an order to show cause why he should not be allowed to intervene as a respondent in the proceedings. He claimed that although he was an interested party he had not been served with any papers in the case, and had been thereby deprived of an opportunity to come in and protect his rights.

The motion for permission to intervene was heard on July 8, and was denied by Justice Lawrence, and an order was entered in accordance with this denial. It is from this order that Doyle appealed.

Argument on the appeal was had yesterday before Justices Barrett, Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and Rumsey of the Appellate Division, Mr. Blandy appearing for Bohnet and Mr. Fancher for Doyle.

Mr. Blandy contended that Doyle had no legal interest in the controversy that would make him a proper party to the suit. The incumbrances complained of constituted a public nuisance, and on the relation of any interested citizen the machinery of the law may be set in motion to require their removal by the Commissioner of Public Works, through the Superintendent of Incumbrances. The mandamus, he argued, was properly issued against these public officers to compel them to enforce the law. The decision on the appeal was reserved.

Speaking of the matter of street obstructions, Mr. Blandy said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that it was a gross outrage that the law against sidewalk obstructions was not rightly enforced by the proper officers.

"The streets are now littered up with obstructions, and more encroached upon than ever before," he said, "and yet there is a bureau in the Department of Public Works, with a Superintendent at its head, whose exclusive business it is to keep the sidewalks clear of illegal obstructions. William Henkel, the Superintendent, gets a good salary for this work, and he neglects it, and it is made necessary for a private citizen at his own expense to get out a writ of mandamus to compel the officials to do their sworn duty. The Mayor is endeavoring to remove Police Commissioner Parker for a much smaller offense and for less dereliction of duty than is daily committed by the Superintendent of Incumbrances."

David Gerber, counsel for Gen. Earle of the Hotel Normandie, will to-day make application to the Supreme Court for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Commissioner of Public Works to remove the banner erected at Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street by the Republican County Committee. He was busy yesterday preparing the papers in the case.

WOULD ACCEPT NO GOLD CLAUSE.

How Merchants Look on Contracts of a Salem Packing Company.

There was but little interest taken yesterday by the wholesale grocers in this city in the action of the California packers of canned salmon in asking for a gold clause in all contracts for the coming Fall.

The Alaska Packers' Association controls the output of canned salmon, and the entire supply is taken from the association by two shipping firms, Williams, Brown & Co. of San Francisco and the J. K. Armsby Company of Chicago. The Cutting Packing takes a certain percentage of the supply allotted to the San Francisco people. The agents in this city of Williams, Brown & Co. are Delafield, McGovern & Co. and U. H. Dudley & Co.

Customers of Dudley & Co. were somewhat surprised when they found that the formal Fall contracts presented for their signatures contained a clause requiring payment in United States gold coin. The customers refused to sign such contracts.

It could not be learned yesterday that gold clause contracts had been required or asked for in any other branch of the grocery trade, or by any other concern than Williams, Brown & Co. The agents in this city of the firm said that in presenting the gold clause contracts to their customers they were simply following instructions, and they did not expect that any of their customers would sign them.

Williams, Brown & Co. had written to their agents here that the gold stipulation was added to the contract because it was customary in all California contracts, but it had not been insisted on in Eastern contracts before, because it was not deemed necessary. The action of the Democrats and Populists this year, however, made it probable that gold would be at a premium by Oct. 1, the month of delivery. As Williams, Brown & Co. had to purchase under the gold clause, they contended that to protect themselves they would be compelled to insist on being paid in the same kind of money with which they purchased the goods.

Thomas B. McGovern of Delafield, McGovern & Co. said that Williams, Brown & Co. had asked them to sign a contract for the Fall with the gold clause, but they had refused, and the matter was still in negotiation.

J. M. Chapman of the firm of J. M. Chapman & Co., agents for the J. K. Armsby Company of Chicago, said that firm had not asked for payment in gold coin.

L. J. Callanan of Callanan & Kemp, the grocers of 41 Vesey Street, said that he had not been asked to sign any contract with a gold stipulation in it, and if any were presented to him he would refuse to sign. He said it would not be good business to do so. He did not believe that gold would be at a premium in October, for he had an abiding faith in the common sense of the people who would refuse to be led away by the free-silver heresy.

G. Waldo Smith of Smith & Sills, wholesale grocers, said that he had refused to sign a gold contract because he would not acknowledge that there was the possibility of a depreciation of the currency.

JOSEPH W. HARPER'S WILL.

He Leaves to St. Thomas's Church and Columbia College $5,000 Each.

The will of Joseph W. Harper was filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. The testator leaves his house at the corner of Forty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue to his widow for life, as well as the adjoining property, 1 West Forty-sixth Street. On her death the property is to be held in trust until the testator's grandson, Harper Silliman, attains the age of thirty years, when the property is to be divided equally among the descendants. All the testator's personal effects and one-third of the residue go to the widow. The remaining two-thirds is divided among descendants.

The testator gives to St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church $5,000 as a contribution to the endowment fund of the church, the income to be applied to the "proper care and maintenance of the altar in the so-called Lenten Chapel of the church, given in memory of my daughter, Maria Elizabeth." He also gives $5,000 to Columbia College, "to be added to any fund or endowment which may exist at the time of my decease or be thereafter created."

The value of the estate is given as $185,000 in real property, and the amount of the personal estate is unknown.

ADDITIONS TO AMERICAN POPULACE.

One Blind, Another Deaf—A Crank Will Be Deported.

Theodore Bernhard, fifty-six years old, of Hamburg, possessed of 10 marks and no baggage, dirty and eccentric, was a candidate for admission to the country before the officials at Ellis Island yesterday. He said he wanted to start a bank in Wall Street on $2,000 which he had in a bank at home. He was ordered deported.

Two other immigrants were bound for the State of the silver candidate for President. They were Heinrich Müller, sixty-four years old and blind, and his wife, Maria, sixty-two years old and deaf. They had 1,600 marks and seven big trunks. Their son-in-law, Jacob Ruhl, lives at Cortlandt, Sage County, Neb. They were admitted.

THIS MAN READY TO BET

HAS GOLD TO WAGER THAT BRYAN WILL BE DEFEATED.

Louis Lombard Ready with $10,000 Against $5,000 that the "Boy Orator" Will Not Be Elected—Has Faith in the People, Believing They Will Overcome the Silver Craze—His Career and What He Says of the White Metal Fallacy.

Louis Lombard of Lombardale, North Bay, N. Y., has so much confidence in the common sense of the voters of the United States and so strong a faith that the silver craze is only an affliction of the dog days that he is willing to wager $10,000 to $5,000 that the "Boy Orator of the Platte" will not be the next President of the United States.

He has gold, and only in gold will he wager, demanding that whoever accepts his offer shall put up 100 per cent. money. His proposition is embodied in the following letter:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have so much faith in the wisdom and honesty of the majority of voters that I will bet ($10,000) ten thousand gold dollars against ($5,000) five thousand gold dollars that the elocutionist Mr. Bryan will not be elected President of the United States.

I know betting is a fool's argument, but foolish reasons may convince fools. Therefore, the wager.

My bankers are H. L. Horton & Co. of New-York City and Utica, N. Y., and the City National Bank. Respectfully,

LOUIS LOMBARD.

Mr. Lombard is a successful man of business, and if he chose to wager $100,000 instead of $10,000 he could do it, lose and be undisturbed. His bankers, H. L. Horton & Co. of 66 Broadway, declared yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he certainly meant every word he wrote, for he had never yet been known to make a declaration to which he would not stand.

When the reporter called at the bankers' office late in the business afternoon nearly twenty men were there watching the quotations and trading. A member of the firm read the letter to them.

"Hooray for the Professor!" was the shout. "Good for him! He means business, but I'm afraid, and would bet, that he won't get a taker," said one of the party.

"They won't call him down; not a bit," remarked another.

"Lombard is a little bit of a fellow," said a member of the firm to a reporter, "but he's got more gold than would balance him on scales. He's about the shrewdest investor on our books, and has made a lot of money. He is not by any means a speculator. He is a student of the market, and economic conditions, and when he sees a good chance to turn a few dollars he does it.

"He used to own a conservatory of music and the fine arts in Utica, but he sold it at a good profit about a year ago and went to Japan. When he says he'll bet $10,000 he'll do it, and if he finds takers he won't squeal at putting up a little more."

Mr. Lombard came to be known as "Professor" when he owned the conservatory at Utica. He is not 5 feet in height, and is about forty years old. He is of a restless, nervous disposition, and of keen intellect that demands many outlets. He is a painter and a musician, a writer, an epigrammatist, a wit. He is a bachelor of bachelors—one of those adherents to single blessedness who burn to convince their brethren of the follies of matrimony, and yet he is not a crank.

"Observations of a Bachelor" is the title of a book of his that attracted the attention of Dr. Max Nordau and is now in its second edition. Love, marriage, and the new woman are things at which he rails, but the work is done so brightly and wittily that the reading, even to one of different views, is entertaining rather than offensive.

"There is serene wisdom in your little book," wrote the herald of degeneracy to Mr. Lombard. "Although entirely English in its terse and idiomatic style, it is very French in its clearness, brightness, and playful grace. I congratulate you for the new literary achievement."

Mr. Lombard has a habit of thinking in unique forms, and his expression is apt to be as unique as his concepts. He is quick as a flash in business matters, and when he seizes on a favorite stock he stands to the finish. But he is not the gambler. He is the man who dashes in, seizes what he wants, goes away, and enjoys life. No better illustration of this could be found than is afforded by an anecdote a friend tells of him.

Mr. Lombard one day dropped into H. L. Horton & Co.'s office and looked over the quotations. Diamond Match stock, which is apt to be as wild, even in a single day, as anything that ever made its resting place Chicago, was doing unusual turns that day. Mr. Lombard bought at a low figure and in an hour or so had sold at $34,000 profit. A friend who had done the same thing met him afterward and declared:

"I saw a fortune teller the other day and was told that I am a man of destiny. I am convinced that I am."

"Why don't you see a fortune teller, Mr. Lombard?" asked a man who overheard the exultant remark. "Perhaps you're a man of destiny, too."

"I know I'm a man of destiny," was Mr. Lombard's quick retort, "but there's a difference between him and me. He'll sit in the game again, and I won't for a while. I'm going to Japan and enjoy my winnings."

Straightway he sailed for the Orient, visited Japan and China, and only recently he came home. The original favorite child of the Fates did "sit in the game" again, and he lost all he had made in matches. "His money went up in smoke," one of his waggish friends said.

Mr. Lombard was a disgusted attendant at the Chicago Convention. He says he came home because of the agitation on the silver question in this country. This he regards as a fallacy, if not insanity. He said:

"I talked with some of these addle-pated fellows from the Western plains. They delude themselves with the idea that they are thinking men, but they are not. They are led by the nose. They have no more idea of finance than a cat has of philology. I have been to the Asiatic countries which are on a silver basis. The workmen there are not cattle, but below the level of cattle. I hired a man to draw me. These men are driven fifty miles a day, and when they do not go fast enough to suit you, you beat them. No man would use his horse that way, for the horse is his property. But these do the work for what? Thirty cents a day.

"These men who went to Chicago think they are patriotic when they say we need not be governed by the money standard of England; that this country is big enough to get along without foreign nations and should have a money standard of its own. We are paying English capitalists $300,000,000 annually for interest. Will it be any easier to pay in silver and make the amount $600,000,000 or more? We are annually sending to England beef, pork, cotton, and wheat to the amount of $490,000,000. These men say: 'We don't care for England, we can get along without her.' What will we do with these products if England does not take them? Will the American producer eat twice as much of beef, pork, and bread to dispose of the surplus? No, the market will be glutted, prices will go down, and the farmer will be fortunate if he has half as much to eat as he does now.

"If the silver men should win, what would I do? Sell my holdings as soon as I could and buy them back in a few days at half or quarter the price. Every one who could would sell out. What would it mean? Everybody who had money out would close up and withdraw it. They would say to the merchants and manufacturers who must have money to carry on their business: 'No, you can not have my money.' Confidence would be at an end, and money withdrawn. Without money the merchants and manufacturers would go to the wall. So would their employes. If this silver craze is successful, it will be a greater calamity for this country than we have ever before even dreamed of. The panic that would ensue would be unparaleled in the history of the world.

"But I believe the American people will settle this question right. They can be depended on to work out their own salvation. A study of American history shows that. They solved successfully the problem of slavery and civil war, and can be depended on to do so now. I believe they will. Yes, I have been a Democrat, but I am for McKinley now."

DOCTORS ENTER THEIR PROTEST.

Complain to Charities Commissioners About Hospital Practice.

The County Medical Society and the County Medical Association sent a joint committee to the offices of the Commissioners of Charities yesterday to present charges made against the present Commissioners and their predecessors, and to have those charges filed.

The committee consisted of Drs. George D. McGauran, Chairman; D. H. Stewart, Secretary; Thomas H. Colgate, George T. Harrison, and Robert Newman. These doctors argued the cause of the city physicians, who claim to be shut out from practising in the hospitals of the city by the action taken by the Charities Commissioners and their predecessors. They filed a typewritten document.

Commissioners Croft, Faure, and O'Beirne were two hours occupied with the matters which the doctors brought before them. O'Beirne said, when asked for a copy of the report submitted by the doctors' committee: "We will give nothing at all. A statement has been filed with us, but the matter is not yet decided by us. It is a statement of facts in regard to hospital usages. Perhaps the doctors will make known its contents."

Dr. Stewart told a reporter that the only man from whom the statement could be procured was Dr. Janvrin, President of the Medical Association, who was out of town. Dr. McGauran said it had been decided to do nothing until after the next meeting of the committee.

The doctors say they are not antagonistic to any medical college as such, but they protest that the Commissioners encourage a state of affairs which makes city hospital practice an exclusive privilege for the young physicians coming out of three favored institutions, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, University Medical College, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The protesting medical organizations charge that hospital work is not being carried on in the interest of the sick poor, as their investigations for months back can show. "The deal of 1894," they say, "was corrupt, and served to put municipal institutions in the hands of private corporations, who use the poor and sick wards of the city to further their own ends. The promoters of the scheme, as carried out, are actuated by pure nepotism and greed for gain."

It is said that the present Commissioners of Charities will give full and fair consideration to the subject which is being brought to their attention by the doctors.

FOUR SMALL DESERTERS.

Say They Ran Away from the Schoolship St. Marys.

Four boys were aboard the American Line steamship New-York when she arrived Saturday who said they were deserters from the naval schoolship St. Marys. One of the boys had shipped on the New-York at Southampton, and the other three were stowaways.

In schoolboy fashion, they gave as their reasons for desertion cruelty and inhuman treatment by the executive officer and also poor food. It was said on the New-York yesterday that the boys left soon after the vessel arrived and returned to their homes.

The St. Marys left this city on her annual cruise April 21, and will not return until Fall. She touched at Southampton on July 10, when the four boys say they deserted.

VILE CHARGES BY TURKS

THEY SAY THE REV. MR. KNAPP INCITED MURDER AND REBELLION.

Arrival of the Wife of the American Missionary Accused of Instigating Armenians to Massacre Turks and of Offering a Reward for a Murder—He Stays in Constantinople to Meet the Accusations, Although Officials Do Not Want Him There.

Mrs. George P. Knapp, wife of the missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Rev. George P. Knapp, who was arrested at Bitlis, Eastern Turkey mission, on the charge of conspiring against the Turkish Government, arrived in this city from the East last Saturday, and left for her former home in Massachusetts yesterday. Mrs. Knapp was accompanied by Mrs. A. M. Knapp, her mother-in-law, and her daughter, Miss Grace H. Knapp. She left her husband in Constantinople to stand his trial upon the charges which have been preferred against him.

After Mr. Knapp's arrest in Bitlis, where he was stationed as a missionary, he was taken under a guard of soldiers to Alexandretta, his passport having been stamped "expelled," at Aleppo. The Government officials gave him permission to leave the country in safety, and were, apparently, anxious that he should leave. He declined to depart, however, until he had been accorded a formal hearing upon the unjust complaints against him, with sufficient opportunity to defend himself.

Upon this insistence on Mr. Knapp's part, the Government immediately proceeded to secure ex-parte affidavits and depositions as to his alleged wrong-doing, with the result that charges were drawn from the sworn statements of twenty-two persons, whose names are attached to the legal documents. These charges were presented by the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs to the United States Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople. Following is a copy of the official translation of the charges upon which the American missionary will be tried before a Turkish tribunal:

This missionary, who was one of the principal mainstays of the Huntchagist (revolutionist) committee at Bitlis, indulged in all sorts of subversive intrigues. It was at his instigation that Armenian agitators provoked disturbances in the province. In fact, this missionary was always in correspondence with Armenian leaders, among whom was Hamparsicom, (alias Moorad,) chief of the Sassoun and Telori insurgents, in order to stir up trouble with a view of creating an Armenian principality in Asia Minor, and used to send to Sassoun and elsewhere, under the pretext of distributing aid, emissaries who were charged with the mission of giving most pernicious counsel to the inhabitants.

Incited by him, Agitator Horsep, son of Garabed, and several of his Armenian companions had attempted in the open streets of Bitlis to forcibly abduct a Kurdish girl from her parents, at the same time calling the latter by the most abusive names and blaspheming the Imperial Government and the Mussulman religion. This missionary, in company with certain agitators, used to hold meetings at his house, or in the churches, or at the Bishop's residence, in order to prepare the Bitlis incident. It is he who had vagrants in his hire and armed them, that troubles might be provoked.

He encouraged the credulous Armenians to attack the mosque during the Friday prayer and to kill the faithful, to assassinate Mussulman officials and notables whom they met in lonely places, and to urge such of their own nationality as were faithful to the Imperial Government to refuse to pay their taxes, and to address such language to the Mussulmans as would tend to excite them.

In one word, he did his utmost to disturb order and peace. He acted as intermediary of guilty correspondence, propagated the most revolutionary ideas, and spread abroad sensational rumors. Refusing to conform to the regulations governing public instruction, he tried to inculcate subversive principles into the minds of his pupils and sought to induce the Armenians to embrace Protestantism. He persuaded those of them who occupied public places not to go to their posts.

It was by the alarm signal, given by means of a bell which he had installed near his house, that the Armenians shut their shops and attacked the mosques at the time of the Bitlis disturbances. The Armenians Hanazap, Serpe, and Momprev, the latter Mr. Knapp's servant, who wounded a certain Kavork Agha Bakalia, have testified before the examining Magistrate that they committed this crime under orders from Missionary Knapp, who promised to give £100 to whomsoever succeeded in killing one or more members of the Bakalian family, and to provide for the future of his wife and children. They have further testified that it was George Knapp himself who furnished the revolver used in the perpetration of the crime.

It is also stated in their depositions that this missionary was aware of revolutionary plans of the Armenians, and that he had advised them to assassinate some of their fellow-Christians in order that the crime might be attributed to Mussulmans. Quite recently Mr. Knapp has used abusive language toward the Mussulmans passing in front of his house, and has sought to provoke the Mussulman population to fresh troubles. All these facts are established by judicial examination.

POWERS MUST SOON INTERVENE.

Information from Constantinople that the Turkish Crisis Is Coming.

A private letter received in this city yesterday from a well-informed resident of Constantinople contains the following:

"For the moment the pressure for means of subsistence is relaxed. But it will be terrible when the Winter sets in. Let the relief committees continue to aid people to get housed, and to get work wherever they can, and continue rations where strictly necessary to save life. Let them, if they will, establish orphanages at central points in this country to save the orphan children from being carried off to be brought up as Moslems. But let them hoard as much money as is not instantly demanded by the necessities of the people, to be used to keep the people alive through the Winter.

"You can depend upon it that the present condition will not continue many months. Either anarchy will soon set in and compel the powers to act, or the powers will intervene beforehand to prevent the anarchy which is now impending. Only the action of the powers can solve the tangle now. And I believe that action to be less distant than is commonly expected. It is significant that Russia has had occasion to warn the Sultan, since the coronation ceremonies ended, that it will not again interpose to prevent the intervention of Europe.

"The signs of the impending dissolution are many. Law is practically suspended throughout the country. The revenues of the Government have failed to the degree that provinces which have been hitherto a source of supply are now clamoring for money to be sent from here to carry on the Government. The custom houses are empty, and do not yield enough to support their staff of officials. The soldiers are unpaid and will soon be desperate.

"Not a day passes without murders, even here in Constantinople, by Mohammedans, and if the victim is a Christian the murderer goes unpunished. For instance, a Mohammedan killed two Christians in the middle of May in Pera. He was condemned to fifteen years' imprisonment, ten days ago, and to-day the Sultan pardoned him. His crime was not sufficient to warrant so heavy a penalty.

"In the interior the Turks are becoming rabid again because they feel the pinch of distress caused by the destruction of the industrial class. They are therefore planning forays for more plunder into the region as yet undevastated. The Government still holds them back, but when the soldiers begin to become desperate the Government will lose control. All points to serious crises at an early day. All that can be done then, if any of us live through the ebullition, will be to keep people alive until the storm has passed. As I said before, I firmly believe that the powers are going to intervene when the ebullition comes, and this time they will make thorough work of the business."

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy and Family Among Those Who Sail.

Among passengers booked for the outgoing vessels of the transatlantic fleet sailing to-day, are the following:

On the American Line steamship New-York, for Southampton—Ex-Mayor and Mrs. Thomas F. Gilroy, Miss Virginia Gilroy, Eugene Gilroy, Mrs. S. G. Altemus, A. B. Ashforth, B. G. Bromley, J. V. Coleman, Clarence Fahnestock, Ernest Fahnestock, H. C. Haskins, F. Korbel, Austro-Hungarian Consul at San Francisco; Dr. Daniel Lewis, H. Nelson Smith, Col. J. Louden Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Tompkins, Col. E. P. Vollum, United States Army; Mr. and Mrs. Milton C. Work, and W. D. Wheelright.

On the Red Star Line steamship Noordland, for Antwerp—Mr. and Mrs. John F. Harman, Prof. George M. Lane, W. N. Stewart, and J. Warner Yonge.

On the White Star Line steamship Adriatic, for Liverpool—E. Aspinwall, E. C. Bradbury, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fithian, Alfred Hooper, the Rev. R. S. O'Connor, Dr. and Mrs. Charles T. Parker, Mrs. R. C. Paxton, and Dr. Arthur Whitfield.

SUMMER TRAFFIC TO EUROPE.

Steamships Have Carried a Fair Number of Passengers.

The passenger traffic of the transatlantic steamship lines is now about at that state which may be termed between hay and grass. It is stated at the offices of all the large companies that the season, though not as large as some have been, has been highly satisfactory. First and second cabins have been well filled since early in March, and the bookings are fair for two weeks to come.

The westward movement usually commences about the middle of August.

The steerage traffic has been rather lighter than formerly, though the steamship companies have been compensated by increased rates. While much immigration has been stayed doubtless by advices of hard times here, this was somewhat offset by numbers who came from Italy to avoid conscription in the Italian Army for the Abyssinian campaign.

The class of immigrants, according to the immigration officials, has been below the average.

LIEN FOR SHIPPING MEN.

Under the New Law Collectors of Ports Must Aid Them.

Much satisfaction is felt among importers and shipping men with the provisions of an amendment to Section 2,981 of the United States Revised Statutes, enacted at the last session of Congress.

It provides that when Collectors of Ports are notified in writing of the existence of liens for freight charges, or contributions in general average upon imported goods, they shall refuse delivery of such goods until satisfied that such charges have been paid; also that in the event of a forfeiture to the Government and a sale, liens shall be paid from the proceeds of the sale, after deduction of lawful expenses.

Under the act, steamship companies may file liens on goods in bond, and compel payment of charges before goods leave the pier.

Young Train Wreckers Imprisoned.

JAMAICA, L. I., July 28.—Justice Hendrickson of this village last night sentenced George Faber, sixteen years old, to three months in the county jail, and Joseph Schrieber, eleven years old, to St. John's Home in New-York City. Both boys were taken into custody by Long Island Railroad detectives for attempting to wreck trains on the New-York, Woodhaven, and Rockaway Beach Road, between East New-York and Ozone Park. The boys loosened the brakes on a freight car, which was on a sidetrack, and then broke the switch lock and allowed the car to run down the track. Station Agent Hinnerschitz saw the car on the track Saturday morning shortly before a Rockaway Beach train was due. He succeeded in having the train stopped before it reached the freight car.

ANARCHISTS HAVE NO VOTE

THEY FORCE THEIR WAY INTO THE SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

A Stormy Debate over the Question of Admission Results in Giving the "Reds" Seats in the Hall Without Permitting Them to Have a Voice in the Proceedings—Herr Singer Unable to Preserve Order During the Session.

LONDON July 28.—The International Socialist Trades Congress met again in St. Martin's Town Hall to-day. In view of the disorder which characterized yesterday's meeting, a large crowd of outsiders was present. They apparently were anxious to see a repetition of the trouble.

As the delegates presented themselves for admission, a close scrutiny was made of their credentials, it being feared that some of the Anarchists would endeavor to get on the floor and make trouble. Some of those who bore credentials which were not in exactly the right shape were refused permission to enter the hall.

Herr Singer, the well-known Socialist of the German Reichstag, who speaks English fluently, acted as Chairman at to-day's session. He referred to yesterday's disturbance, and announced that order would have to be maintained. After the usual preliminaries, the congress took up the question of the admission of Anarchists, against which a large majority vote was cast yesterday. Speeches for and against their recognition as delegates were made by Jean Jaures, a Radical Socialist member of the French Chamber of Deputies; Thomas Mann, who was formerly a member of the House of Commons, and several other properly accredited delegates. The speakers were very much excited, and those in favor of the admission of the Anarchists hotly contended that if they were not admitted the congress would not be internationally represented in its scope, and that its decisions and conclusions would not carry the weight which they otherwise would have. The opponents of the proposition declared, with equal spirit, that the admission of the Anarchists would have the effect of leading the general public to believe that the Socialists favored the Anarchist propaganda, which, the speakers contended, was not the case.

Eventually another vote was taken, and it was decided, 203 to 104, to refuse to recognize them.

The Anarchist would-be delegates were outside the hall waiting for a decision, and when it was announced to them they became highly indignant. It was finally decided to force an entrance into the hall, and the decision was no sooner arrived at than it was carried out. A rush was made for the doorkeepers, who were speedily upset, and the crowd of Anarchists made their way to the gallery.

Then arose a perfect babel. The delegates shouted in their native tongues—Russian, Polish, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and English—that the intruders should be put out. Finally when the voice of a speaker could be heard above the din, Thomas Mann and James Keir-Hardie addressed the Chair in advocacy of the admission of one of the Anarchists. Other speakers opposed the proposition, and the excitement increased until it appeared that there was a decidedly favorable chance of yesterday's disgraceful scene being repeated.

Herr Singer finally succeeded in obtaining a little order, and it was then agreed that properly accredited Anarchists should be admitted, but should be allowed to take no part in the debates. Another vote was taken later, and it was decided to uphold the Zurich resolution, which, in effect, provides that Anarchists shall not be admitted. There the question remains at present.

CHIEF CONLIN ON VACATION.

Instructs Police Captains About Enforcing the Law.

Chief of Police Conlin departed yesterday for a short vacation. He will spend a week at his Summer home at Centre Moriches, L. I. During his absence Inspector Cortright will act as Acting Deputy Chief.

Captains and precinct commanders were summoned before the Chief yesterday morning. Their attention was called to an order of the Health Department relative to the enforcement of the section of the Sanitary Code which requires that a suitable and sufficient receptacle must be provided for holding garbage without leakage, and that a separate receptacle made of or lined with some suitable metal shall be provided for ashes, and that ashes and garbage shall not be placed and kept in the same receptacle.

The Chief told the commanders that the provision of the Sanitary Code requiring separate receptacles for ashes and garbage would be enforced on and after Aug. 1. Cards calling attention to this fact have been distributed by the Health Department. The Captains were also told they must be vigilant in enforcing all the laws.

Two Women Saved from Drowning.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., July 28.—Mrs. Max Ruchgaber and her daughter, both of Brooklyn, while in the surf at this place yesterday, were being carried past the life line when Dr. Cyrus Eidlitz of New-York went to their assistance and got them ashore.

The Shearers' Wages.

By Owen Hall.

Author of "A Track of a Storm."

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SYNOPSIS.

JACK, a recent arrival at the store or station of an Australian farm, is commissioned by the manager to carry round the shearers' wages, some £1,300, to Maroona, ninety-five miles away. He wishes to take a revolver, but is told that it is unnecessary. On his second day's journey he is followed by a stranger, who summons him to halt. Jack spurs on his horse, which is, however, shot by the stranger. Jack is thrown and loses consciousness.

PART II.

"Hallo!" It was the first sound that reached my ear. I opened my eyes and saw a man's face bending over me. "Hallo," I answered, as I struggled to rise. "Hold hard, youngster," said the man. They were the last words I had heard, and like a flash the whole thing came back to me. I sat up and looked stupidly around. No, it wasn't a dream. There within half a dozen yards of me lay Cossack on his side in the very middle of the road—dead, evidently dead. A big, powerful man stood at my side unscrewing the top of a pocket flask and looking at me with inquiring eyes. A few yards away there stood a shock-headed black holding a big, brown horse.

"Here, young fellow, have a drop of this," the man said. I glanced at him as I obeyed, and noticed that he was dressed in the quiet uniform of the mounted police.

"What," I said, stupidly. "Where's the man that shot my horse?"

He looked at Cossack as he lay on the track, and then back at me. "Sloped, I should say," he replied, drily. "What did he take of yours with him?"

As he spoke my hand went instinctively to the place where my belt had been—it was gone. I sprang to my feet with a cry. "He's got the bag!" I shouted. "He's robbed me of the wages—thirteen hundred pounds."

"Oh," he said, "that's it, is it?" Then he turned to the black.

"Here, you Jacky, take a horse—make a look, you. Burra horse gone."

Jacky leaped like a cat upon the horse he was holding, and disappeared down the track.

The constable pulled out his watch. "You left Hutchen's about 7, didn't you? You'd be here about the half hour. It's close on eight now. Well, half an hour isn't much of a start, after all. How do you feel yourself, now, young fellow?" he asked, suddenly; "all right?"

I felt my arms and legs a little doubtfully. "Well, there are no bones broken, I fancy, but I've felt better in my time. I must have come on my head, I think, for it's precious shaky, but I'm not much the worse."

He ran his eye quickly over me as I spoke. "Right you are," he said. "You come along with Jacky and me, and we'll see if we can't hear something of this bag of yours. I've a kind of notion that I've got business with your friend, anyway. How the devil you could have been fool enough to let him or anybody else know about the bag, I can't think."

"I didn't let a soul know," I replied, indignantly. "Nobody knew about it except Macallister, the manager," I continued, in answer to his tone, and the look of searching inquiry in his eyes that were fixed on me as I spoke.

"Only the manager?" he said.

"Well," I added, "come to think of it it's just possible Tom might have known, if he was listening, for he was in the store at the time."

"Tom. Who's Tom?" he asked.

"Tom's the accountant and storekeeper at Bundalla. He was in the store when the manager gave me the bag in the office, and the office is a part of the store."

"Could he have seen, do you think?"

"Not he; but he might have heard us talking—the partition's only thin. He might have heard Macallister tell me not to take a revolver," I added, a sense of injury making me for the moment inclined to throw the blame of my disaster on Macallister or anybody else.

The Sergeant whistled. "Oh," he said, "and how long have you known Tom?"

"It's only about three weeks since he was taken on. He came up with a letter from somebody in Sydney."

The Sergeant whistled in a meditative way again. "Ah, I shouldn't wonder," he said. "But here's Jacky coming back. Now we'll see what chance there is of tracking Tom."

Jacky rode up as he spoke, and jumped from the horse like a monkey.

"Well, Jacky, you make-a-find him?"

"Findy? You betty Jacky findy! White fellow tupid fellow him."

"All right," exclaimed the Sergeant, turning to me. "Do you think you're fit for a tramp that may be a longish one?"

"What! To catch that scoundrel that shot Cossack? Rather!"

"Come on the line, then, we've no time to lose."

The Sergeant insisted on my mounting his horse and we started, Jacky trotting slowly along in front, his great shaggy head bent forward, and moving slowly from side to side as he went. We pro-



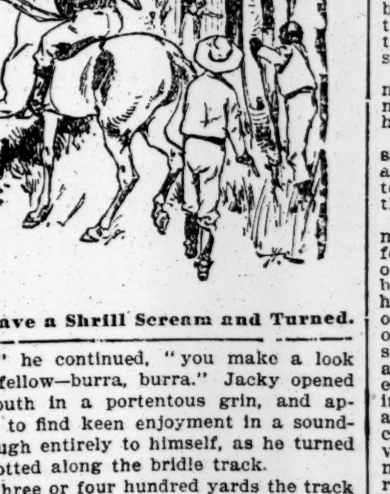
"He's Got the Bag," I Shouted.

ceeded for perhaps a quarter of a mile along the bush track till the trees grew thinner, and we found ourselves in the open. There was bush again in front of us, perhaps half a mile off, and on our left was the channel of the Cinna-gulla Creek, winding round the foot of the range, which sloped gently upward, its billows of bronze-green forest glittering in the morning sun. The grass grew thick on the track, and no trace of either horse or man was visible to civilized eyes, but presently Jacky waved his hand with a motion of superior knowledge, and, without looking behind him, turned off at an angle toward the stream. We followed him without question, and in a few minutes we had reached the bank. The channel of the stream was shallow and the bank low and covered with a thick carpet of ferns and flowers, and still there were no visible marks of a horse's hoof to be seen. Jacky stepped from the bank to the large water-worn pebbles over which the stream rushed and gurgled as it ran with a sharp, tinkling music. A few yards down the creek he crossed and ascended the bank into the cool shadows of the trees beyond. There he waited till we joined him.

"White fellow make a walk here," he said, pointing to a faint mark among the leaves and moss; then, without another word, he turned, and, with his head bent low, started off at a long, swinging trot which it was no easy matter to keep up with on the rough, sloping ground among the trees.

In this way we had traveled for perhaps an hour, and in the meantime I had almost recovered from the effects of my fall. The Sergeant was not a talkative companion, and the monotonous arcades of the gum forest were not disturbed by conversation. Our guide had never once lifted his eyes from the ground since we started. At the same long, doglike trot, his huge head bent forward at the same angle, and his slender arms hanging loosely at his sides, he journeyed on.

Suddenly Jacky pulled up and waited till we reached him. He pointed to a faint track like a bridle path that crossed our line of march and wound away among the trees to the right. It was quite distinguishable, but evidently was but little used. "White fellow go here?" asked the Sergeant, pointing to the path; Jacky nodded. The Sergeant knit his brows as if in thought, while Jacky stood and looked at him exactly as a dog might at his master. "Well," he said at last, "we've got to chance it. There may be more of them, and again there mayn't—anyhow, we'll see." He looked up at me suddenly. "How do you seem to feel now, young fellow?" he asked. "Fit to walk for a bit, eh?" I declared that I was all right, and the Sergeant and I changed places. "Here," he said, pulling a revolver out of his belt and handing it to me, "you'd better carry this till we see what's up." He unslung the short carbine he carried across his shoulder as he spoke. "Now,



She Gave a Shrill Scream and Turned.

Jacky," he continued, "you make a look white fellow—burra, burra." Jacky opened his mouth in a portentous grin, and appeared to find keen enjoyment in a soundless laugh entirely to himself, as he turned and trotted along the bridle track.

For three or four hundred yards the track showed no sign of change. There was the same dismal succession of gray tree trunks, the same scanty undergrowth of flowering heaths and occasional crimson waratahs, with no landmark whatever but the faint bridle path that wound through it all. At last Jacky lifted his head and stopped, and the Sergeant pulled up his horse and waited. Jacky threw back his great head and sniffed the air suspiciously through his broad nostrils. "White fellow burn smoke," he said; "white fellow tupid fellow!"

"Right you are, Jacky," replied the Sergeant, grimly, as he took a look at the lock of his carbine. "Now, Jacky, you make-a-walk easy-make-a-look white fellow." Jacky nodded his big head and went slowly forward along the track. The Sergeant and I followed.

It was further off than I had believed it possible even Jacky's nostrils could have scented smoke. At last, however, the gray shadows of the forest were suddenly exchanged for a blaze of sunlight, and we found ourselves on the edge of a little natural clearing. It was perhaps a hundred yards across, and at the opposite side there rose a great shapeless mass of bluish gray stone, against the side of which a rough bush hut had been built. Out of the roof a thin haze of blue smoke stole up the face of the rock, and a horse stood tethered to a sapling that grew at one side.

We stood looking at it in silence for a minute, and then the Sergeant turned to me and said in a low tone: "Is that the horse, youngster? Do you recognize him?"

"I couldn't say I was sure of him," I said, looking hard at the horse. "He looks about the same color, but I hadn't a chance to see him rightly among the trees before the shot was fired."

"Well, never mind; I'll soon fetch the man out." I thought he was going to ride forward, when the rough bark door was opened and a woman came out. She threw back the long black hair that hung round her face and cast a quick, suspicious glance over the place. Her eye seemed to rest on our party in a moment, for she gave a shrill scream and turned as if to go in again. Before she had taken a step, however, the door was pushed open from within and a man stepped quickly out. He had a soft felt hat drawn over his face, which came so low that his face was almost invisible, yet, somehow, the figure seemed not unfamiliar to me. The voice, at any rate, I recognized at once, as he shouted: "Hello! What the devil are you after here!"

"That's he," I gasped, in answer to the quick look the Sergeant turned on me. "That's the beggar that shot Cossack!"

The Sergeant touched the horse with the spur, as he exclaimed: "I'm after you, my fine fellow, so you'd better come along!"

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

INVESTORS FRIGHTENED BY POPULISM AND FREE SILVER.

There Is No Outside Buying of Securities and the Stock Market, Weak and Sagging, Still Remains in the Hands of the Professional Traders—Prices Along the Entire List Go a Peg Lower—A General Tendency to Sell.

TUESDAY—P. M.

That the political situation still exercises a controlling influence over the stock market, regardless of reports concerning the Granger roads or the prospects of the industrials, is plainly evident from the utter absence of outside buying. Investors are taking no part in the Stock Exchange transactions at present, and the professional room traders are left entirely to their own resources to make a market. It was uphill work for them to-day, because everything sagged heavily.

A common fear of the dangers involved in the possible success of the Populist-Free Silver element in the Presidential election this Fall hangs over Wall Street like a thick fog. Capitalists cannot see their way clearly, and investment money is frightened to a standstill. Under almost any other circumstances than those existing, the action of the New-York bankers in pouring nearly $19,000,000 of gold into the Sub-Treasury, and the powerful combination of foreign exchange bankers to keep gold in this country, would have inspired confidence and stimulated investments as well as speculation.

There was a general disposition to sell manifested on the floor of the Stock Exchange to-day, and each stock offered promptly took a downward course, inasmuch as there were no supporting orders. The market opened from ¼ to ¾ lower than Monday's closing, and selling orders from London were in free circulation. Sugar and St. Paul were the most active, the former declining 2⅝, to 101⅛, and the latter declining 2¼, to 67¾. There was no special news designed to influence speculation, and the professional room traders had the market entirely to themselves. Toward the close there was a slight fractional rally, presumably due to the covering of short contracts.

The June statement of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy showed an increase of $227,700 in the gross earnings over the corresponding month of last year. The net earnings for the same period showed an increase of $32,000. In spite of these favorable figures, however, the stock was weak, and declined 1¾ on sales of about 16,150 shares. Manhattan Consolidated also lost 1¾ on the continued unfavorable reports of the company's recent earnings.

The total sales on the Exchange for the day aggregated 213,460 shares.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent for ninety days, 6 per cent. for four months, and 6 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6@6½ per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 7 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $79,799,236; balances, $6,244,538; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $291,888.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, ⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69⅛@69¼. There were sales of 12,000 ounces at 69¼.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅝@54⅛c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,471,598
Imports for same period	19,719,994
Net exports	$30,751,604
Net exports to date, 1895	13,732,176
Net exports to date, 1894	68,276,745
Net exports to date, 1893	57,687,787

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very quiet and without feature. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days, and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.89@$4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85½@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were in light demand, and prices declined sharply. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. Louis Div...1	Nash., C. & St. L. con...1

DECLINED.

At., T. & S. F. adj...1	Nor. Pac. con., t. r...2
Chi., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s...2	Ore. Imp. 1st...3
Chi., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s...3½	Ore., R. & N. 1st...1⅜
Chi. & N. P. 1st, t. r...1	Red. 1st pf. inc, 2d paid...2
Col. & 9th Av. 1st...1	Read. gen. t. r., assd.1
Erie gen. lien...1½	Rock Island 5s, c...1
Iowa Cent. 1st...3	St. L. S. W. 1st...1⅜
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s...2½	St. P. & Sioux City 1st...3
Mo., K. & T. 2d...2½	Southern Ry 5s...1
N. Y., Sus. & W. Term. 5s...1½	Texas Pacific 1st...1⅜
	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st...2
	U. P., D. & G. 1st...1

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were weak. The 4s, 1925, coupon, declined 1; do, registered, ½, and the 4s, 1907, registered, ¼. The sales were $70,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 113¾@113¼; $10,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 106; $1,000 currency 6s, 1898, at 103, and $20,000 do, 1899, at 105. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	..	..
4s, c., 1907	105¾	106¼
4s, r., 1925	107	108
4s, c., 1925	112½	113½
5s, r., 1904	113	113¼
5s, c., 1904	110	111
Currency 6s, 1899	111	112
Currency 6s, 1898	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $25,000 South Carolina 6s, non-fundable, sold at 1.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Merchants' Ex.	111
American Ex.	160	Metropolis	400
Central National	120	Mount Morris	100
Chase National	400	National Union	202½
Chemical	4,000	New-Amsterdam	190
City	500	New-York	220
Commerce	200	New-York County	610
Continental	130	Park	250
Fifth Avenue	2,800	Phenix	100
Fourth National	160	Republic	140
Gallatin National	285	Seaboard National	170
Hanover	300	Second National	425
Irving	140	Shoe & Leather	90
Lincoln National	750	State of New-York	105
Manhattan	207	Third National	103
Market & Fulton	205	United States Nat'l	175
Mechanics'	180	West Side	275
Merchants'	130	Western National	110

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Messrs. Speyer & Co. give notice that the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company having announced that they will pay the coupons due on Aug. 1st on their 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1925, they are prepared to pay on that date the amount of such coupons to the holders of the respective trust receipts issued by them upon presentation of such receipts. As the receivership still continues, they will retain the bonds deposited for the continued protection of the bondholders.

—The Banco Internacional E'Hipotecario De Mexico has declared a dividend of 2 per cent., Mexican money, payable at the rate of $1.07 American per share, at the office of H. B. Hollins on Aug. 15.

—Coupons of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Pittsburg Division loan of 1885, due Aug. 1, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	41	41¼	39	39	—1¼	39	40½	950
American Express	110½	110½	110¼	110½	..	108	110	5
Am. Spirits Mfg.	6	6	6	6	..	5¾	6¼	460
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	20	20	20	20	..	18	20	190
*American Sugar Refineries	103¼	103⅞	101⅛	101⅛	—2⅝	101⅛	101⅝	50,777
*American Sugar Refineries pf	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	—⅜	97¾	98	187
American Tel. & Cable Co	89	89	89	89	..	85	90	15
American Tobacco	58	58½	56½	56⅝	—1⅞	56½	56⅝	12,154
American Tobacco pf	94	94	94	94	..	95	100	20
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	11⅛	11⅜	11	11⅛	—½	11	11⅛	2,900
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	16½	16½	15⅞	15⅞	—1⅛	15¾	16	2,060
*Bay State Gas	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	—1¼	16	19	200
Brooklyn Union Gas	80	80	80	80	—½	79	81	270
Chesapeake & Ohio	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	—¼	12¾	13	784
Chicago Great Western	8	8	5¾	7	—1	6	7	800
Chicago & Alton	150	150	150	150	..	150	155	8
Chicago Gas	52	52	50½	51	—1⅝	50½	50¾	4,235
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	65	65⅛	63½	63⅝	—1¾	63½	63⅝	17,155
Chicago & Northwestern	94	94¼	93½	93⅝	—1	93⅜	93⅝	2,705
C., M. & St. Paul	69½	69⅝	67¾	67¾	—2¼	67¾	67⅞	35,260
C., M. & St. Paul pf	123	123	123	123	..	122¼	123	25
Chi., Rock I. & Pacific	55¾	56	54⅜	54⅜	—1⅞	54¼	54½	8,045
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	23½	23½	23	23	—1	23	23¼	805
Colorado Fuel & Iron	17⅞	17⅞	17	17	—1	17¼	18	510
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	15	15	15	15	—¼	15	16	250
Consol. Gas Co.	143½	143½	141⅝	141⅝	—3⅛	141½	143	676
Delaware & Hudson	120	120	120	120	—1½	118	119½	308
Dist. & Cattle Feed., all in. pd.	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼	—½	10⅛	10⅜	1,551
Erie	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	—½	13	13½	200
Erie 1st pf.	28	28	28	28	..	28	29¼	87
Evansville & Terre Haute	38	38	38	38	..	40	50	36
General Electric	23⅜	23½	22⅞	22⅞	—⅞	22¾	22⅞	3,620
Great Northern pf.	112	112	112	112	..	109	112	210
Iowa Central pf.	22	22	22	22	—2	21	22	100
Laclede Gas	18⅛	18¼	18¼	18¼	+¼	18	18¼	400
Lake Erie & Western	15	15	15	15	—½	14	15	130
Lake Erie & Western pf.	64	64	63	63	—2	63	64	310
Long Island	70	70	70	70	..	69	71	520
Louisville & Nashville	45	45⅛	43¼	43¾	—1⅞	43⅝	43¾	14,402
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	12½	13	12¼	12⅝	—1⅛	12	13	400
Manhattan Con.	90¼	91¼	88¾	88¾	—1⅜	88½	89	10,043
*Metropolitan Traction	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	—⅞	90	93	130
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	—¼	9½	10½	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	19½	19¾	19	19	—¾	19	19¼	960
Missouri Pacific	17⅞	17⅞	16¾	16¾	—½	16¾	16⅞	1,822
*National Lead Co.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	—1	19¼	20	190
*National Lead Co. pf.	81	81	81	81	+⅛	80¾	85	100
National Linseed Oil	15	15	15	15	—1	15	16	100
New-Jersey Central	92¼	92⅝	90½	90⅝	—1¾	90⅝	91	4,020
New-York Central	91⅛	91⅜	90½	90½	—1¼	90½	91	525
N. Y., N. H. & H.	165	165	165	165	..	163½	166	9
N. Y., C. & St. L.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+⅝	10	12	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. pf.	68	68	67½	67½	—10½	65	74	220
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	—⅞	18	19	200
Nor. & West. pf., 3d in. pd.	11	11	11	11	..	9½	11	50
North American	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	..	3⅞	4⅛	400
North. Pacific, 2d in. pd	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	+⅛	5½	6¼	675
North. Pacific pf., 2d in. pd	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	—¼	11⅝	12⅝	720
Ontario & Western	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	—1⅛	12⅜	13	100
Pacific Mail	18½	19	18	18⅛	—1⅛	18	18¼	1,030
Phil. & Read., 2d in. pd	10⅝	10⅝	10	10	—¾	10	10⅛	2,510
P., C., C. & St. L.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	—¼	12¼	12½	100
Pullman Palace Car Company	146⅛	146⅛	146⅛	146⅛	..	144	148	20
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½	—1	7½	9	150
St. Paul & Omaha	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	—⅝	32	33½	100
*Standard Gas pf.	101	101	101	101	..	..	..	100
Southern Pacific	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	—⅜	18	19	300
Southern Railway	7⅝	7¾	7⅛	7¼	—½	7¼	7⅞	1,510
Southern Railway pf	20¼	20½	19⅝	19⅝	—⅞	19⅝	19⅞	2,355
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16½	16½	16	16	—⅞	16	16¼	1,130
Texas Pacific	6½	6½	6½	6½	..	6	6½	300
U. S. Cordage	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	..	3⅝	4	600
U. S. Cordage pf.	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7¼	—½	7	7½	200
U. S. Cordage gtd.	14	14	14	14	—1½	13¾	14½	100
U. S. Leather	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	—¼	6⅝	6¾	100
*U. S. Leather pf.	48	48½	46¾	46¾	—2⅛	46⅝	46¾	2,675
U. S. Rubber	15½	15½	15½	15½	..	15	16	100
U. S. Rubber pf.	70	70	70	70	—1	70	71½	200
Wabash	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	—¼	5¼	5½	120
Wabash pf.	14	14	13½	13½	—½	13¼	13¾	500
Western Union Telegraph	79¼	79¼	78¼	78¼	—1⅝	78¼	78⅜	5,936
Wheeling & Lake Erie	7¾	7¾	78¼	78¼	—1⅝	78¼	78⅜	5,936
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	25	25	25	25	—½	24¼	26	125
Total								213,460

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	..	69⅛	69¼	12,000

Bonds.

Atch, Top & San Fe gen 4s
11,000...73
Adjustment 4s
10,000...32¼
5,000...31¾
10,000...31⅝
1,000...31½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
1,000...103
1,000...102
Canada Southern 2d
8,000...100
C R, Iowa F & N 5s
2,000...102
Centl of N J gen 5s
500...115
Registered
3,000...113¾
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s
1,000...113½
Chi, Bur & Quincy, Iowa Div 4s
10,000...94
Nebraska Ext 4s
1,000...84
1,000...83
3,000...82½
Chi & Erie 1st
5,000...105
5,000...104¾
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co Certfs
5,000...38
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
2,000...90½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
1,000...98
1,000...97¾
2,000...97⅞
1,000...97½
C, St P, M & O Cons
1,000s20F...120
Chi & W Ind G M
2,000...115
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s
2,000...107
Clev, C, Chi & St L, St Louis Div 4s
6,000...92
Col & Ninth Av 1st
9,000...113½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s
3,000...102
Erie Genl Lien 3-4s
1,000...58
Ft. Worth & D C 1st, Trust Co Certfs
1,000...48⅞
Iowa Central 1st 5s
3,000...89½
Lehigh & W B Con, Assented
1,000...102½
1,000...102
1,000...102½
Long Island G M 4s
1,000...91
Louisville & Nashv, Unified Gold 4s
5,000...72¼
3,000...72⅜
2,000...72½
Lo, N A & Chi Cons
1,000...90
Metropolitan Elev 1st
4,000...114½
Mexican Int 1st 4s
8,000...75¼
7,000...75
Mich Cen 5s, 1902
4,000...103
Mil, L S & W ext 5s
1,000...109½
M, L S & W Inc
2,000...105
Mil & St Paul Chi & Pac W'n 5s
6,000...109½
1,000...109
South'n Minn Div
1,000...112
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s
1,000...45
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s
2,000...80
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
1,000...78¾
3,000...78½
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d
1,000...53⅞
10,000...53
2,000...52
1,000...52¼
9,000...52
Nash, C & St L Con
1,000...96
N Y Central Deb 5s
2,000...105
N Y, Chi & St L 4s
2,000s3...103
N Y Ontario & Western Refunding 4s
1,000...83
N Y, S & W Term 1st
5,000...103½
Northern Pac Con 5s Trust Co certfs assented
10,000...41¼
10,000...40½
5,000...40¾
3,000...40
Northern Ry of Cal 5s
10,000...92¼
Oregon Impt 1st
4,000s3...75
Oreg'n R & Nav 1st
25,000...107
25,000...106
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co certfs
16,000...105
5,000...104¾
Peo & Pekin U'n 2d
2,000...69
Philadelphia & Read'g 1st Pref Inc Trust Co certfs 2d instlmt paid
5,000...27
Phil & Reading gen 4s Tr Co cts assented
1,000...72½
20,000...72
Rio Grande West'n 1st
6,000...67½
Roch & Pitts Cons
5,000...114
St L & Iron Mt 5s
3,000...69
St L Southw 2d Inc
15,000...24¼
St P & Sioux C 1st
1,000...123
San An & Ar P 4s
10,000...50½
So Pac, N Mex 1st
10,000...102
Southn Ry 1st 5s
1,000s3...82
10,000...81½
1,000...81⅞
5,000...81
1,000s20F...81
5,000...80½
3,000...80¾
6,000...81
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000...78
Third Av 1st 5s
1,000...119½
Tol, Peo & W'n 4s
1,000...69¼
5,000...69
Tol, St L & K C'y 1st Trust Co certfs
9,000...65
Union Pac 1st, '99
2,000...102⅛
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st
2,000...28½
10,000...28
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000...103
West Shore gtd 4s
10,000s15F...102¼
4,000...102½
6,000...102⅛
W'n N Y & Penn gen
5,000...38
W'n N Y & Penn Inc
6,000...11
Total sales...$514,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	146	150
Alb. & Sus.	170	..
A. & T. H.	50	60
Am. Coal	116	115
Am. C. Oil	8¾	9½
Ann Arbor	6	8
A. Arbor pf.	19	22
At. & Pac.	..	⅜
Balt. & O.	16	16½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new.	3	8
B. A. L. pf.	102	105
*B'lyn R. T.	20	22¼
Brunsw'k Co.	½	⅞
B., R. & P.	..	19
B., R. & P. pf.	..	55
B., C. R. & N.	68	..
Can. So.	44	45
Can. Pac.	58½	60
C. F. & M.	..	3
Cent. Pac.	13	14½
Chi. & E. I.	40½	42
C. & E. I. pf.	95	98
C., L. & W. pf.	41	43
Clev. & Pitts.	..	164
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅜	..
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	56	64
Com. Cable	125	..
Consol. Coal	31	36
D., L. & W.	148	151
D. & R. G.	11⅜	11⅞
D. & R. G. pf.	41½	42½
D. M. & Ft. D	6	8
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	60
*D., S. S. & A	3½	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	10
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	90	93
Ev. & T. H.	27	30
G. B. & W., t. r.	..	½
Homestake	34	..
Ill. Cent.	90	92
Ill. Steel Co.	..	50
Iowa Cent.	6	6½
Kan. & Mich.	6½	8
K. & D. M.	2	3
K. & D. M. pf.	10	12
Lac. Gas pf.	70	80
Lake Shore	140	142
L., N. A. & C.	5¼	5½
Man. Beach.	5	12
Md. Coal pf.	40	55
Mex. N. ctfs.	⅝	1½
Mich. Cent.	92½	95
M. & St. L.	13	17
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	68
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	35	43
Minn. Iron	54	58
Mob. & Ohio.	16	18
Nat. Starch	..	8
N. S. 1st pf.	..	48
N. S. 2d pf.	..	20
New Cent. C.	4	8
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	21½	24
N. Y., S. & W.	7½	8
Norfolk So.	..	70
N. & W., 3d in. paid	4	5½
Ont. Mining.	11½	13
Or. I., as. pd.	..	½
Ore. R. & N., ass't pd.	10	18
Penn. Coal	300	..
Peo. & East.	4	6
P., D. & E.	1½	2
P. & W. pf.	..	15
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	..	53
P., F. W. & C.	163	..
Q'silver	1½	2
Q'silver pf.	13	17
Rens. & Sar.	174	180
R., W. & O.	112	116
St. L. S. W.	3	3½
St. J. & G. I.	..	⅜
St. P. & D.	17	22½
St. P. & D. pf.	..	87
St. P. & O. pf.	122	125
St. P., M. & M.	107	113
Tol. & O. C.	..	28
T. & O. C. pf.	..	68
Union Pac.	5¾	6¼
U. P., D. & G.	2	2½
U. S. Ex.	40	42
Wells-F. Ex.	90	100
*W. U. Beef.	6½	8

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Refs.	103¼	104	101⅛	102	15,240
Am. Tobacco	58½	58½	56¼	56⅝	1,700
Am. Oil Refs.	35	35	34¾	34¾	400
Atch., T. & S. F.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	40
A., T. & S. F. pf.	16	16	16	16	20
Chicago Gas	52⅛	52⅛	50⅞	51	990
C., R. I. & Pac.	55¾	56⅛	54½	54½	2,280
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	64⅞	65¼	63⅛	63⅝	5,380
Chi., M. & St. P.	69½	69⅝	67⅞	67⅞	16,600
Cent. of N. J.	92	92	92	92	10
Chi. & N'west.	94	94	94	94	20
Dist. & C. F.	10⅞	10⅞	10¼	10¼	70
Gen. Electric	23⅛	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞	80
Louis. & Nash.	45	45⅛	43¼	43¾	4,030
Manhattan	90¼	90⅝	89¼	89¼	310
Mo. Pacific	17¼	17¼	16¾	16⅝	160
P. & R., 2d in. pd.	10⅞	10⅞	10¼	10¼	120
Pacific Mail	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	30
Southern Ry.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	20
Tenn. C. & I.	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	110
U. S. Leather	7	7	7	7	50
U. S. Leather pf.	47¾	48¼	47⅞	48¼	20
Western Union	79	79⅛	78½	78½	440
Total					48,120

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F., adj.	32	32	31⅝	31⅝	$17,000
Nor. Pac. con.	41	41	40¼	40¼	22,000
U. S. 4s, 1925, c.	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	4,000
Total					$43,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bedford Cons.	2.90	2.90	2.85	2.85	900
Brunswick	.20	.21	.20	.21	1,700
C. & Cripple Ck.	.05	.05	.05	.05	300
C. C. Crip. Cons.	.13	.13	.13	.13	200
Con. C. & Va.	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Iron Silver	.95	.95	.95	.95	1,000
Mount Rosa	.13	.13	.13	.13	100
Pharmacist	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,000
Yellow Jacket	.45	.45	.45	.45	100
Total					5,400

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
September option.	59	59⅛	57⅞	57⅞	914,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—The feature of the local market to-day was the weakness of the traction stocks. Union declined to 11¼, and closed at 11½ on sales. The 4s declined to 66 and closed at 66¼. Philadelphia declined ¾, to 63¾. The above prices are the lowest ever recorded for Union Traction securities. The weakness was accompanied by the assignment to-day of a prominent mercantile house said to be long of them. Metropolitan closed 3 points lower, and Baltimore ½. The industrials were also weak, and closed at declines of 2¼ in Welsbach Light; 1½ in United Gas Improvement and Storage common; ¾ in Heat preferred, and ½ in Heat common. The balance of the list closed weak at declines of 1 point in Louisville and Nashville, and ½ in Pennsylvania.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Acetylene, $30 paid	5	12	5	12
Baltimore Traction	15½	15¾	15¾	17
Cambria	36	37	36	37
Choctaw	5⅛	5½	5⅜	5⅝
Con. Traction stock	..	22	..	22
Electric Storage	23	23¼	23½	24⅛
Electric Storage pf	25	..	26	..
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	½
Hestonville	..	49	46	52
Hestonville pf	..	58	..	59
Hunt. & B. T.	..	27	25	27
Hunt. & B. T. pf	..	49	49¼	50
Indianapolis	15	..	15	..
Ins. Co. of N. A.	20¼	21	20	20¼
Lehigh Navigation	39	39¼	40	40¼
Lehigh Valley	30	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞
Metropolitan Traction	..	91	93	94
Northern Central	..	70	..	70
Northern Pacific	5⅜	6	5⅜	6
Northern Pacific pf	11⅞	12	12¼	12⅜
Pennsylvania	50⅝	50¾	51⅛	51¼
Penn. L., H. & P.	10⅞	11⅛	11¼	11½
Penn. L., H. & P. pf	14⅛	14¼	15	15¼
Pennsylvania Steel	21	..	20	21
Pennsylvania Steel pf	45	50	50	..
Philadelphia Traction	63½	63⅞	64⅜	64½
Philadelphia & Erie	..	18	..	18
Reading	5 1-16	5⅛	5 7-16	5 9-16
Rochester Railway	..	20	..	20
Union Traction	11⅜	11½	12	12¼
United Cos. of N. J.	236½	237½	236½	..
United Gas Improvement	63¾	64¼	65⅜	66
W. N. Y. & P.	1½	2	1¾	2
Welsbach	35½	36¼	37	38
Welsbach of Canada	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Welsbach Commercial	..	15	15	..
Welsbach Commercial pf.	50	55	54	57
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	..	80	..	80
N. J. Con. 5s	78	78½	78½	..
Newark Pass. 5s	100¼	101	100¼	101
People's Traction 5s	92⅞	93	92⅞	93¼
Union Traction 4 p. c.	66⅞	66½	67⅜	67½

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New-York for the week were valued at $5,983,706, against $6,871,273 in the preceding week and $6,311,003 the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $221,197,160, against $196,317,141 in the corresponding week of last year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	92½	..
American Bank Note	..	39
American Grocery 1st	..	40
American Smokeless Powder Co	..	50
*American Surety Company	..	200
American Typefounders'	4	5¼
American Typefounders' pf	21	26
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	103	104¾
†Atlantic Trust (new)	183	190
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	155	165
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	104½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	192	197
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103	106
*Brooklyn City Railroad	..	163
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	..	71
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7¼
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	..	100½
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	104	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	60	66
Celluloid Company stock	56	..
*Central & South American Tel	..	118
Central Cross-Town	192	..
Central Park, North & East River	155	162
Central Trust Company	1025	..
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	32	..
Commercial Cable Company stock	130	145
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	32
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	..	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	..	78
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99½	101
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96½	98½
*Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	..	164
‡Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	94	97
Eighth Avenue Railroad	338	..
Ensley Land Company	¾	1¾
Equitable Gas N. Y.	..	198
Farmers' Loan & Trust	750	..
Fidelity & Casualty Company	400	600
Fort Wayne Gas stock	80	90
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	..	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	50	60
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115¼	116¼
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	..	70
Fourth National Bank	160	175
Gallatin National Bank	290	305
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	102	105
Grand Rapids Gas stock	55	58
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	85	90
Guaranty Trust Company	..	400
Hide & Leather National Bank	89	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	65	70
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	96	98
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	15	22
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102½	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	54	..
Importers & Traders' National Bank	525	540
Indianapolis Gas stock	120	130
Indianapolis Gas bonds	100	104
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	..	74
International Ocean Telegraph	102	105
‡Iron Steamboat	3	6
Kings County Traction	..	42
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	185
Lafayette Gas stock	..	95
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	90
Lawyers' Surety Company	96	100
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	15	23
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	..	76½
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	65
*Lorillard Company pf	100	103
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
†Madison Square Garden 2d	..	75
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	108	..
*Manhattan Trust Company	140	145
Mechanics' National Bank	185	193
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	108	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	300
Mexican Nat. Exposition & L. Co. 6s	..	60
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	..	11½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	..	50
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	88
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	205	220
National Citizens' Bank	120	130
National Bank of Commerce	200	205
National Shoe & Leather Bank	95	98
*National Wall Paper stock	..	82
Newburg Electric 6s	97	104
Newburg Electric stock	56	65
New-Jersey & N. Y. R. R.	2¾	3½
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	20	..
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¾	2
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	27	32
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	60	70
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	..	99
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	84	87
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. stock	116¼	118½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	40	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	105	115
New-York Air Brake Company	10	..
New-York Biscuit Co. 6s	104	107
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	950	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	295	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	1	10
North Shore Traction pf	70	75
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	108	112
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	102	..
‡North Hudson Co. R. R. 5s	99½	101¼
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	80	85
‡Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	200	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	64	70
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
*Postal Telegraph & Cable	74	76½
Pratt & Whitney	6	12½
†Pratt & Whitney pf	60	70
Real Estate Trust Company	165	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	..	45
Richmond St. R'way & Elec. Co. 1st	85	90
Safety Car Heating & Light Co	73	77
Second Avenue Railroad stock	..	160
‡Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	106½	109
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	187	197
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	84	88
St. Paul Gas stock	..	60
*Standard Gas	74	76
Standard Gas pf	100	103
†Standard Gas 1st	110	111
Standard Oil Trust	225	232
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110¾	114
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	..	50
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	85	93
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	..	48
Third Avenue Railroad	..	170
Title Guarantee & Trust	..	288
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	5	10
Tradesmen's National Bank	88	95
Trenton Potteries	..	35
Trow Directory pf	64	68
*Union Ferry stock	100	104
‡Union Ferry 5s	98	102
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	98	103
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	..	..
Union Trust	750	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf	..	84½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	67	..
Union Typewriter	..	..
United Electric Light & Power 1st	5¼	7
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.	205	215
*United States Trust	1045	..
Wagner Car Company	148	153½
*Washington Trust Company	180	190
Western Gas Company	54	60
†Western Gas Company bonds	84	90
Worcester Traction	14	16
*Worcester Traction pf	..	89
Worthington Pump	13	16
*Worthington Pump pf	66	71

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Chi. & West Mich.—			
Mileage	576	576	576
3d week July	$29,739	$30,336	$27,575
From July 1	90,019	91,359	69,983
From Jan. 1	816,527	872,231	803,043
Detroit, Lansing & North.—			
Mileage	334	334	334
3d week July	$21,944	$21,689	$18,347
From July 1	66,515	67,033	52,503
From Jan. 1	545,302	590,981	549,921
Kan. City, Fort S. & Mem.—			
Mileage	916	916	916
3d week July	$74,664	$60,008	$87,599
From July 1	211,550	177,355	183,458
From Jan. 1	2,292,048	2,243,770	2,497,023
Kan. City, P. & G.—			
Mileage	236	236	236
3d week July	$14,662	$9,142	$8,903
From July 1	46,409	24,195	26,314
From Jan. 1	354,606	270,221	208,648
Norfolk & Western—			
Mileage	1,567	1,567	1,567
3d week July	$197,089	$192,688	$213,094
From July 1	616,320	521,045	593,525
From Jan. 1	6,204,443	4,881,583	5,261,688
C., B. & Q., for June—			
Gross earnings	2,724,576	2,496,840	2,496,199
Op. expenses	1,917,356	1,721,641	1,677,056
Net earnings	807,220	775,199	819,143
Fixed charges	880,000	872,955	......
Deficit	72,780	97,756	......
Jan. 1 to June 30:			
Gross earnings	15,592,117	14,668,894	15,958,857
Op. expenses	10,595,038	9,975,871	10,488,582
Net earnings	4,997,079	4,693,023	5,470,275
Fixed charges	5,280,000	5,237,727	......
Deficit	282,921	544,704	......
Phil. & Read. for June—			
Gross earnings	1,734,990	1,726,730	1,997,307
Op. expenses	993,101	976,552	1,020,459
Net earnings	741,889	750,178	976,848
Other income	84,463	61,108	......
Total income	826,352	811,286	......
Charges	837,024	802,758	......
Deficit	10,672	*8,528	......
From Dec. 1—			
Gross earnings	11,380,684	11,356,498	11,062,064
Op. expenses	6,630,144	6,599,976	6,411,670
Net earnings	4,750,540	4,756,522	4,650,394
Other income	419,919	350,145	......
Total income	5,170,460	5,106,667	......
Charges	6,331,601	5,748,975	......
Deficit	1,161,140	642,307	......
P. & R. C. & I. Co., for June—			
Gross earnings	2,057,589	1,473,521	2,348,984
Op. expenses	1,993,120	1,421,172	2,137,242
Net earnings	64,469	52,348	211,742
Charges	95,000	95,000	......
Deficit	30,530	42,651	......
From Dec. 1—			
Gross earnings	12,592,351	12,024,883	12,505,148
Op. expenses	13,097,415	12,364,102	......
Deficit	505,063	339,219	......
Charges	665,000	720,000	......
Deficit	1,170,063	1,059,219	......
Total both companies for June—			
Gross earnings	3,792,579	3,200,251	4,346,291
Op. expenses	2,986,221	2,397,725	3,157,701
Net earnings	806,358	802,526	1,188,590
Other income	84,463	61,108	......
Total income	890,821	863,634	......
Charges	932,023	897,757	......
Deficit	41,202	34,123	......
From Dec. 1—			
Gross earnings	23,973,035	23,381,381	23,567,212
Op. expenses	19,727,558	18,964,078	18,955,363
Net earnings	4,245,477	4,417,303	4,611,849
Other income	419,919	350,145	......
Total income	4,665,396	4,767,448	......
Charges	6,996,599	6,468,974	......
Deficit	2,331,203	1,701,526	......

*Surplus.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1¼, to 59⅝; Louisville and Nashville, 1, to 45⅝; St. Paul, ⅞, to 70⅝; Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 29½; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 93⅝; Atchison, ¼, to 11⅝, and Erie, ⅛, to 14. Advanced—New-York Central, ⅝, to 94⅞, and Reading, ¼, to 5⅝. British consols were unchanged at 113 5-16 for money and 113⅜ for the account.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, July 28.—The market to-day was active in spots and quotations generally were lower. The volume of sales on the whole was small. Boston and Montana mining and Boston and Maine Railroad were the leading features; the former dropped 2¼, to 76¼, where it closed. Calumet was unchanged at 300, and Old Dominion lost ⅝, to 11⅜. Wolverine was unchanged at 6½. There was one sale of Gold Coin at 54 cents, 3 cents above yesterday, and a sale of Pioneer, which was unchanged at 3½. Boston and Maine dropped 5 points, to 150, but rose 2 points at the close. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford advanced 1, to 165, closing at 164½. Fitchburg preferred remained the same at 87½, and West End Street Railway lost 1, to 64. Bell Telephone declined 2, to 198. Bay State Gas was inactive and steady at 8¼, while Dominion Coal lost ½, to 8. New-York Central 4s were down 1, to 64½. Copper in London was unchanged for spot, at 48⅞, but fell ⅛ for futures, to 48¾.

The Clearing House rate was 2 per cent., with New-York funds at par.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	..	4	..	4
Boston W. P.	50	..	50	..
Brookline	..	2⅝	..	4
East Boston	..	3½	..	3½
West End	1½	2	1½	2
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	198	198½	199	200
Erie	55¾	56	55½	56¼
Mexican	..	..	65	..
New-England	..	95	..	95
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	7⅞	8	8⅛	8½
Dominion Coal pf	..	86	81	86
General Electric pf	57	60	57	60
Illinois Steel	..	..	..	53
Lamson Store Service	17¼	17½	17	17½
Philadelphia Company	18½	19½	18½	19½
Reece Button Hole	..	19	18½	19
Westinghouse Electric	24½	26	24½	26
West. Elec. 1st pf	49	50½	50	..
Bay State Gas	8⅜	8¾	8⅜	8½
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	203½	204	..	205
Boston & Lowell	..	206	..	206
Boston & Maine	..	152	..	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	..	92½	..	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	..	98½	..	..
Conn. & Pass	..	..	..	142
Fitchburg pf	..	88	..	88
N. Y., N. H. & H.	164¼	164½	..	..
Old Colony	..	176	..	176
West End	..	65	64½	65½
West End pf	..	85	85	86
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	25	50	25	50
Atlantic	16½	17	16	17
Boston & Montana	76½	76¾	78	78⅝
Butte & Boston	1½	2¼	1¾	2¼
Calumet & Hecla	..	..	300	303
Franklin	9	10	9⅜	10
Gold Coin	51	..	50	..
Kearsarge	9½	10¼	9½	10¼
Merced	5	7	5¾	7
Osceola	..	24	..	24
Pioneer	3½	..	3½	..
Quincy	106	107	107	108
Tamarack	76	77	75	76
Tamarack, Jr.	..	9	9	9½
Wolverine	6½	6¾	6¼	6¾
***BONDS.**				
Mexican Cent. cn. 4s	64½	65	65½	66
Mexican Cent. 1st inc	..	18	16½	..
Mexican Cent. 2d inc	6½	8	6½	8½
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	..	119	..	119
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	78	80	78½	..
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	61	..	61	..
UNLISTED.				
Ft. Wayne Electric	1	2	1	2
Bay State Gas inc. 7s	25	32	..	32

*And accrued interest.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The high rates paid for turning stocks from July to August account indicate that there is more long stock in the market than the bulls anticipated. The charges exceed those of last month, which by some was entirely unexpected. Little was done outside of carrying stocks.

Clearings were $12,728,054. New-York exchange, 50c discount. Money, 5@5½ per cent. call and 6@7 per cent. time.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
American Strawboard	30¼	..	..	..
Cal. & Chi. Can. & D.	50	54	*55	..
Chi. Brew. & Malt	14	15	13½	15
Chi. Brew. & Malt pf.	34	..	34	36
Chicago P. & P. Co.	26	31	..	..
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf.	44	47	..	..
C. S. S. R. T. (Alley L)	*1½	..	1½	2¼
Chicago City Railway	*214	..	214	220
Chicago Telephone	164	170	165	170
Diamond M. of Ill.	*222	..	*223	..
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	*19¾	..	..	..
Metropolitan Elevated	*17	..	*17	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	33	..	*35	..
New-York Biscuit	*92	..	*92⅝	..
North Chi. St. R. R.	*235½	..	*233¼	..
National Railway	109	..	..	..
Street's W. S. Car Line	*14	..	*14	14½
West Chi. St. R. R.	*104⅜	..	*104	..
BONDS.				
Cass Av. & F G. R. 5s.	98¾	99	..	..
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	..	..	99	..
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	..	60	58½	62
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	..	35	33	38
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	99¾	..	99¾	100¾
Chi. Board of Trade 5s.	101½	..	..	..
Chi. Gas L. & C. 5s.	*86¾	..	87	88
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s.	72	74	72	75
Metropolitan Elev. 5s.	..	64	60	64
N. Chi. City R. R. 4½s.	..	98¼	..	..
N. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s.	103	..	101¼	103
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s.	*101¾	..	101¼	102
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s.	98	..	97	98

*Sales.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 28th day of July, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$114,360,571	
Gold bullion	31,176,396	
Total	$145,536,967	
Net outstanding gold certificates	40,829,289	
Balance		*$104,707,678
Standard silver dollars	$369,453,408	
Silver bullion	683,556	
Total	$370,136,964	
Net outstanding silver certificates	331,181,448	
Balance		38,955,516
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,058,604	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	118,404,676	
Total	$128,463,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	128,463,280	
United States notes	111,797,753	
Net outstanding currency certificates	40,000,000	
Balance		71,797,753
Treasury notes of 1890	$35,668,019	
National bank notes	12,162,468	
Fractional silver coin	15,941,103	
Fractional currency	25	
Minor coin	1,151,834	
Deposits in National banks	16,349,061	
Bonds and interest paid	6,779,872	
Total	$88,052,383	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,428,607	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,479,568	
Disbursing officers' balances	24,560,129	
Post Office Department account	2,556,080	
Miscellaneous items	1,695,202	
Total	$41,719,588	
Balance		46,332,794
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$261,793,742

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$558,253	$10,838,560	$10,838,560
Internal revenue	193,876	13,066,534	13,066,534
Miscellaneous	23,323	2,433,054	2,433,054
Total	$775,453	$26,338,148	$26,338,148

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$1,275,000	$12,028,000	$12,028,000
War	183,000	4,794,000	4,794,000
Navy	10,000	3,643,000	3,643,000
Indians	10,000	868,000	868,000
Pensions	200,000	12,277,000	12,277,000
Interest	29,000	6,694,000	6,694,000
Total	$1,707,000	$40,304,000	$40,304,000
Excess of expenditures over receipts	931,546	13,965,851	13,965,851

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$24,000	$327,185	$327,185
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	26,130	669,041	669,041

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$441,221,778	$80,841,687	$522,063,465
This fiscal y'r	15,932,807	803,377	16,736,184
This month	15,932,807	803,377	16,736,184
This day	58,761	39,080	97,841

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section, 12, act July 12, 1892.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $193,876; from customs, $558,253, and miscellaneous, $45,323.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $266,124.

Financial Continued on Page 11.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and Ingraham, JJ.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Non-enumerated Motions—Nos. 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, *36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Daly, P. J.; McAdam and Bischoff, Jr., JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Appeal from Judgment of City Court—No. 6—Coyle vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Stover, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

1—Mulligan vs. Mulligan. 2—People, &c., vs. Leavey. 3—Sickles vs. Canary. 4—Garlick vs. Schlamm. 5—Shapiro vs. Prince. 6—Brown vs. Kohn. 7—Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Donnell. 8—Trustees of the Laake and Watts Orphan House vs. Gibbs. 9—Keeler vs. Breet. 10—Van Camp vs. Bliss. 11—Wilson vs. Lynn. 12—Vanderporten vs. Vanderporten. 13—Ridley vs. Fitzgerald. 14—Matter of Charles R. Osborn Company. 15—Farina vs. Farina. 16—Oppenheim vs. Tamsen. 17—People ex rel. Bien & Co. vs. Merges. 18—Diehl vs. Diehl. 19—Dittman vs. Hirsch. 20—Miller vs. Osborn. 21—Gross vs. Gross. 22—Coddington vs. Bond. 23—Phenix National Bank vs. Colt. 24—Colby vs. National Broadway Bank. 25—Matter of Davidson Sons' Marble Company. 26—Cremins vs. East Lake Woolen Company. 27—Matter of Ketcham. 28—Ferretti vs. Coogan. 29—Ogden vs. Schulter. 30—Nassau Bank vs. Ritzinger. 31—Goldschmidt vs. New-York Steam Company. 32—Jones vs. Jones. 33—Klaw vs. East Lake Woolen Company. 34—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Smith. 35—Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Comstock. 36—Terry vs. Morgan. 37—Matter of Frank. 38—Young vs. Young. 39—Matter of Assennsen. 40—Driscoll vs. Driscoll. 41—Horton vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattan and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company. 42—Bohm vs. Stein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers. Arnold, S.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar. Wills for Probate.—George L. Simpson, Sarah F. Bunce, Angiolina Rosselli, Susan A. Babcock, Vincent C. King, Caroline Houck. At 2 P. M.: Joseph H. Tooker.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Hudson vs. Conlon—Thomas F. Donnelly. Hecker vs. Treanor—Daniel P. Ingraham. Wallach vs. Barry—Frederick J. Winston.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Weed vs. Niebuhr—James B. Butler. Graessle vs Schmid—Walter C. Low.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Frank Lawton vs. Ferry Manufacturing Company—John McG. Goodale. Matter of Enterprise Transit Company—Charles H. Sterling.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Warren E. Smith vs. Warren E. Smith Company—Eldridge V. S. Besson.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Clement, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The will of James H. Benton. The accounting in estates of Elmira Robertson, Patrick Gaffney, Farrell Logan, Jacob Kramer, Laura and Caroline Beecher, James Nealis, Mary Gallagher, Bernard Schaaf, James McGrath, Norris M. Carter, John J. Ladley, Patrick Donnelly, and Mary Murphy. The guardianship of Otis S. Carroll et al. The estates of John Hinch and M. Howell Tapping. The real estate of Francis Guinan. The administration of John D. Randolph. The transfer tax in estates of Helene Degen, Bridget Kelly, Hannah E. Stoops, William Ripton, Robert J. Boyle, Bridget O'Connor, Richard Sharpe, John Bulwinkel, Augusta U. Paton, Thomas Reilly, Mary Reilly, John F. Heinbockel, and John Zeigler.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Forecast for Wednesday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, southwesterly winds, warmer on the coast. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, generally fair, continued high temperature, southwesterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except showers on the Gulf coast, variable winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, continued high temperature, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, generally fair, southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, southerly winds, continued high temperature. WEST VIRGINIA, partly cloudy, light showers in northern portion, southwesterly winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, generally fair, light southwesterly winds. OHIO, light showers, light variable winds, becoming southerly and increasing. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, light showers, southerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, LOWER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness, and probably showers Wednesday afternoon or night, light to fresh southeasterly winds. MINNESOTA, light showers are probable, southerly winds, cooler Wednesday night. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, showers, clearing and cooler Wednesday afternoon or night, variable winds, becoming northwesterly. IOWA, fair, followed by showers in northern portion; southerly winds, becoming northwesterly, cooler Thursday morning. NEBRASKA, generally fair, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly. MISSOURI and KANSAS, generally fair, southerly winds. COLORADO, fair, variable winds. WYOMING, fair, northwesterly winds. MONTANA, clearing Wednesday morning, cooler in extreme eastern portion, winds becoming northwesterly.

The area of high pressure is central over the Eastern Gulf. The storm to the north of Montana has moved to North Dakota. Rain has fallen on the New-England coast, in the Middle Atlantic States, and the Ohio Valley. The temperature has risen in the lake region, fallen in the Ohio Valley, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Generally fair weather may be expected in the Atlantic States, showers in the Ohio Valley and upper lake regions, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against LEON BLUM, Sylvan Blum, and Hyman Blum, defendants.—Summons, with notice.—(No. 2.)

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 8th, 1896.

BROWNELL & LATHROP,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 71 Wall Street, New-York.

NOTICE.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear, or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of six thousand eight hundred and ninety-three and 82-100 dollars, with interest, from May 19th, 1896, and with costs of this action.

BROWNELL & LATHROP,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To the defendants Leon Blum, Sylvan Blum, and Hyman Blum, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 23rd day of June, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in said City of New-York.—Dated New-York, June 23rd, 1896.

BROWNELL & LATHROP,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 71 Wall Street, New-York.
je24-1aw6wW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of said company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as temporary receiver of The New-York Times Publishing Company, in pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled proceeding, bearing date the 20th day of July, 1896, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the said City of New-York, on Thursday, August 13th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, in one parcel, all the property, trade marks, copyrights, franchises, good will, assets, and effects of The New-York Times Publishing Company, except money in bank and outstanding book accounts. Said property will be sold as a whole, and the sale will be made subject to the approval of the court. Ten per cent. of the purchase price will be required to be paid to said receiver at the time of the sale; the balance will be required to be paid in accordance with the terms and provisions of the aforesaid order, to which order reference is hereby made. Purchaser also to have option to buy all said book accounts as provided in said order. For further details apply to the attorney for the receiver or to the auctioneer.—Dated New-York, July 21st, 1896.

ALFRED ELY,
As Receiver as Aforesaid.
LOUIS M. FULTON, Attorney for Receiver, 20 Nassau Street, New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—DAVID F. CASEY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH L. PARRAGA, FERDINAND M. THIEROT, as executor of the will of MARIE T. MARCH, and FRANCES A. WHIPPLE, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, June 17th, 1896.

JOHN WHALEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 206 Broadway, New-York City.

To the above-named defendant, Joseph L. Parraga: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of June, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court House in said city. Dated New-York, June 20th, 1896.

JOHN WHALEN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.
je22-2aw6wM&W

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, County of New-York.—In the matter of the application of the Clark and Geiger Photo Engraving Co. for authority to change its name to the Payn Engraving Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Clark and Geiger Photo Engraving Co., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New-York, County of New-York, State of New-York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, County of New-York, on the 28th day of August, 1896, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the Payn Engraving Company.

Dated New-York, July 13, 1896.

CLARK AND GEIGER PHOTO ENGRAVING CO.,
by E. L. PAYN, President.
jy15-1aw6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARRY, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William E. Gilhooly, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1896. HORACE M. BARRY, Executor. WM. E. GILHOOLY, Attorney for Executor, 5 Beekman Street, New-York City. jy15-1aw6mW

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Massive Library Pieces,

Reduced Prices.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAYARD, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BAYARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Bradley Lord, No. 189 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of July, 1896. SARAH E. PERINE, Administratrix. JOHN BRADLEY LORD, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. jy22-1aw6mW

BLOOMFIELD, ELEANOR V. M.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Jessie Bloomfield, John C. Bloomfield, Thomas B. Bloomfield, and Charles A. Bloomfield, send greeting:

Whereas, Jessie Bloomfield of the City of New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of February, 1882, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ELEANOR V. M. BLOOMFIELD, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the eleventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy15-1aw7wW

BOGARDUS, JOSEPH A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. BOGARDUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, their attorney, No. 289 Greenwich Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1896. ELIZABETH F. BOGARDUS, GEORGE A. McDOWELL, Administrators. my13-1aw6mW

BRADHURST, HENRY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY M. BRADHURST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles A. Jackson, Nos. 16 and 18 Exchange Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of April, 1896. AUGUSTUS M. BRADHURST, EDWARD B. CAMP, Administrators, &c. CHARLES A. JACKSON, Attorney for Administrators, Nos. 16 and 18 Exchange Place, New-York City. ap22-1aw6mW

BRETT, JAMES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES E. BRETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip M. Brett, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1896. CORNELIA BRETT, Executrix. PHILIP M. BRETT, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, New-York. mar18-1aw6mW

COCKERILL, JOHN A.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Hetty Campbell and Armistead T. M. Cockerill, send greeting:

Whereas, Leonora A. Lienau of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of December, 1886, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN A. COCKERILL, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the eighteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 24th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy29-1aw6wW

COCKS, EDMUND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND COCKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 86 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of July, 1896. CHARLES H. COX, Administrator, &c., &c., 86 Warren Street, N. Y. City. FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Attorneys for Administrator, Times Building, N. Y. City. jy8-1aw6mW

DE GARMO, LAWRENCE BROOKES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE BROOKES DE GARMO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of April, 1896. MAURICE L. SITTIG, LEWIS O. SNACKENBERG, JANE ELLA BROOKES WELSH, Executors. ROBINSON, BIDDLE & WARD, Attorneys for Executors, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap22-1aw6mW

KENT, ANDREW WESLEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW WESLEY KENT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William H. Maginnis, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of May, 1896. NINA KENT, Executrix. WILLIAM H. MAGINNIS, Attorney for Executrix, 253 Broadway, New-York City. my27-1aw6mW

MANNING, MERRITT C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MERRITT C. MANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 117 East 46th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 2nd day of March, 1896. JOSEPH P. VAN NESS, JOSEPHINE MANNING, Administrators. VANAMEE, WATTS & VAIL, Attorneys for Administrators, Middletown, N. Y. mr4-1aw6mW

META, ZIESIG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against META ZIESIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 187 Franklin Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April 1896. THEODORE H. ROXBURY, Executor. JAMES R. TORRANCE, Attorney for Executor, 2 Wall Street, New-York City. ap29-1aw6mW

ROSENBERG, ISRAEL M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISRAEL M. ROSENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 2,118 Third Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of March, 1896. MOSES ROSENBERG, Administrator. mh18-1aw6mw.

SKINNER, THOMASETTA H.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thomas M. Dillingham, F. G. Welch, Mary E. Osbon, Henry N. Tifft, the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, E. F. Eble, James N. Brown, Ashbel P. Fitch, Comptroller of the City of New-York, and to all creditors or persons claiming to be creditors of the estate of THOMASETTA H. SKINNER, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth day of September, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Thomasetta H. Skinner, late of Fort Wayne, State of Indiana, deceased, should not issue to Oliver S. Hanna of said Fort Wayne, in said State; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy22-1aw6wW

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New-York,

80 BROADWAY.

New-York, July 20, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following numbered bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY COLLATERAL TRUST MORTGAGE have this day been drawn for redemption in accordance with the indenture of trust, viz.:

24	320	1269	2819	3645	4290
59	629	1461	2946	3679	4318
88	645	1495	2963	3680	4451
148	800	1668	3001	3719	4483
154	801	1702	3169	3804	4653
174	1024	1859	3245	3823	4812
175	1092	2032	3257	3991	5027
183	1144	2052	3518	4107	5102
304	1197	2222	3604	4225	5268
311	1260	2335	3605	4279	

Said bonds will be redeemed by the Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, on presentation, at one hundred and five per cent. and accrued interest, and on Friday, the 21st day of August, 1896, interest on said bonds will cease.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Deposited under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, July 23, 1896.

The sale of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to take place on July 25th, 1896, notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, the third installment, viz.:

$4.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and

$5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,

being the balance of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on August 14th, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates or receipts must be presented, so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO., Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

TO HOLDERS OF

Improvement and Extension 6% Bonds

OF THE

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.:

The coupons due Aug. 1, 1896, will be purchased for account of the New-York Executive Reorganization Committee of the Norfolk & Western R. R. Co., at par, on presentation to the Mercantile Trust Company in New-York, or to Brown, Shipley & Company in London.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE of The New-York Times Publishing Company, Room 15, No. 120 Broadway, New-York. To the creditors and stockholders of The New-York Times Publishing Company: You are hereby notified that the committee has fixed AUG. 6, 1896, as the limit of time for depositing stock and claims under the Reorganization Plan and Agreement. All stockholders and creditors desiring to participate therein are required to deposit their certificates of stock, or to deposit and verify their claims on their promissory notes and debentures, as the case may be, with the State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New-York, on or before said date. Receipts therefor will be given by the Trust Company.—Dated July 25, 1896. GEORGE T. WILSON, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes.

23 Wall St., New-York, July 27, 1896.

Six months' interest on the above notes to Aug. 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the notes at our office as above, or at the office of JACOB C. ROGERS, ESQ., 43 State St., Boston.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

Oregon Improvement Company.

To the Consolidated Mortgage Bondholders:

The committee appointed by the Consolidated Mortgage Bondholders hereby request you to IMMEDIATELY withdraw your bonds from the Manhattan Trust Company of New-York or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston. Under the arrangement made by us with the Committee of which Mr. John I. Waterbury is Chairman, you may do so ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 1ST, and as our negotiations with said committee are not yet consummated, and it has been impossible up to the present day to procure an extension of time beyond August 1st, it is IMPERATIVE, for the protection of your own interests, that you should withdraw your bonds ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 1ST.

We will communicate further with bondholders as soon as arrangements are perfected for your protection.

H. AMY, Chairman.
No. 44 Wall St.

New-York, July 27, 1896.
MICHAEL H. CARDOZO, Counsel.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

5% Gold Bonds, due 1925.

The Receivers of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. having announced that they will pay the coupons due on Aug. 1 of the above bonds, we are prepared to pay, on that date, the amount of such coupons to the holders of the respective trust receipts issued by us for bonds deposited under the agreement of April 10, 1896, upon presentation of such trust receipts at our office, in order that payment may be stamped thereon.

As the Receivership still continues, we shall retain the bonds deposited with us under the agreement above mentioned, in order that we may be enabled to continue to protect the interests of the bondholders.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the necessary materials and performing the labor for erecting and finishing a building for workshops in the first story and rooms for employes in the second story for the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island, N. Y., may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M., Monday, Aug. 3, 1896, to John McAnerney, Acting President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Plans and specifications may be seen and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol, at Albany, N. Y., or of Dr. A. E. Macdonald, General Superintendent of the hospital, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

Proposals must be for the whole work, and be accompanied by bonds of two sureties guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer if accepted.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

JOHN McANERNEY,
Acting President Board of Managers.

TO BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the necessary materials and performing the labor for erecting and finishing a brick cottage for female employes for the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island, N. Y., may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M., Monday, Aug. 3, 1896, to John McAnerney, Acting President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Plans and specifications may be seen and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., or of Dr. A. E. Macdonald, General Superintendent of the Hospital, at No. 1 Madson Avenue, New-York City.

Proposals must be for the whole work, and be accompanied by bonds of two sureties, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer if accepted.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

JOHN McANERNEY,
Acting President Board of Managers.

TO BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the necessary materials and performing the labor for erecting and finishing a frame cottage for male employes for the Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip, N. Y., may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M., Monday, Aug. 3, 1896, to John McAnerney, Acting President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

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The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

JOHN McANERNEY,
Acting President Board of Managers.

TO STEAM-HEATING CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the necessary materials and performing the labor for erecting and completing a steam heating and ventilating apparatus for a building for work shops in the first story and rooms for employes in the second story for the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island, N. Y., may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M., Monday, Aug. 3, 1896, to John McAnerney, Acting President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Plans and specifications may be seen and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., or of Dr. A. E. Macdonald, General Superintendent of the hospital, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

Parties bidding on this work must be persons or firms actually engaged in the steam-heating business, and the proposals must be for the whole work and be accompanied by bonds of two sureties guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer if accepted.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

JOHN McANERNEY,
Acting President Board of Managers.

TO STEAM-HEATING CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the necessary materials and performing the labor for erecting and completing a steam-heating and ventilating apparatus for the brick cottage for female employes for the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island, N. Y., may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M. Monday, Aug. 3, 1896, to John McAnerney, Acting President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

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The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

JOHN McANERNEY,
Acting President Board of Managers.

TO STEAM-HEATING CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the necessary materials and performing the labor for erecting and completing a steam-heating and ventilating apparatus for a frame cottage for male employes for the Manhattan State Hospital, at Central Islip, N. Y., may be sent by mail, or delivered in person, up to 3:30 o'clock P. M., Monday, Aug. 3, 1896, to John McAnerney, Acting President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

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The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

JOHN McANERNEY,
Acting President Board of Managers.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, N. Y., July 21, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for delivery of sand, stone, and cement for concrete at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and Fort Hancock, N. J., will be received here until 12 M., Aug. 21, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Col., Engrs.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK, New-York, July 28, 1896.
At the meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Richard Hamilton was unanimously elected President. F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, AUG. 6, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 P. M. Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

MORE TENEMENTS UNDER THE BAN.

Twenty Places Ordered Vacated by the Board of Health.

The Health Board yesterday ordered twenty more rear tenements vacated for the purpose of condemnation under the Gilder law. The board has previously condemned fifty-seven.

The reports made by the Inspectors on the houses ordered vacated yesterday tell the same story as in previous cases, of damp cellars, dark rooms and hallways, foul-smelling closets, poor ventilation, and high death rates.

The average death rate at 326 East Eleventh Street for the last five years has been 89.4, which is more than four times the yearly average for the entire city. This house now has only fourteen persons in it. At 55 James Street, where twenty-eight persons live, the average death rate for five years has been 76.2. At none of the other places has the death rate been half so great.

This is the list acted on yesterday: 78 and 80 Essex Street, J. and I. Schweitzer, owners; 326 East Eleventh Street, William Hausch and others, trustees; 63 James Street, W. C. Flanagan, agent; 59 and 61 James Street, August Shabaro, agent; 55 James Street, G. Batton, agent; 20 Mott Street, Morris Isaacs, owner; 350 East Third Street, L. H. Knopping, owner; 111 Lewis Street, H. Kraus and J. Kaufman, owners; 109 Lewis Street, Nathan Weissberger, owner; 88 and 90 Catharine Street, Sarah A. Lawrence, owner; 107 Lewis Street, George Fox and others, owners; 105½ Lewis Street, Caroline Duempelman, owner; 118 and 120 Cannon Street, Michael Donohue and others, trustees; 451 and 453 East Houston Street, Lena Knopping and others, owners, and 73 Norfolk Street, Louisa Rollwagen, owner.

Charles Lamb and Music.

From Notes and Queries.

Mary Lamb wrote in Mr. Vincent Novello's album the following in regard to her brother's want of appreciation of Caradori's singing:

The reason why my brother's so severe,
Vincentio, is—my brother has no ear;
And Caradori her mellifluous throat
Might stretch in vain to make him learn a note.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 28—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 47s 6d; prime mess dull at 37s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, steady at 45s; do, medium, steady at 38s 9d. Hams—Short-cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 43s. Bacon—Cumberland-cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 23s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 26s; long clear middles, light, about 40 to 45 lb, dull at 22s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, nominal; short clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, nominal; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 22s. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 25s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 18s 6d. Cheese—American finest white dull at 34s 6d; do, colored, dull at 35s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 16s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 16s. Spirits of turpentine steady at 19s. Resin—Common firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 2d; No. 1 Northern, Spring, firm at 5s ½d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, dull at 2s 9¾d; July steady at 2s 9½d; August steady at 2s 9½d; September steady at 2s 9¾d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter steady at 6s 6d. Hops at London—Pacific coast dull at 25@45s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed firm; American middling, low middling clause, July delivery, 3 44-64@3 45-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 3 43-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 39-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 34-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 3 31-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 30-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 3 30-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 3 30-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 3 31-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 3 32-64@3 33-64d, value; April and May delivery, 3 33-64@3 34-64d, buyers.

HAVANA, July 28.—The sugar market has ruled quite dull during the week ending to-day, and no transactions of consequence have been reported. Quotations close nominally as follows: Centrifugal, 94° to 96° polarization, 4⅛@4⅝c; molasses sugar, 88° to 90°, 2⅞@3⅛c. In exchanges some activity has been noted, the market closing very firm as follows: On London, sixty days, 20⅞@21 premium; on Paris, short sight, 6⅞ premium; on Hamburg, short sight, 5½@5¾ premium; on the United States, short sight, 10⅛@10¼ premium.

LONDON, July 28—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Linseed oil, 16s 3d@16s 4½d per cwt. Sugar, 11s 6d@11s 9d per cwt. for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 9s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—July, 9s 3d; October, 9s 9d.

BREMEN, July 28.—Petroleum, 6 marks 35 pfennigs for American.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

Office No. 24 Pine St.,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF WILLIAM M. HOES, Esq., PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

$2,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds.
$1,000 Michigan Cent. R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Bd., 1902.
$1,000 Canada Southern R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$3,000 N. Y. Elevated R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.

For account of whom it may concern.

5 shs. American Grocery Co. 1st Prefd.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
$100,000 Columbia Typewriter Manf. Co. Bds., (Hypd.)
Right, title, and interest of J. Freudenthal and J. Freudenthal & Co. in $100,000 Bonds of the Columbia Typewriter Manf. Co., (Hypd.)
200 shs. The Whitehall Chemical Co.
$1,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R'way Co., 30-year Deb. 5 p. c. Bd., 1921, (Hypd.)
100 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. common, (Hypd.)
1,500 shs. Atch., Top. & Santa Fé R. R. Co. Certfs. of Dep., (all Assmts. Paid,) (Hypd.)
$58,000 Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. of Chicago 5 p. c. Bds.
500 shs. Balt. & Ohio Southwestern R. R. Prefd.
$10,000 Balt. & Ohio Southwestern R. R. 1st Inc. Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., Series B, due 2043.
5 shs. Mason & Hamlin Organ & Piano Co.
150 shs. The McDonald Nut Lock Co., (Hypd.)
155 shs. Phenix National Bank.
50 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
1 sh. Guaranty Trust Co.
1 sh. Broadway & 7th Avenue R. R. Co.
25 shs. National Bank of Republic.
200 shs. Toledo & Ohio Central R. R. common.
100 shs. Toledo & Ohio Central R. R. Prefd.
$33,000 Columbia Typewriter Manfg. Co. Bds.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 200 Park Row,
New-York, July 14, 1896.
EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1 proximo.
The transfer books will be closed from the 17th inst. to Aug. 1 proximo.
HENRY C. KREISER, Secretary.

PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY.
Chicago, July 20, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 118.
THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from the net earnings has been declared, payable Aug. 15 to stockholders of record at close of business Aug. 1, 1896.
Transfer books will close Aug. 1 and reopen Aug. 17, 1896. A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall St., New-York, July 25, 1896.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Thursday, Aug. 20, 1896. Transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will close on Friday, July 31, and reopen on Friday, Aug. 21, 1896.
M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK.
Columbus Av. and 72d St.,
New-York, July 20, 1896.
The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Aug. 1, proximo. Transfer books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 2, both days inclusive.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 80 Broadway, New-York, July 28, 1896.
Coupons due Aug. 1, 1896, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Indianapolis Division of this Company, will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 83 Cedar St., New-York.
J. A. HILTON, Assistant Treasurer.

NEW-YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.
90TH DIVIDEND.
New-York, July 28, 1896.
At a regular meeting of the Directors of this bank, held to-day, a dividend of 3 Per Cent., free of tax, was declared, payable on and after Aug. 3 next. ISAAC HOWLAND, Cashier.

THE BANCO INTERNACIONAL E' HIPOTECARIO DE MEXICO, Mexico, has declared a dividend of 2 Per Cent., Mexican money, payable at the rate of $1.07 American per share, at the banking house of H. B. Hollins & Co., its agency in New-York, on 15th August, on presentation of coupon No. 12.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.
New-York, July 20, 1896.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from July 25 to Aug. 3.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

GRAIN MARKETS LOWER AND SPECULATION ONLY MODERATE.

Influenced by Weaker Western Markets and Fair Foreign Selling—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Lower and More Active—Provisions Easier and Quiet—Cotton Active and Unsettled—Coffee Lower and Fairly Active.

There was a little more activity shown in the grain speculation at the lower prices brought about by the decline at the West and in Europe, with foreign houses selling freely and local longs unloading. Provisions were also easier and very quiet. Cotton was active and unsettled, but gained near the close on free local covering. Coffee was lower, with Europe and had an active trade.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	Nominal.	
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	22½@	23
Corn, No. 2 mixed	30⅝@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.95 @	$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	7 5-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	16 @	20
Pork, mess	7.50 @	8.25
Lard, Western steam	3.40 @	..
Beef, family	8.50 @	9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @	..
Sugar, granulated	4⅝@	4¾
Coffee, Rio No. 7	12 @	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	5½@	7
Copper, lake	10.90 @	11.15
Lead	2.90 @	2.95

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active, and closed weak at 1¼@1½c decline, due to lower cables, fair foreign selling, weak West, and local realizing, with absence of important features....Spot was 1¼@1½c lower and in moderate demand; sales, 24,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 1⅝c over September, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 3½c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 3c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¾c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 161,688 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 213,058 bushels; receipts, 2,775 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 136,154 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active, and closed heavy at 1⅜@1½c decline, following the West, with cables easier, fine weather West, and free receipts....Spot was 1⅜c lower and closed weak, with a moderate trade; sales, 44,000 bushels, including 32,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1½@1⅝c over September, free on board, afloat, and 12,000 bushels No. 2 white, on private terms. ....Receipts, 77,025 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 218,960 bushels....Clearances hence, 153,075 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 177,717 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were very dull and without features, closing weak at ¼@⅜c decline with corn and the West....Spot were easier, and very quiet....Sales, 46,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 24½@25c; No. 3 white at 23½@24c for 5,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, at 26c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3 white, clipped, at 25½c; No. 2 mixed, 22½@23c for 5,000 bushels; rejected white, 23c; rejected mixed, 21½c; No. 2 Chicago, 23½@24c; track mixed, 22@24c; track white, 24½@29½c for 25,000 bushels.... Receipts, 38,400 bushels; exports, 509,258 bushels.

WHEAT.

FUTURE SALES.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	..@..	62¾
August	25,000	62⅞@63⅝	62⅞
September	1,415,000	63 5-16@64¼	63⅝
October	10,000	63⅞@64⅝	63⅞
December	835,000	65¼@66⅛	65¼
Total	2,285,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	..@..	30¼
September	280,000	30⅛@31¼	30¼
October	130,000	30½@31⅝	30¾
Total	410,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	..@..	22½
September	40,000	22 @22¼	22

FLOUR—Demand only moderate, with prices quoted steady. Sales, 16,650 bbls, including of City Mills 4,200 bbls patents, 2,800 bbls clear, and 150 bbls fine, on private terms; 2,100 bbls Spring patents at $3.50, 3,300 bbls bakers' extra at $2.65@$3.10, 1,800 bbls Winter straights at $3.25, 1,500 bbls do at $3.15, and 500 bbls patents at $3.50@$3.70....Arrivals, 12,020 bbls and 12,330 sacks; exports, 4,264 bbls and 7,178 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 19,950 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and easy at $2.50@$2.80.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal; Western quoted at 33½c, free on board.

RYE—State nominal at 40¾c, free on board; Western at 38½c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Quiet and firm at 80½c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—More active and higher....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.45; cut, $3.10@$3.80; ground, $3@$3.45; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.

FEED—Dull and easy....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 47½@52½c; middlings, 57½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@52½c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a weaker market. Holders of oil, owing to the continued dullness of business and the weakness of the lard market, showed slightly more anxiety to make sales. Prime Summer yellow was offered at a decline of ½c, at 23c, at which price a sale of 300 bbls was made, but 22½c generally represented buyers' views, and there were only a limited number of orders on the market at that figure; off grade yellow was quoted nominally at 22½@23c. Prime white was dull and quoted at 25½@26c. Butter oil was flat at 25@26c. Crude oil was quoted at 19@20c for prime....LARD OIL was dull at 39@40c for prime city....LINSEED OIL was in slow request; prices unchanged at 33c for American and 52c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, July 28.—Oil closed at $1.10½; Standard's price, $1.08.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was very little trading in the markets at the West, and lard and bacon further declined, but pork advanced slightly for the near-by deliveries on buying by a few shorts to cover contracts. The close was dull, with lard 5@7½ points lower, bacon 2½@7½ points lower, and pork 2½ points lower to 5 points higher. Estimated receipts of hogs at Chicago for to-morrow, 23,000 head.

LARD—The market at the West was quiet, and there was further selling by packers; prices declined 5@7½ points. July closed at 3.05c; September at 3.10@3.15c, closing at 3.12½c asked; October 3.17½@3.20c, closing at 3.17½c; December at 3.27½@3.30c, closing at 3.30c asked, and January at 3.45@3.50c, closing at 3.45c. Here the market was quiet and easier. Cash at 3.40c; sales, two tanks at 3.05c; city steam fairly active; sales, 200 tcs at 3c; refined was steady; Continent at 3.85c; South American at 4.40c; Brazil, cakes, 5.50c; compound at 3¾@4c.

PORK—At the West the market was slightly irregular; the near-by deliveries advanced 5 points on covering by shorts, but the distant deliveries were slightly easier, closing unchanged to 2½ points lower. July closed at $6; September at $5.95@$6.05, closing at $6.05; October at $5.85@$5.95, closing at $5.90; January at $6.77½@$6.85, closing at $6.77½. Here the market was quiet and unchanged; sales, 200 bbls....Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $7.50@$7.75 for old and $7.75@$8.25 for new; family mess, $9.50@$10.50; short clear, $8.50@$10.

BACON—There was very little trading in the Western market, and, as there were free offerings by packers, prices weakened 2½@7½ points. July closed at $3.05; September at $3.10@$3.15, closing at $3.12½ bid; October at $3.15@$3.20, closing at $3.17½; January at $3.27½@$3.37½, closing at $3.32½.

CUTMEATS—A few small orders were received for city meats, and prices held about steady. Sales, 100 clear bellies, 4¾c; 500 pickled hams, 9½c; 1,000 pickled shoulders, 3¾c....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 5c; 10-lb average, loose, 5¼c; pickled hams, 9¼@10c; pickled shoulders, 3¾@4c.

BEEF—Demand flat; prices about steady.... Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Market neglected; prices nominal; $13.50 quoted at the West and $14.50@$15 here.

HOGS—Were ⅛c lower....Bacon, 4¼c; 180 lb, 4⅝c; 160 lb, 4⅝c; 140 lb, 4⅞c; 120 lb, 5¼c; pigs, 5¼@5¼c....At the West: Chicago—Receipts, 11,000 head; 10c lower; $2.55@$3.40; left over, 5,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,021 head; active; $2.50@$3.45. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,405 head; lower; $2.90@$3.40. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $3@$3.50. Milwaukee—Receipts, 317 head; $2.60@$3.30. Kansas City—Receipts, 9,000 head; steady, $2.80@$3.10. Omaha—Receipts, 3,800 head; easy; $2.70@$3.

TALLOW—There was a quiet and featureless market. Buyers were indifferent, and, although melters held large stocks, there was no pressure to sell, the price holding steady at 3 1-16c asked. Country was quiet but steady at 3@3⅛c.

STEARINE—The demand for oleostearine was quiet, but stocks were small and sellers were steady at 4⅛c. Lard stearine was quoted nominally at 4½c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were active on free offerings for foreign account, with prices unchanged to 15 points lower, and little desire to purchase for local account. Havre was irregular at ½@1f decline, and Hamburg steady at ¼@1¼ pfennigs' loss.... Spot Rio dull and easy at 12c asked for No. 7; sales, 750 bags Maracaibo, and 800 bags Central American on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—July, 500 bags at 10.70c; August, 1,500 bags at 10.15c; September, 3,750 bags at 9.85c; October, 250 bags at 9.40c; December, 3,000 bags at 9.15c; January, 250 bags at 9.10c; March, 250 bags at 9.10c; total, 9,500 bags. Between Call and Close—July, 250 bags at 10.70c, 500 bags at 10.75c; August, 750 bags at 10.20c; September, 2,250 bags at 9.85c, 5,750 bags at 9.90c; October, 1,750 bags at 9.40c; December, 500 bags at 9.15c, 1,250 bags at 9.20c, 2,250 bags at 9.15c; March, 250 bags at 9.10c, and May, 750 bags at 9.05c; total, 16,000 bags. Exchanges—50 points paid to exchange 250 bags August for July, 70 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for September; December, 250 bags at 9.15c, March, 250 bags at 9.15c, sold together; 5 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for March; December, 250 bags at 9.15c, January, 250 bags at 9.15c, sold together; March, 500 bags at 9.10c, May, 250 bags at 9.10c, sold together; September, 500 bags at 9.90c, December, 500 bags at 9.15c, sold together; 85 points paid to exchange 250 bags September for July; 75 points paid to exchange 500 bags December for September; total for day, 31,500 bags....Closing Prices—January, 9.10@9.15c; February, 9.10@9.15c; March, 9.10@9.15c; April, 9.05@9.15c; May, 9.05@9.10c; June, 9.05@9.10c; July, 10.70@10.85c; August, 10.15@10.25c; September, 9.85@9.95c; October, 9.40@9.45c; November, 9.25@9.35c; December, 9.15@9.20c.

COTTON.

Contracts were active and very unsettled, closing steady at 8@11 points advance, through buying orders from the South and fair local covering, with Liverpool 3½@4 points up....Spot quiet at 1-16c advance; sales, 240 bales to spinners. ....Middling Gulf, 7 9-16c; middling uplands, 7 5-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
July	7.04@7.06	..	..	....
August	7.05@..	7.07	6.93	24,600
September	6.49@6.50	6.53	6.38	20,100
October	6.48@6.49	6.52	6.34	43,200
November	6.43@6.44	6.47	6.31	12,000
December	6.46@6.47	6.50	6.33	57,400
January	6.49@..	6.53	6.37	44,800
February	6.52@6.53	6.57	6.52	2,400
March	6.57@6.58	6.62	6.46	8,300
April	6.61@6.63	6.63	6.63	1,000
Total sales				213,500

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 1,701 bales, against 78 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts, 1,819 pks beans and 345 pks peas; exports, 1,279 pks beans and 875 pks peas. The market has continued quiet and without special change throughout the week. Choice marrow have had a fair outlet, and are held with some confidence at $1.15, with medium, pea, and other white beans steady as quoted. Red kidney have had a very good export movement, and choice, in large barrels, are held firmly at $1.10, though that figure has been shaded in some cases for unattractive stock. Yellow eye very dull and weak. Black turtle soup have cleaned up very closely and rule very firm at $1.30 at the close. California lima are offering a shade less. Green peas have very little attention, but stocks are not burdensome, and desirable grades hold about steady in price. We quote Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.12½@$1.15; do, medium, $1; do, pea, $1.02½; do, white kidney, $1.22½@$1.25; do, red kidney, $1.07½@$1.10; do, black turtle soup, $1.30; do, yellow eye, $1.20; do, California lima, $1.70; green peas, bbls, per bushel, 72½c; do, in bags, 67½c; do, Scotch, bbls, 75c; do, in bags, 72@72½c.

BUTTER—Demand moderate and prices steady on the export inquiry....Western creamery, 11½@15c; extra, 15c; State creamery, 11½@15c; State dairy, 10@14½c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12c; do, factory, 8½@11c; do, dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—Fairly active and firm, with receipts moderate and showing up well....State, large, full cream, 5½@6⅞c; small, new, 5½@7c; part skims, new, 2@5c.

EGGS—Free receipts and market easier on a light demand....State, 13½@14c; Western, 11@13c; do, case, $1.25@$3.

FRUITS—FRESH—There is a fair demand for fine, large apples in shipping order at steady prices; ordinary stock, small barrels, and defective moving slowly at easy figures. No far Southern peaches in to-day, and values nominally unchanged; Maryland and Delaware receipts were plenty and the quality generally ordinary to poor; sales are at irregular prices, with many at or near inside quotations. Near-by pears are not over plenty and held steady. Blackberries very dull and weak. Huckleberries moving slowly. Currants drag heavily. Raspberries are scarce and the few arriving are generally of poor quality; these are selling at low prices. Muskmelons continue over plenty and dragging at low figures; even the best lots are comparatively cheap, and poor stock is hardly worth expenses. Watermelons are plenty, but there are few of extra quality; such might bring a slight premium, but quotations are full high for the goods offering. We quote: Apples, Nyack Pippin, per bbl, $1.50@$2; Dutchess of Oldenburg, $1.50@$1.75; Bough, $1.25@$1.75; Astrachan, $1.25@$1.50; open heads and inferior, 75c@$1; peaches, far Southern, per carrier, $1.50@$2.50; Maryland and Delaware, Mountain Rose, per basket, 40@75c; do, Troth and St. John, 30@50c; Maryland, per crate, 50@75c; pears, Southern, Keiffer, per bbl, $2.25@$2.75; Le Conte, $1.50@$3.50; nearby, Catherine, per bbl, $2.25@$2.50; Blodgood, $2@$2.50; Scooter, $1.75@$2.25; Bell, $1.75@$2.25; common cooking, $1.50@$1.75; grapes, Southern Delaware, per 25-lb case, $1@$1.25; do, Niagara, 75c@$1; do, black varieties, 50c@$1; blackberries, extra large and sound, per quart, 6@8c; do, poor to ordinary, 3@5c; huckleberries, State and Pennsylvania, mountain, per quart, 7@9c; Jersey and Maryland, per quart, 5@6c; currants, per quart, 2@5c; raspberries, up river, per pint, 3@5c; per 3-to-quart cup, 2@3½c; per 4-to-quart cup, 2@3c; muskmelons, South Jersey, Jenny Lind, per bushel crate, 25@50c; do, per bbl, 75c@$1.50; Maryland and Delaware, per carrier, 50c@$1.25; Baltimore Gem, per basket, 40@60c; Baltimore cantaloupe, per bbl, 75c@$1.25; Virginia Jenny Lind, per bbl, 50c@$1; other kinds, 40@75c; watermelons, extra large and fine, per car load, ——; do, ordinary, $100@$140; do, average prime, $150@$175; pineapples, Florida Queen, per 100, $8@$12; do, Red Spanish, $7@$16.

DRIED—Evaporated apples continue to have a fair jobbing demand, but, as the season advances, holders are anxious to reduce stocks as rapidly as possible, and meet buyers so freely that the tone is weak, and prices in buyers' favor. Strictly fancy, in instances, reach 6¼c, but offers of 6c rarely refused, with choice at 5¼@5½c, and prime at 4¾@5c; the latter figure very high. New apples are offering for October and November delivery at slightly lower prices than a week ago; strictly prime guaranteed wood-dried are held at 5c, but 4⅞c would generally be accepted for average prime, with some sales of choice at 5c, and fancy a fraction higher. Sundried apples of all kinds in moderate demand and weak as quoted. Cores and skins held about steady when strictly choice, but poor stock neglected. A few new cherries here have been held at 10@10½c, but receive little attention. Raspberries are very weak; spot goods are not easily obtained, at 15c, but new are offering to arrive close to that figure. Huckleberries and blackberries in small supply and steady. Peaches very quiet and nominal. California fruit has a very fair outlet at steady prices. New apricots have arrived more freely, with sales at 8@8½c for Royals. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, per lb, 6@6¼c; do, prime to choice, 4¾@5½c; do, common to fair, 3@4½c; do, Southern, sliced, sun-dried, 3@3½c; do State and Western, quarters, 2½@3½c; do, Southwestern, 2¼@3c; do, Southern, 2@2½c; do, Southern, coarse-cut, 2@2¼c; do, cores and skins, 2½@3c; peaches, Southern, sun-dried, peeled, 3@6c; do, unpeeled, 1¾@2c; raspberries, 15c; blackberries, 5½@6c; huckleberries, 6c; cherries, Southern, new, 10@10½c; do, old, 9½@10c; apricots, California, old, 8@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@13c; do, unpeeled, 3½@6c; prunes California, 3½@6½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts have been rather moderate, and with a fair demand market has been well sustained for all grades. Fowls have sold at 10½c until to-day, when 11c was readily obtained. Spring chickens arriving less freely than last week, and general sales toward the close are at about 11½c; very choice heavy, such as Indiana, commanding a fraction more, with small and poor stock lower; Southern have sold at 9½c, though a few sales reported yesterday were at 10c. Roosters advanced ½c per lb to-day, in sympathy with fowls. Turkeys arriving sparingly, and with a good demand tone is firm at 8@9c for average prime. Strictly prime ducks and geese have a moderate call, but few such arriving, and ordinary to poor grades dragging at low and irregular figures. Pigeons show no improvement; there is a large accumulation with very little demand, and prices continue extremely low. We quote: Spring chickens, choice, large, per lb, 12c; do, average Western, 11@11½c; do, Southern, 9½c; fowls, per lb, 11c; roosters, per lb, 7c; turkeys, per lb, 8@9c; ducks, Western, per pair, 65@80c; do, Southern, 50@55c; geese, Western, per pair, 90c@$1.25; do, Southern, 75c@$1; pigeons, per pair, 15@25c. DRESSED—Receipts for the week 4,275 pkgs. The supplies of Western fresh-dressed poultry continue moderate, especially of fowls, and also of fancy chickens, but small and medium size chickens have been plenty and generally slow. The market closed up last week entirely bare of all descriptions of fresh, and the feeling very firm toward the close. This week opened on Monday with rather larger supplies, and especially of chickens, but from the fact that stock was short at the latter part of last week, many retailers failed to secure a sufficient quantity for their regular requirements, and nearly all cleaned out closely, which caused a very fair demand, and held prices for choice stock in a firm position. Buyers, however, were inclined to operate cautiously, and only to the extent of positive and immediate requirements. On Tuesday the market was exceedingly slow. Fowls were not plenty, and firmly held at 12c for choice dry-picked. Large fancy chickens were not plenty, and also held steadily, but there was a liberal supply of small and medium size chickens, which were greatly neglected, and prices weak and irregular. Scarcely any desirable nearby chickens arriving. Eastern and Long Island Spring ducks have been in good demand, and firm all the week. Western ducks run irregular, nearly all poor and average grades very dull, and only possible at low prices, though really fancy Western Spring ducks, well grown and fat, would sell readily, if here. Eastern geese continue in moderate supply and held about steady. The few lots of turkeys arriving work out readily at generally 10c for prime mixed weights. Squabs continue to run poor, and average lots very dull and rarely possible above $1.25@$1.50 per dozen, though well selected, large white would bring $2. We quote: Turkeys, prime mixed weights, 10c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, dry-picked, selected, 18c; do, ordinary, 14@17c; do, Pennsylvania, 14@17c; do, Western, dry-picked, choice, 13@14c; do, small, 11@12c; do, Western, scalded, 4 lb and over to pair, 12@13c; under 4 lb to pair, 11@11½c; do, Southern, small, 8@10c; fowls, Western, dry-picked, choice, 12c; do, scalded, choice, 11½c; old cocks, 6@6½c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 13@13½c; Spring geese, Eastern, 17@18c; squabs, per dozen, $1.25@$2.

VEGETABLES—Receipts moderate and prices very steady, with inquiry good....Potatoes, Southern, 75c@$1.12; Long Island, $1@$1.25; sweets, 75c@$2.75; cabbage, per 100, $2@$2.50; onions, new, per bbl, $1@$1.50; tomatoes, per crate, 40@90c; cucumbers, per basket, 50@60c; corn, per 100, 50c@$1; peas, per bag, 50@75c.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Business very moderate at generally firm prices....New-Orleans, centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 28@34c; Barbados, jobbing, 25@27c.

RICE—Demand slow, with a very steady feeling on most grades....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2¾@4⅝c; choice to fancy, 5@5⅝c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4¾c; Japan, 4@4½c; Java, 3⅞@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—The raw market was steady and demand only moderate. Sales, 2,570 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3 5-16c....Refined in limited demand at steady prices....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, 2¾c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2⅝c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3 5-16c....Cutloaf, 5¼c; powdered, 4⅞c; granulated, 4⅝@4⅞c; standard A, 4⅝c; off A, 4 3-16@4⅝c; softs, 3 5-16@4⅛c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw hard bricks, afloat, are worth $4.50@$5 per 1,000; Fishkills, $4.75@$5; up-river, hard, $4@$4.50; Jerseys, $3.75@$4.25; pale, $1.75@$2; Croton, dark and red, $12; Croton, brown, $10.50; Philadelphia, front, $21; Trenton, front, $19....Rosendale cement is worth 85c@$1 per bbl; American Portland, $1.90@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.75@$1.80; English Portland, $2@$2.15; German Portland, $2@$2.50....Laths are worth $1.70 per 1,000.... Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts are quite liberal, but trade fair, and best grades of hay are held steady; straw plenty and weak. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c@$1; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 60@92½c; do, clover and clover mixed, 50@75c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, new, per 100 lb, 75@90c; do, old, 85c@$1; do, short rye, 65@70c; do, tangled rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 35@45c; do, wheat, 35@40c.

HOPS—Prices unchanged and steady, with a very light trade....Quoted: New-York State, crop of 1895, choice, 7@7½c; common to prime, do, 3@6c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, choice, 6@6½c; common to prime, 3@5½c.

HIDES—Market almost nominal, as demand shows no improvement....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 25 to 30 lb, 10c; Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 25 to 50 lb, 7@7¼c.

LEATHER—Demand mainly for small lots, with prices unchanged....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20@21c; do, seconds, 18@19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 26@27c; bellies, 14@15c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange: Tin easy at 13.40@13.45c. Copper firm at 10.90@11.15c. Lead dull at 2.90@2.95c. Spelter dull at 3.90@

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light, but prices held steadier....Southern, regular, 24c; machine-made, barrels, 24¾c.

RESIN—Market dull and quotations unchanged. ....Common to good strained, $1.60@$1.62½; E, $1.70@$1.75; F, $1.82½@$1.85; G, $1.85@$1.87½; H, $1.92½; I, $1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.07½; W G, $2.25@$2.30; W W, $2.45@$2.50.

CHARLESTON, July 28.—Turpentine firm at 21½c bid; sales none. Resin firm; sales none; B C, $1.25; D E, $1.30; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.45; I, $1.50; K, $1.55; M, $1.60; N, $1.65. Window glass, $1.70; water white, $1.80.

WILMINGTON, July 28.—Resin firm; strained, $1.32½; good strained, $1.37½. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 21¾c; irregular, 20¾c. Tar quiet at $1.10. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.30; soft, $1.60; virgin, $1.70.

SAVANNAH, July 28.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 22¼c; sales, 1,387 bbls. Resin firm at $1.37½@$1.40.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was held firmly, with only a light inquiry....Engagements: To Antwerp, 4 loads grain at 2⅝@2¾d....Charters included: British steamer, grain, San Francisco to the United Kingdom or the Continent, 27s 6d for one port, 28s 9d for two ports, August; two British steamers, general cargo, Hamburg to Philadelphia, 8s; British steamer, 10,000 quarters grain, Philadelphia to Cork for orders, 2s 7½d; Danish steamer, 20,000 quarters grain, Baltimore or Philadelphia to a Danish port, 2s 6d, berth terms, Aug. 20 to Sept. 20; British steamer, (previously,) 14,000 quarters grain, Virginia to London, at or about 2s 4½d, berth terms; British steamer, 2,612 tons, and Norwegian steamer, 1,999 tons, (both to arrive,) general cargo, hence to China and Japan, on private terms; two British steamers, 745 and 746 tons, time charter, two years, private terms; two British steamers, 531 and 533 tons, time charter, one year, private terms; Norwegian steamer, 397 tons, Gulf fruit trade, one, two, or three trips, private terms; steamer, coal, Baltimore to Galveston, private terms; Swedish ship, deals, Grand Pabos to west cost of England, 42s 6d; British bark, (previously,) lumber, Boston to Buenos Ayres, $7.75, option St. John, N. B., loading, $8.75; bark, (previously,) case oil and lumber, hence to Rio de Janeiro, private terms; Dutch bark, general cargo, Baltimore to Rio Grande do Sul, private terms, chartered abroad; schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to New-York, private terms; bark, ties, Charleston to New-York, 14½c; schooner, lumber, Charleston to New-York, private terms; British schooner, (recharter,) coal, Edgewater to Digby, N. S., 80c; British schooner, coal, Edgewater to Charlottetown, P. E. I., 90c; schooner, coal, Edgewater to Halifax, 85c; schooner, stone, Sullivan to New-York, 75c; schooner, stone, Vinalhaven to Philadelphia, 70c.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The domestic receipts for the week included 142,762 pks flour, 7,476 pks cornmeal, 331,500 bushels wheat, 1,068,300 bushels oats, 77,100 bushels barley, 3,850 bushels peas, 400,725 bushels corn, 5,289 bales cotton, 2,746 bbls spirits turpentine, 9,813 bbls resin, 487 bbls tar, 2,593 bbls pork, 205 bbls beef, 16,674 pks cutmeats, 52,508 pks butter, 33,932 pks cheese, 7,517 tcs lard, 6,940 kegs lard, 2,927 bbls whisky, 2,707 hhds tobacco, 2,225 pks tobacco, 4,554 bales wool, 1,233 bbls beans, 9,334 bbls cottonseed oil, 17,100 bags flaxseed, 1,403 bbls molasses, 1,988 bags peanuts, 46,897 pks eggs, and 661 pks rice.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic products for the week were $5,983,706, and since Jan. 1, $221,197,216, against $198,058,019 same time last year. The week's exports included 3 bbls pot ashes, 100,729 bbls wheat flour, 2,797 bbls cornmeal, 387,316 bushels wheat, 775,476 bushels oats, 49,732 bushels barley, 3,831 bushels peas, 181,659 bushels corn, 418 bxs candles, 4,206 tons coal, 5,467 bales cotton, 2,630 bales hay, 1,782 bbls spirits turpentine, 2,164 bbls resin, 69 bbls tar, 16 bbls pitch, 3,296 gallons sperm oil, 9,260 gallons lard oil, 339 gallons linseed oil, 117,050 gallons cottonseed oil, 8,473,219 gallons petroleum, 4,775 bbls pork, 1,476 bbls beef, 464 tcs beef, 2,678,500 lb cutmeats, 434,095 lb butter, 872,352 lb cheese, 2,466,801 lb lard, 836 bbls rice, 806,784 lb tallow, 2,543 hhds tobacco, 2,414 pks tobacco, 187,357 lb manufactured tobacco, and 150 lb whalebone.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Wheat made progress of a negative sort to-day. It was undoubtedly attributable to the growing belief that the bulge had come to a conclusion, and that for the present at least bull pretensions were without basis, and the weakness ruled throughout the session. Liverpool exhibited lukewarmness all through the recent boom on this side. Outsiders refused to be tempted, and trade was narrowed down to the operations of local scalpers. The marketing of long wheat carried prices to the inside, where they rested. Good weather in harvesting regions gave further weakness to the tone, and altogether the bears had the upper hand, and availed themselves of the advantage. Receipts were free, 221 cars coming in at Chicago. The Northwest received 379 cars, against 410 cars last Tuesday, and 388 cars a year ago. Local inspections from store were 48,900 bushels, and 284,887 bushels cleared to the seaboard. A decline of ¼d was quoted at Liverpool, while Continental markets were irregular. September wheat opened from 59c to 58¾c, sold between 59⅛c and 57⅝@57¾c, closing at the inside—1⅝c under yesterday. Cash wheat was weak and 1@1½c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points were 489,189 bushels; shipments, 399,906 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 136,154 bushels; shipments, 213,058 bushels.

CORN—There was a complete lack of spirit and an entire absence of strength in corn to-day. The primary consideration was the heavy movement, 1,114 cars being received to-day. Liverpool cables were weak and ½@¾d lower. Withdrawals from store were moderate, at 163,020 bushels. Export clearances aggregated 177,716 bushels. The prospects of an enormous crop of corn deters buyers of that grain, and holders are liberal sellers. September corn opened at 25⅛c, sold at 25¼@24⅜c, closing at the inside—1⅛c under yesterday. Cash corn was weak and ½c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 696,440 bushels; shipments, 244,955 bushels. Receipts at Eastern ports, 218,960 bushels.

OATS—Sympathized a little with the other grains, but there was present an undertone of firmness which held prices fairly steady. Receipts were 219 cars. There were no withdrawals from store. Export clearances were very heavy, at 509,258 bushels. September oats closed ¼@⅜c under yesterday. Cash oats were in good demand and steady. Choice grades found ready sale, and prices were for the most part unchanged.

RYE—Was weaker. Offerings were light, but there was not enough demand to sustain prices. Receipts were 10 cars. No. 2 on the regular market was 30½c bid. A sale of that grade, free on board, was made at 31c. September sold at 31c, closing at 30c bid. July was nominally 30¼c.

BARLEY—Was dull. Only a few cars were offered, and the demand was tame. Receipts were 10 cars, 2 of which were new. Poor to fair ranged from 20c to 25c; good to choice from 26c to 31c. Fancy was nominally 32@33c.

PROVISIONS—Were quiet, presenting no incident nor event at all interesting. The feeling was generally weak, although an exception to the rule was noted in pork, which rallied shortly after the opening. "Shorts" by their purchases for covering purposes contributed the strength to that commodity. September pork closed 5c higher than yesterday. September lard closed 5c lower, and September ribs 5@7½c lower. Domestic markets were dull. Liverpool quoted 6d decline on Cumberland sides, and 3d on lard. Receipts were moderate, and the shipments liberal. The cash market was easy.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 100 cars; corn, 750 cars; oats, 115 cars; hogs, 23,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Were dull and unchanged.

HIDES—The hide market was steady. Business was slow, and little change was noticed. Packers' hides were quoted as follows: Natives, heavy, 8c asked; light, 7c asked; native cows, heavy, 7¼c asked; light, 7¼c asked; butt brands, heavy, 8c asked; light, 7c asked; Colorados, heavy, 7c asked; light, 6c asked; Texas, heavy, 8c asked; light, 7¼c asked.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
July	58¼@..	58½@..	57⅛@..	57⅛@..
Sept.	58⅜@59	59⅛@..	57⅝@57¾	57⅝@57¾
Dec.	60⅞@61	61⅛@..	59⅞@..	59⅞@..
Corn, No. 2—				
July	24⅛@..	24⅜@..	23⅞@..	23⅞@..
Sept.	24⅞@..	25¼@..	24⅜@..	24⅜@..
May	28⅝@..	28⅝@..	27⅞@27½	27⅞@27½
Oats, No. 2—				
July	18⅝@..	18⅝@..	18 @..	18 @..
Sept.	17¾@17⅞	17½@..	17⅝@..	17⅝@..
May	20⅝@20½	20⅞@..	20⅜@..	20⅜@..
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Sept.	$5.95	$6.12½	$5.95	$6.05
Oct.	5.85	5.95	5.85	5.90
Jan.	6.77½	6.85	6.77½	6.77½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Sept.	3.15	3.15	3.10	3.12½
Oct.	3.20	3.20	3.17½	3.17½
Jan.	3.50	3.50	3.45	3.45
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Sept.	3.10	3.15	3.10	3.12½
Oct.	3.17½	3.22½	3.15	3.17½
Jan.	3.30	3.37½	3.27½	3.32½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was dull and steady; hard Spring patents, $3.45@$3.65, in wood; soft wheat patents, $3.25@$3.40; hard wheat bakers', $2.25@$2.35, in sacks; soft wheat bakers', $2.10@$2.25; red dog, $1.20@$1.25, in sacks; Winter wheat, $3@$3.25, in wood; rye flour, $2@$2.10, in wood; new, to arrive, $1.80, in sacks; No. 2 Spring wheat, 57⅞@58½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 59c; No. 2 red, 60@61¾c; No. 2 corn, 24@25¼c; No. 2 oats, 18@18¼c; No. 2 rye, 30¾c; No. 2 barley, 32@33c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 73c; prime timothy seed, $3.10, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $6@$6.05; lard, per 100 lb, $3.10; short-rib sides, (loose,) $3.05@$3.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $3.75@$4; short clear sides, (boxed,) $3.50@$3.62½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.45; granulated, $4.82; standard A, $4.59; linseed oil, raw, 36c; boiled, 38c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	12,337	7,890
Wheat, bushels	102,950	38,237
Corn, bushels	462,715	181,506
Oats, bushels	209,975	199,217
Rye, bushels	4,550	.....
Barley, bushels	9,728	2,075

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 14c; firsts, 12½@13½c; seconds, 10@11½c. Eggs were firm; fresh stock, 9½@11c.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, July 28.—Spring Wheat—Quiet and easy; No. 1 hard, 63¾c; No. 1 Northern, 61½c; No. 2 do, 59¾c; No. 1 hard, cost, insurance, and freight, 2½c, and No. 1 Northern, 3¼c under New-York September asked; Winter wheat strong; scarce; No. 2 red, 66c on track; Kansas, 64½c in store; No. 3 red, 60c asked on track. Corn easy; No. 2 yellow, 32¼c; No. 3 do, 32c; No. 2 corn, 31½@31¾c; No. 3 do, 31@31¼c on track; No. 2 yellow, 29¼c in store. Oats unsettled; No. 2 white, 23¾@24½c; No. 3 do, 23@23½c; No. 2 mixed, 21½@22¼c on track; No. 2 white, 23½@24c in store. Canal freights steady; wheat, 3⅜c; corn, 3⅛c; oats, 2⅝c; barley, 3c; rye, 3½c; flaxseed, 3¾c. Receipts—Flour, 57,900 bbls; wheat, 123,000 bushels; corn, 183,000 bushels; oats, 315,000 bushels. Shipments by rail—Flour, 28,000 bbls; wheat, 99,000 bushels; corn, 127,000 bushels; oats, 309,000 bushels; barley, 41,000 bushels. Shipments by canal—Wheat, 48,200 bushels; corn, 48,000 bushels; oats, 103,000; barley, 9,990 bushels; rye, 5,700 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 28.—September wheat lost 1⅜c from yesterday's close. September opened at 55⅝c, the high point for the session, declined later to 54⅞@55c, and afterward to 54⅞c, closing at the low point, 54⅞c. December opened at 57½c and declined to the close, without a single rally, to 56½c. Cash Wheat—Local millers were in need of wheat and paid a premium of 1@1½c over September for No. 1 Northern, on spot; No. 2 Northern sold at ½@⅝c under No. 1, and No. 3 at 1¾@2¼c under standard. Receipts, 147 cars; shipments, 28 cars. On Track—No. 1 hard, 56c; No. 1 Northern, 55c; No. 2 Northern, 54¼c. Flour steady; patents, $3.15@$3.40; bakers', $2.25@$2.55. Production, 42,000 bbls; shipments, 47,370 bbls. Millstuffs—Bran, in bulk, quoted at $4.75; shorts, $5; middlings, $7.75.

DULUTH, July 28.—The strength which was injected into the market yesterday was knocked out to-day, and there was a drop of 1⅜c. Cables were lower, there were no export orders, and the influence was all bearish. The opening was at 58¾c, and the market sold down to 58½c within half an hour. Another sudden drop sent it to 57¾c, and it hovered around there, closing at 57⅝c. Cash sales were 125,000 bushels, the mills taking 50,000 bushels at ⅛c under September. The close: Cash, No. 1 hard, 58⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 57c; No. 2 Northern, 53⅝@55⅝c; No. 3 Spring, 52⅝@53⅝c; rejected, 46½@52½c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 58⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 57¼c; July, No. 1 hard, 59c; No. 1 Northern, 57¼c; September, No. 1 Northern, 57⅝c; December, No. 1 Northern, 58⅞c.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—Wheat opened ½c lower; September opened at 58⅝c, touched 59c, fell to 57⅝c, and closed at 57⅝c. Cash and July ranged ½c below. Sample wheat in fair demand; No. 2 hard, 58½@59½c; No. 1 Northern, 61¼c; No. 3 Spring, 58c. Sample barley nominally steady; No. 2, cash, 31c. Rye—Cash steady; futures higher; No. 1, cash, 31½c; No. 2 do, 31c; No. 1, September, 33@33½c. Flour steady at advance noted yesterday, but the demand is less active. Millstuffs steady; sacked bran, $6.75; standard middlings, $7; white, $8.75. Receipts—Flour, 13,800 bbls; wheat, 29,900 bushels; barley, 3,200 bushels; rye, 1,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 22,719 bbls; rye, 600 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—The wool market continues quiet, with prices nominal and without change.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, July 28.

BEEVES—Receipts were 36 cars, or 609 head, all consigned direct with the exception of 1 car. No trading; feeling steady. City-dressed native sides in fair demand at 6¼@7¼c per lb. To-day's cable advices from London and Liverpool quoted refrigerator beef firm at 8@8¾c per lb, and American steers selling at 9½@10c, dressed weight. Latest quotations were 11@12c, dressed weight, for American sheep. Shipments to-day include 700 cattle, equally divided between J. Shamberg & Son and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, also 2,640 quarters of beef for N. Morris, all on the Bovic to Liverpool; to-morrow the New-York will take out 1,960 quarters of beef for the Eastmans Company, and the Ohio 300 cattle for D. H. Sherman. The Llandaff City will not get off until Thursday.

CALVES—Receipts at all New-York markets, 198 head, of which 97 head at Sixtieth Street and 27 head at Jersey City. Feeling steady, and all sold promptly at $4.50@$7 per 100 lb for common to choice veals, $3.25 for good buttermilks, and choice do would sell at $3.50; dressed calves firm at 7@10½c for city-dressed veals; selected carcasses, 11c; 7@9½c for country-dressed; 5½@6½c for dressed buttermilks, and also for little calves.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 17½ cars, or 4,336 head, and, including 3½ cars held over yesterday, there were 21 cars on the market. Demand only fair at generally steady prices, although medium sheep were rated weak, while good to choice lambs were firmly held, and the latter were a shade higher; 3½ cars of stock were carried over. Medium to good sheep sold at $2.70@$3.75 per 100 lb; ordinary to choice lambs at $3.75@$5.85. Common sheep were quoted at $2@$2.50, cull lambs at $3@$3.50; dressed mutton quiet at 5@8c per lb; dressed lambs in fair demand at 7@11c.

HOGS—Receipts were 13 cars, or 1,997 head, all for slaughterers with the exception of 36 head. Feeling steady for light and medium hogs; heavy do a trifle weak. Quotations are $3.60@$4.10, but tidy State pigs would sell up to $4.15@$4.25 and fancy light do at $4.50@$4.75. Country-dressed steady at 5@5½c for medium weights, and 6@6½c for light do.

BUFFALO, July 28.—Cattle—Receipts for past 24 hours, 242 head; total for week thus far, 6,042 head; for same time last week, 5,720 head; consigned through, 202 head; on sale, 40 head; market opened generally lower for common stock; no very good cattle here; closed dull, with 2 loads of cattle unsold; poor to good fat cows, $2@$3.25; veals steady, with but a few on sale, quotable at $4.25@$6. Hogs—Receipts for past 24 hours, 2,920 head; total for week thus far, 20,080 head; for same time last week, 23,880 head; consigned through, 920 head; to New-York, 2,240 head; on sale, 2,880 head; market opened dull, weak, and lower, and closed dull, with 4 loads unsold; Yorkers, good weights, $3.55@$3.60; light lots generally, $3.60; pigs scarce; sold in with Yorkers; mixed packers, $3.35@$3.42½, mostly $3.40; mediums, $3.20@$3.35; heavy grades, $3.15@$3.20; roughs, $2.75@$2.85; stags, $2@$2.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for past 24 hours, 600 head; total for week thus far, 14,200 head; for same time last week, 16,600 head; consigned through, 400 head; to New-York, 400 head; on sale, 1,400 head, including holdovers; market opened quiet and unchanged; closed dull, with several decks unsold; good to prime lambs, $4.65@$5.25; fair, $4.25@$4.50; culls and common, $2.50@$4.15; mixed sheep, $3.25@$3.50; extra, $3.75; culls and common, $1.25@$3; export ewes and wethers, $3.75; fair heavy ewes, $3.50@$3.60.

EAST LIBERTY, July 28.—Cattle—Market steady; extra, $4@$4.25; prime, $4.20@$4.30; good, $4.15@$4.20; tidy, $4@$4.50; fair, $3.60@$4; common to good fat oxen, $2@$3.50; common to good fat bulls and cows, $2@$3; heifers, $3@$4; fresh cows and springers, $15@$40. Hogs—Market slow; prime medium weights, $3.60@$3.65; prime light, $3.70@$3.75; Yorkers, $3.65@$3.70; pigs, $3.65@$3.75; heavy hogs, $3.15@$3.25; good roughs, $2.75@$3. Sheep—Market steady; prime, $3.75@$3.90; good, $3.65@$3.70; fair mixed, $3@$3.40; common, $2@$2.50; culls, 50c@$1; Spring lambs, $2.50@$4.75; veal calves, $5@$6.

KANSAS CITY, July 28.—Hogs—Receipts, 7,500 head; market for light opened firm; others dull; 10c lower; light and pigs, $2.95@$3.15; medium, $2.60@$2.95; heavy, $2.70@$2.85. Cattle—Receipts, 7,500 head; market for natives strong; others weak; native steers, best, $3.75@$4.10; fair to good, $3@$3.75; cows and heifers, best, $2.80@$3.40; fair to good, $1.60@$2.80; stockers and feeders, $2.50@$3.50; Texas and Western, $2.40@$3.50; calves, $3@$7. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000 head; market easy.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,405 head; market steady to weak; native steers, $2.90@$4; native cows, $1.90@$2.50; Texas steers, $2.60@$4.15. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000 head; market 5@10c lower; light, $3.20@$3.40; mixed, $2.90@$3.30; heavy, $3@$3.30. Sheep—Receipts, 1,682 head; market steady; native sheep, $2.25; lambs, $3@$4.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,000 head; market firm; common to extra steers, $3.25@$4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.40@$3.80; cows and bulls, $1.25@$3.50; calves, $3.25@$5.50; Texas, $2.50@$3; Western rangers, $2.35@$3.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 11,000 head; market weak and 10@15c lower; heavy packing and shipping lots, $2.75@$3.15; common to choice, mixed, $2.90@$3.30; choice, assorted, $3.30@$3.35; light, $3.05@$3.40; pigs, $2.80@$3.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,000 head; market steady; inferior to choice, $2@$3.25; lambs, $3@$5.25.

COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, July 28.—Cotton dull; middling, 6⅝c; low middling, 6 7-16c; net and gross receipts, 352 bales, 1 bale of new cotton; sales, 13 bales; stock, 8,421 bales; the first bale of the new cotton crop was received here to-day by Gaudry, Crisp & Co. from Montezuma, Ga.; it was classed as fully middling, weighed 510 lb, and was sold to Col. T. F. Johnson at 7½c per lb.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 28.—Cotton very steady; good middling, 6 15-16c; middling, 6 9-16c; low middling, 6 7-16c; good ordinary, 6 3-16c; net and gross receipts, 847 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,351 bales; sales, 750 bales; stock, 33,367 bales.

GALVESTON, July 28.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6⅝c; low middling, 6¼c; good ordinary, 5⅝c; net and gross receipts, 392 bales, 1 bale of new cotton; sales, 27 bales, all spinners; stock, 7,731 bales.

Ainsworth and Dickens.

From Ainsworthiana.

I sometimes write Boz with odds and ends, which generally, I suppose, he very quietly shelfs, (sic.) He told me, when I met him at your house, that a sketch of mine, a queer affair, called "The Double-Bedded Room," was in the printer's hands, and ecod! it seems they don't mean to let it out of them again.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sale of a Sixth Avenue Business Property.

The property, 346 Sixth Avenue, which was purchased in April by Mrs. Eleanor J. Robinson for $100,000, has been sold for her, by William J. Roome, at a considerable advance, to a firm which proposes to erect a building on the lot for its own occupancy.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold at auction yesterday, at 111 Broadway, in foreclosure, the four-story stone-front dwelling and lot, 26 by 103.3, 233 East Fourteenth Street, to T. B. Robertson, for $30,162.

Mr. James L. Wells sold 94 and 96 Rivington Street, 66 Ludlow Street, and a house in Brooklyn, 18 Willoughby Avenue, to Arthur W. Owen, one of the parties in interest, for $12,100—$6,000 for the Rivington and Ludlow Street parcels, and $6,100 for the Brooklyn house.

Mr. Charles A. Berrian sold, to the plaintiffs, W. Irving Clark and others, as executors, the three-story brick and stone dwelling and lot, 18.9 by 100.11, 68 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, for $8,000. The judgment in this case was $9,685, so there will apparently be a large deficiency judgment.

Messrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold the premises, 50 by 100.5, 617 and 619 West Forty-seventh Street, with frame buildings, to William Wetterer, plaintiff in the foreclosure proceeding, for $9,300.

All the other sales scheduled, including the Chesterman estate sale, were adjourned.

The auction sales of realty set down for to-day, at 111 Broadway, are as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 75 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $11,032.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Boston Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 76.43 by 53.70 by 96.1 by 50, five-story brick tenement and stores. Due on judgment, $7,040.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Wills, referee, 164 Division Street, north side, 28 feet east of Essex Street, 27.8 by 114.8 by 25 by 102, four-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $2,532; prior mortgage, $20,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, 425 feet west of Boulevard, for a three-story brick tenement, by Patrick Gaffney of 626 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street; cost, $8,000.

Fifty-third Street, 555 West, for a one-story frame store, by Daniel Bergen, owner; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, northeast corner of Edgecombe Avenue, for six three-story brick dwellings, by Clara E. Bliss of Hotel Endicott, owner; cost, $90,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 360 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for a three-story brick bakery, by Jeremiah C. Lyons of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $6,000.

Seventy-ninth Street, northeast corner of West End Avenue, for a seven-story brick, stone, and terra cotta flat, by William B. Franke of 131 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, owner; cost, $150,000.

West Farms Road, south side, 25 feet east of St. Lawrence Street, for a three-story frame dwelling and store, by Robert Schwarz of 690 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $4,000.

Morris Park Avenue, southeast corner of Jefferson Street, for a three-story frame dwelling and store, by William S. Norman of 1,785 First Avenue, owner; cost, $4,000.

Clinton Avenue, southwest corner of Lebanon Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Henry Schopper of 1,985 Clinton Avenue, owner; cost, $3,800.

Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Arthur Hartnett of 660 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $4,000.

Avenue A, 1,314 and 1,316, by John Ireland of 70 Liberty Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick sawmill; cost, $1,500.

Second Avenue, 1,827, by Theresa Schappert of Ninety-fourth Street and Second Avenue, owner, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and hotel; cost, $350.

First Avenue, 761, by the Mount estate of 472 Grand Street, owner; John H. Hoppe, lessee; alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $260.

Twenty-fifth Street, 137 and 139 West, by Jacob Corbit & Co., owners; Adolph Jehle, lessee: alterations to a five-story brick hotel and tenement; cost not given.

Sixth Avenue, 746, by William Holzderber of 160 Fifth Avenue, owner; George Buck, lessee; alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $350.

Eleventh Street, 342 and 344 West, by Patrick Anderson of 344 West Eleventh Street, owner; A. J. Blackburn, lessee, alterations to a five-story brick hotel and tenement, $25.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, July 28.

102D ST, n s, 75 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Sarah Stake to Joseph Murphy, Jr.	$1
133D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Sarah Stake to Thomas F. Roys	1
129TH ST, 302 West; John Friedel and wife to Catherine York	22,000
129TH ST, 304 West; John Friedel and wife to John W. Haaren	1
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 99.11 ft n of 161st St, 32.6x99.11x32.9x129.1x36.6; Armour C. Anderson, referee, to Robert B. Saul	42,500
WOODY CREST AV, e s, 50 ft n of 164th St, 37x100; William G. Ver Planck and wife to John S. Anderson	1
ELTON AV, e s, part of Lot 728, map of Melrose, South, 25x100; Annie Stern, by guardian, to Charles Wilhelm, 1-6 part	400
SAME PROPERTY; Mary Walter and others to Charles Wilhelm, 5 5-6 parts	2,000
SAME PROPERTY; John Stein to Charles Wilhelm	1
PARK ST, 53 and 55; also small plot in rear of No. 53; Simon P. Flannery and wife to Theresa J. Malone	25,000
FORSYTH ST, 74; Jonas Weil and others to Moses Price	39,000
29TH ST, n s, 115 ft e of 2d Av, 39.3x98.9; John Isaacs and wife to Aaron J. Isaacs	1
130TH ST, 244 West; Johannah Pullar to Feodor Von Reitz	1
31ST ST, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; 1st Av, e s, 25 ft s of 31st St, 73.9x75; 62d St, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 100x100.5; Edward Marrin and wife to Catharine Eberhart	1
62D ST, 232 and 234 West; Catharine Eberhart to Patrick Marrin	1
62D ST, 228 and 230 West; same to Edward Marrin	1
1ST AV, 522 and 524; same to Patrick Marrin	1
1ST AV, 526; also, 31st St, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; same to Edward Marrin	1
WASHINGTON ST, w s, 206.1 ft n of Morris St, 42.8x183.1 to West St x42.8x182.9; Henry S. Peck and wife to William Calhoun	1
3D ST, s s, 155 ft e of 4th Av, 50x114, William's Bridge; Robert F. Johnston to Mary R. Dobbs	1,500
133D ST, s s, 240 ft e of 7th Av, 20x99.11; Stephen T. Moen to Florence M. Moen	30,000
14TH ST, s s, w half of Lot 113, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Ann Ahearn to Michael D. Ahearn	1
WASHINGTON ST, 102; Catharine O'Grady to Augustus W. Cruikshank	100
ROOSEVELT ST, 53 and 55; Paul F. O'Neill and wife to Daniel J. O'Neill	14,000
JACKSON ST, e s, 49.9 ft s of Madison St, 39.3x100x41x100; Caroline Schoneberger to William F. Schoneberger	1
WOOSTER ST, 143, 145, 149, and 151; Amos R. Eno to David E. Oppenheimer	1
STANTON ST, 126; Jonas Weil and others to Leopold Kaufmann	1
3D AV, 521; Max Cohen to Sarah Federgreen	1
25TH ST, 310 and 312 East; Max Cohen to Sarah Federgreen	1
1ST AV, 693; Sophie Cook to Adeline Ketcham and another	16,100
LEXINGTON AV, 60; Fanny P. Robertson and another to Margaret A. Goodridge	30,000
3D AV, s e s, 98.9 ft s w of 36th St, 24.8x100; Richard M. Henry, referee, to Harry Mack	21,200
48TH ST, s s, 258.10 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x100.5; William P. Lynch to Cecilia Lynch	1
66TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 38x100.5; Elizabeth C. Gardiner to Thomas Farrell	10
85TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 16x102.2; John O. Baker and wife to I. S. Cooper	23,500
47TH ST, 534 West; Catherine York to John Friedel	12,000
78TH ST, 234 West; Henry de F. Baldwin, referee, to Thomas R. Were	14,000
86TH ST, n s, 60.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 30x100.8; Pauline Brehm to Casta Gainsborg	1
71ST ST, n s, 220 ft w of Park Av, 50x102.2; Edward D. Kilpatrick and wife to John S. Kennedy	10
74TH ST, 50 East; Henry F. Crosby and wife to Henry Dale	1
1ST AV, 1,134 and 1,135; Max Cohen to Sarah Federgreen	1
73D ST, 414 East; Josef Klein and wife to Louis Klein	1
SAME PROPERTY; Louis Klein to Josef Klein	1
3D AV, 1,764; Henry Dale and wife to Henry F. Crosby	1
121ST ST, s s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100; Mary Mercadante to M. D. A. Bauhahn	1
120TH ST, 6 East; Margaret A. McGrath to Mary J. Lewis	15,750
ELTON AV, e s, part of Lot 728, map of Melrose South; Charles Wilhelm and wife to Frederick Hanlon, Jr.	1
UNION AV, w s, Lot 58, map of Eltona, 75x200; Francis Louis and wife to Jane Macarthur	1
COLUMBINE ST, s s, 50 ft e of Jefferson St, 50x75; Marie C. Simendinger to Charles H. G. Ebert	1,600
LOTS 23 and 24, map of heirs M. P. Chrystie, 50x68.11; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to the New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association	4,000
LOTS 72 to 79, 108 to 113, map of Norwood, adjoining William's Bridge Station; John H. Eden and wife to Abraham B. Tappen	1
HOLT PLACE, n e corner of drive, 51.5x100x30.4x122.4; John H. Eden and wife to Abraham B. Tappen	1
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 80 ft n of Elizabeth St, 40x86; Elizabeth Heilman to Mary H. Murphy	2,200
2D AV, n s, Lot 505, map of Wakefield, 100x100; Frank N. Glover and wife to Charles L. Downes	1
LOT 115, map of Lott G. Hunt estate; Patrick O'Toole to Robert Marshall	250

Recorded Leases.

DECKER, Paul G., to Albert S. Bischof; 3,206 3d Av, 4 years 5 months	$600 to $660
SATENSTEIN, Betsey, to Lazar Gottlieb; 213 Delancey St, 2 10-12 years	1,200
FISHER, Theresa A., to James P. Carey; 174 South St., 10 years	$850 to 900

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, John S., to William G. Ver Planck; Woody Crest Av, e s, 50 ft n of 164th St, 3 years	$2,500
BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon and wives to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 532 and 534 Broadway 1 year	250,000
BUERMANN, Charles, and wife to August and wife to Bowery Savings Bank; Columbia St, w s, 125.1 ft s of Stanton St, 1 year	7,000
BORKEL, Anna, to German Savings Bank of New-York; 434 East 51st St, 1 year	3,000
CONOVER, Mary J., to August Semrod; 1st Av, Lots 39 and 40, Parcel 4, map of O. K. Willard, Woodlawn Heights, 3 years	2,000
COOPER, Isabella S., to the New-York Savings Bank; 3d Av, e s, 52.11 ft n of 33d St, 3 5-12 years	12,000
COLCORD, John, and wife to Matilda Purdy; Lot 36 to 38, map by David Taylor, Westchester	800
DOBBS, Mary R., to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 3d St, e s, 205 ft s of 4th Av, William's Bridge, installments	4,000
DOUGLAS, William P., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 26 East 23d St, 5 years	50,000
DEPIERRIS, Bertrand, and wife to the New-York Life Insurance Company; Broadway, s w corner of 54th St, 3½ years	150,000
EBERT, Charles H. G., to Mount St. Vincent Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Columbine St, s s, 50 ft e of Jefferson Av, installments	3,000
FABEL, Christopher, and wife to Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lot 8, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; installments	2,250
FRIEDL, John, and wife to John W. Haaren; 47th St, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 6 months	4,000
FISCHEL, Harry, to Esther Herrman and others, executors of Henry Herrman; 56 Monroe St, 5½ years	21,000
FLANNERY, Simon P., and wife to trustees for Orrin Grovier; 259 William St, 3 years	11,200
SAME to Orrin B. Stout; same property, 3 years	10,000
HORN, Emma, to Emma Whitson; Lots 29 and 30, map of Eltona, 5 years	6,000
HYMAN, Rose, to Alexander Macduff; 38th St, s s, 75 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years	5,000
HAGEDORN, Ann D. and Alonzo G., to Henry Burden, trustee of Henry Burden; 32 West 61st St, 2 years	16,000
HALL, William W., to William Hall's Sons; 73d St, s s, 99.5 ft w of Madison Av, 11 months	20,000
HUNTER, Charlotte L., to Edward R. De Grove, trustee of Abraham Tanner; 13 Catharine Slip	1,000
JORDAN, Alexander A., and wife to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; West End Av, s e corner of 68th St, demand	70,000
JUNG, Jacob, and Jacob Mohr and wives to Grace E. Glaze; 102d St, s s, 126.11 ft e of Manhattan Av, 3 years	24,000
KAUFMANN, Leopold, and wife to Charles Lanier, trustee; 126 Stanton St, 5 years	17,000
KITCHEN, Katharine P., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; Brook Av, e s, 49.11 ft s of 147th St, 3 years	13,000
McMULLEN, David L., and wife to Ida A. W. Siney; 383 Bowery, 1 year	750
McMULLEN, James W., to Fannie Aarons; 191 Avenue C, 1 year	1,000
McCARTHY, Frederick, and wife to Simon Danzig and Gabriel S. Kutz; Dawson St, s s, 140 ft w of Leggett Av, 1 year	4,000
MATICKA, Joseph, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank of New-York; Prospect Av, n w corner of Lyon St, 1 year	2,000
MACK, Harry, to Laemmlein Butterweiser; 533 3d Av, 1 year	16,000
MULLER, Annie T., to Minnie Motzger; 155 East 103d St, 1 year	500
MALONE, Therese J., to Mutual Reserve and Life Association; 53 and 55 Park St and 496 and 498 Pearl St, 2 years	42,000
McGUIRE, Thomas J., and wife to Manhattan Life Insurance Company; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 130th St, 3 years	35,000
NAGLE, Ella A., to Rastus S. Ransom and others; 322 Monroe St, 1 year	800
OPPENHEIMER, David E., and Joseph Hamerschlag to Amos R. Eno; 143, 145, 149, and 151 Wooster St, 13 months, (two mortgages)	150,000
ROSSE, Louis, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; 103d St, s s, 305 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year	2,500
RAYMOND, Gertrude M., and husband to John E. Alexander; 160 West 130th St, 5 years	12,000
SMITH, Theodore, and wife to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 2d Av, n w corner of 20th St, 1 year	1,000
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Edward Goldschmidt and Louisa Kimberly; 101st St, n s, 200 ft w of Park Av, (four mortgages,) 3 years	64,000
STANTON, Jemima, to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 127th St, s s, 258.4 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year	6,000
STEWART, Thomas M., and wife to Henry A. C. Taylor, 116th St, s s, 500 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years	50,000
SAUL, Robert, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 99.11 ft n of 161st St, 3 years	20,000
SAME to Matilda J. Preyen; same property, 1 year	6,000
SIMON, Isaac, to Lewis R. Atterbury; 56th St, s s, 111 ft e of Park Av, 5 years	20,000
SAME to Henry Stern; same property, 2 years	2,000
WREN, Christiana, to Andrew Galbraith; 166th St, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, contract	1,450
WILLIAMS, Kate M., to Margaret Reilly; 82d St, s s, 55 ft w of Lexington Av, 2 years	2,500
WIBOM, Maria E. A., and husband to Beadleston & Woerz; Lexington Av, s w corner of 66th St, demand	6,000
BROWN, James J., and wife to Bonner & Van Court; n s of 102d St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand	2,080
COOPER, Isabella S., to John O. Baker; n s of 85th St, 100 ft e of West End Av, 1 year	650
CALHOUN, William, to Henry S. Peck; 40 West St and 60 Washington St, 1 year	29,000
CARDONE, Antonio, and wife to Jacob Ruppert; 175 Elizabeth St, demand	1,000
EMMERSON, Charles, and wife to Drew Theological Seminary; e s of 8th Av, Lot 14, map of Asher P. Hamlin, 5 years	10,000
KLEIN, Joseph, and wife to Emile A. Hassey; 414 and 416 East 73d St, also n s of 73d St, 150 ft w of Avenue A, (two mortgages,) 3 years	6,000
McCALLAN, Mary, and another to Charles S. Tooker; e s of Tinton Av, 100 ft s of 166th St, 1 year	500
PRICE, Moses, to Jonas Weil and another; 74 Forsyth St, 1 year	4,000
THOMAS, Charles, and wife to Charles Moyer; w s of Walton Av, 33.4 ft s of 150th St, demand	1,000
WARD, Walworth, and wife to John O. Baker; s e corner of Riverside Drive and 91st St, installments	37,453

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERTINE, Edward D., to Theodore M. Bertine	$2,000
BORLAND, Sadie A., to Mary E. Simmons	1,500
CLOCKE, Euretta L., to same	2,700
DIX, Morgan, executor of John A. Dix, to J. Crawford Stevens	21,500
HALL, William H., to Eugene C. Potter	1,000
LUCHS, Henrietta, to Bernhard Blum	1,000
METZGER, Minnie, to William Schnering	500
SPARKS, Esther E., to Curtis R. Hatheway, 3 years	3
TUSKA, Alonzo L., and others, executors of Philip H. Tuska, to Adolph Mayer	4,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Real Estate Trust Company, guardian	1,000
THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company	30,000

Lis Pendens.

WEST END AV, w s, 28.4 ft w of 76th St, 24x irregular; George F. Vietor against George A. French, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WEST END AV and 77th St, s w corner, 24:6x40; same against Walter Scott and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BATHGATE AV, w s, 32.8 ft s of 180th St, 22.4x77.4x17.11x4.4x73.10; Charles P. Hallock against Ellen M. Chambers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

87TH ST, 128 West; D. Willis James against Martha Newman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

69TH ST, 73 West; also 612 West 70th St; Michael F. Burns and others against Guy C. Dempsey and others, (action to set aside deed.)

CHRYSTIE ST, 86; Charles Lanier, trustee, against William Solomon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

166TH ST, s s, 550 ft e of Willis Av, 125x100; Fred Schnaufer against John M. Linck, owner and contractor	$608
84TH ST, 268 and 270 West; Valentine Cook & Son against Frederick P. Forster, owner and contractor	1,512
UNIVERSITY PLACE, e s, 118.6 e of Clinton Place, 82.6x88; Kafka & Mott against Metropolitan Storage Warehouse and Van Company and another, lessees; Sailors' Snug Harbor, owners	262
113TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Madison Av, 175x100.11; George Spaeth against David Steinfeld, owner and contractor	420
BATHGATE AV, e s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 100x90.6; Eugene T. Hawkins against Helena Mahler, owner and contractor; Mr. Mahler, contractor	324
123D ST, 413 East; White & Anderson against Joseph A. and Peter C. Carey, owners and contractors	485
BLEECKER ST, 150; Henry S. Northrup against Leopold R. True, owner and contractor	450
5TH AV, 103; J. Schwarzwalder & Sons against Joseph S. Lindsay, as contractor	66
BLEECKER ST, 150; same against same	54
WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 89.2 ft s of Wales Av, 51x88; Crawford & Broderick against Annie Henschen, owner; Emil Henschen, contractor	550
WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 117.7 ft s of Beach Av, 50x98.3; same against Thomas F. Higginbotham, owner; Peter McCormack, contractor	570
11TH AV, s e corner of 188th St, 45.2x100; James F. Welch against Louis Haberstroh, owner; Douglas & Folsom, contractor	51
142D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100; Albany Venetian Blind Company against Lucy E. Turner, owner; Finn, Cole & Co., contractors	79
STEBBINS AV, e s, 200 ft n of Westchester Av, 150x100; Harris Samil against A. N. and A. W. Forbes, owner; Morrise Mendelbaum, contractor	16
SAME PROPERTY; Barnet Kaplan against same	16
SAME PROPERTY; Louis Wiener against same	29
MANHATTAN AV, and 103d St, s e corner, 100.11x100; Ernest Schuckman against Nicholas Cotter, owner and contractor	75

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A COZY BACHELOR APARTMENT TO LET in quiet, desirable location; open fireplace; parquet floor, &c. Apply 5 East 17th St., or E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

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WANTED—A small house or an apartment with good-sized rooms; parlor, dining room, kitchen, bath, three or four sleeping rooms, and for two servants; not above 68th St., and about $1,000 rent. Address all details to HOUSESEEKER, Post Office Box 2,345.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

60 AND 62 LISPENARD STREET.—Foreclosure Sale.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—LUCIEN B. CHASE and HENRY EDWARDS ROWLAND, as executors, &c., of JULIA A. CHASE, deceased, plaintiffs, vs. WILLIAM H. FERGUSON, New-York Building and Improvement Company, John Farrell, and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date May 22nd, 1896, and entered on that date in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New-York, on Thursday, August 6th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Lispenard Street distant one hundred and forty feet and three and one-half inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Broadway with the southerly side of Lispenard Street, and running thence southerly parallel, or nearly so, to the westerly side of Broadway eighty-seven feet and eight inches; thence westerly nearly parallel with Lispenard Street forty-eight feet and nine inches, and thence northerly nearly parallel to Broadway ninety feet and ten inches to the southerly side of Lispenard Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Lispenard Street forty-nine feet and seven and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less; being the same premises allotted to the said Julia A. Chase, in a certain action for partition, wherein Julia M. Schieffelin and another were plaintiffs and James Cruikshank and others were defendants; and which premises are now known by the street Numbers Sixty and Sixty-two Lispenard Street, and being the same premises set apart to Cornelius W. Lawrence and John F. Delaplaine, as trustees for Emily L. Fuller, under the will of John F. Delaplaine, deceased, by judgment of partition entered in the New-York County Clerk's office on June 2nd, 1855, in an action wherein Isaac C. Delaplaine and another were plaintiffs and John F. Delaplaine and others were defendants, together with the appurtenances.—Dated New-York, July 14th, 1896.

WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 52 Wall Street, New-York City.

jy15-2aw3wW&S&au6

WEST 140TH STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—SARAH EMILIE WOODBURY, plaintiff, vs. MAX BLOOM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the third day of July, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the seventh day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 29th day of July, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and which, taken together as one parcel, are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet (150) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side or line of Amsterdam Avenue, formerly called Tenth Avenue, with the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with the said Amsterdam Avenue, formerly called Tenth Avenue, ninety-nine feet (99) eleven inches, (11,) to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block seventy-five feet, (75;) thence southerly and again parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue, formerly called Tenth Avenue, ninety-nine feet (99) eleven inches, (11,) to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street; thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, seventy-five feet, (75,) to the point or place of beginning, being Lots Nos. 15, 16, 17 on a certain map entitled "Map of real estate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of Frederick Pentz, William A. Pentz, and John Pentz, dated New-York, November, 1860," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York as Map No. 644.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1896.

GEORGE C. AUSTIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City.

jy8-2aw3wW&F&jy29

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRY A. BOGERT, as Trustee for Frances S. Draper, plaintiff, against MARTIN DISKEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of August, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that lot of land in the City of New-York, bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Macdougal and Fourth Streets, running thence west along the south side of Fourth Street eighty-six feet, thence south parallel with Macdougal Street thirty-four feet, thence east parallel with Fourth Street and through a party wall eighty-six feet to the west side of Macdougal Street, and thence north along the same thirty-four feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 21st, 1896.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

HENRY L. BOGERT, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 97 Nassau Street, New-York City.

jy22-2aw3wW&F&au13

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Long Branch.....United S. Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Malvern, Eng. The Abbey Hotel, (golf,) a.p., $4
Milwaukee, Wis..Pfister, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
Nahant, Mass....Hotel Tudor, a. p., $3.50 to $5
Narragansett Pier New Mathewson, a. p., $5
Newburgh, N. Y..The Palatine, a. p., $3 to $4
New-Haven, Conn..Hotel Majestic, a. p., $3 up
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New-York.... ..The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do ....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do ....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do (55 W.27th St.)Hotel Gerlach, e.p.$2,a.p.$3.50
do ......The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (L. J. Todd) Vendome, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3.50
do (L. L. Todd) Marlborough, e.p.$1.50,a.p.,$3.50
do (N.B.Barry).New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Westminster Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn) Empire, e. p., $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.)..Albert-St. Stephen, e. p., $1 up
do (B'way & 27th St.)..Metropolitan, e.p., $1 up
do (59th St.)......Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (C. L. Briggs). The Clarendon, a. p., $3.50 up
do (M.J.Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (T. B. Gale)......San Remo, a. p., $3.50 up
Niagara Falls, N. Y..The International, ap.,$4
Nyack, N. Y., (nr Nyack). Prospect Hse, a.p.,$3 up
Ocean City, N.J. Hotel Brighton, a. p., $2.50 up
Ocean City, Md....Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Old Orchard, Me. Sea Shore H'se, a.p., $3 to $4
do ....Old Orchard House, a. p., $3.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. Chamberlin, a. p., $4
Philadelphia.....The Aldine Hotel a. p., $3.50
do New Lafayette Hotel, ep.$1, ap.$3
do ..Hotel Hanover, a. p., $2.50 up
Portland, Me......The Preble House, a. p., $3
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Po'keepsie N.Y..Nelson House, a.p., $3.50 up
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va.....The Jefferson, a. p., $5 up
Rochester, N. Y..New Osburn House, ap.,$2.50
do ......Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saratoga Spr'gs, Grand Union Htl, e.p. $4 up
do United States Hotel, a.p., $5
So. Nyack, N. Y...The Tappan Zee, a. p., $3
Springfield, Mass. Massasoit, e.p., a.p., $3 to $5
Sp'g Lake B'ch, N.J. Monmouth House, a.p.,$4
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap.$3 to $5
do (Fire-proof)..The St. Nicholas, e.p.,$2
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 1 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Adriatic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM for Jamaica, per steamship Flamborough, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Flamborough";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at §9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance";) at 11 AM for Santiago de Cuba, Venezuela, and Colombia, per steamship Habana, (letters must be directed "per Habana";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Philadelphia; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Arkadia.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Capua, via Rio Janeiro and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Capua";) at 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Cametense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Cametense.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 18 and up to Aug. §1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. §9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. §15 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 24, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Round the World Tours.

The next Party sails from Vancouver, Sept. 14, visiting Japan, China, India, Egypt, Southern Europe, &c. Six months' tour. Following departures Oct. 8 and 17. Particulars from Thos. Cook & Son, 261 and 1,225 B'way, New-York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cab., $70 and upward; II. cab., $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Lahn, Tu., Aug. 4, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Aug. 25, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Aug. 11, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 1, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Aug. 18 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Sept. 8, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Ag. 8, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Ag. 22, 10 AM

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra, Aug. 8, 10 AM | Ems, Aug. 29, 10 AM
Fulda, Aug. 22, 10 AM | Kaiser, Sept. 12, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
Normannia, Ag. 6, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Ag. 20, 10AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 13, 7 AM | Columbia, Aug. 27, 7 AM
I. Cab., $75 and upward; II. Cab., $45 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
NEW-YORK ....July 29 | ST. PAUL......Aug. 19
PARIS..........Aug. 5 | PARIS..........Aug. 26
ST. LOUIS......Aug. 12 | NEW-YORK......Aug. 29

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Noordland, July 29, Noon | Kensington, Ag. 12, Noon
Friesland, Aug. 5, noon | Westernland, Ag. 19, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
Anchoria ....Aug. 8 | Furnessia..........Aug. 22
Ethiopia.........Aug. 15 | Circassia..........Aug. 29
Cabin, $45; 2d Cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50 & $25.50
S. S. City of Rome, Sept. 5 and Oct. 10.
Cabin, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Aug. 1, 10 AM | Umbria, Aug. 22, noon
Etruria, Aug. 8, 1 PM | Lucania, Aug. 29, 9 AM
Campania, Aug. 15, 9 AM | Etruria, Sept. 5, noon
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., Aug. 1, 5 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf, Sat., Aug. 8, 10 A.M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Adriatic, July 29, Noon | Majestic, Aug. 26, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 5, Noon | Germanic, Sept. 2, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 12, Noon | Teutonic, Sept. 9, Noon
Britannic, Aug. 19, Noon | Britannic, Sept. 16, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

NETHERLANDS LINE
for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, France:
S. S. WERKENDAM .Thurs., July 30, 10 A.M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM......Sat., Aug. 1, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $45-55; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
BELGIC..............................Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
PERU................................Aug. 17, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu..........Aug. 26, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
GAELIC..............................Sept. 12, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

Panama Rail Road Steamship Line.
FORMERLY Columbian Line.
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America. Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.
ADVANCE, July 30, M. FINANCE, Aug. 10, M.
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway. JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE.........................Friday, July 31
IROQUOIS........................Tuesday, Aug. 4
ALGONQUIN......................Friday, Aug. 7
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. C. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday, (Passengers and Freight,) sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat., 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS,
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier........ 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connections on the Kingston Point Dock with trains for Catskill Mountain points and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska; at Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. resorts. The usual connections at Po'keepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains. Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New-York Transfer Co.'s offices, and other principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn.

FALL RIVER LINE.
For BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore Points.
DOUBLE SERVICE. Steamers PRISCILLA, PURITAN, PLYMOUTH, and PILGRIM in commission. A fine Orchestra on each. Leave New-York from Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., at
5:30 P. M., week days and Sundays, for Fall River direct, connecting express trains due Boston 7:00 A. M. This steamer touches at Newport Monday mornings only at 3:15.
6:30 P. M., week days only, for Newport and Fall River, due Newport 4:00 A. M., leave Newport 5:45 A. M., due Fall River 7:00 A. M., connecting express train due Boston 8:30 A. M.
Address, with 2c. postage, P. O. Box 452, N. Y. City, for folder containing full time table and list of Summer literature.

PROVIDENCE LINE
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. Shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.
STONINGTON LINE for Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, all points East. Steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave Pier 36 N. R., daily at 6 P. M.

BOSTON, WORCESTER,
Watch Hill, Block Island, all Eastern Resorts,
VIA **NORWICH LINE.**
Steamers CITY OF LOWELL & CITY OF WORCESTER leave Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M., except Sunday.
FINE ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.
Reduced fares to Block Island; one way, $2.00. Round Trip, $3.50.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK (New) and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Sharon Springs, Richfield Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

SARATOGA EXCURSION $4.50.
(LAKE GEORGE, $7.30; TROY, $2.50; EXCURSION.) TROY BOATS, City of Troy or Saratoga, foot West 10th St., daily except Saturdays, 6 P. M. EXPRESS TRAINS FOR SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, ADIRONDACKS. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers leave foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St., 6:30, connecting at Catskill with mountain trains; good accommodations for horses and carriages; bicycles free; send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:25 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS, FROM foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St., 6:30, connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
7:50 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:40 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For Catskill Mountains, Richfield Springs, and all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:40 P. M.—Saratoga, Lake George, and Catskill Mountains Limited. Saturdays only during July and August. Buffet drawing room cars.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Adirondack Mountain resorts south of Lake Clear, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Lake George, Lake Champlain, and Ottawa.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountain points north of Lake Clear, Thousand Islands, and Montreal. Fridays only, sleeping car to Fulton Chain.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for the Auburn Road. Sundays only Gloversville.
12:10 NIGHT—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night, except Sunday night. Sunday night, Gloversville and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping car. New-York to Bloomville, Sundays only; can be occupied 9:00 P. M.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany, Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago. Parlor car to Syracuse.
A.—**11:00** A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor Cars to Hobart and New-Paltz.
B.—**11:35** A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.
C.—**3:45** P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor car attached to Hobart and Saratoga.
C.—**4:00** P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
A B C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A10:15, B10:46 A. M., C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, A10:40, B11:20, C3:28 P. M.
For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (café car)—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ITHACA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN R'Y.
Trains leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)
7:55 A. M., for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Hurleyville, Lake Kiamesha, Liberty, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego.
9:15 A. M., for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kiamesha, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, White Lake.
1:45 P. M., (Saturdays only,) for Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kiamesha, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, White Lake, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.
3:15 P. M., for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kiamesha, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, White Lake, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.
4:30 P. M., (Daily,) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Randallsville, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, Niagara Falls, and points West; Pullman Sleeping Car; Reclining Chair Car, seats free to Niagara Falls.
5:15 P. M., for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Meadow Brook, Burnside, Campbell Hall, Stony Ford, Crystal Run, Middletown, Winterton, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.
Tickets and Pullman seats at 371 Broadway, N. Y.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Arrives Buffalo 7:50 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrive Buffalo 7:15 A. M., Bradford 7:15 A. M., Jamestown 6:55 A. M., Cleveland 1:15 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 150th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 108 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect June 28, 1896.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 4:30 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 4:00 P. M., and Toledo 8:30 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:28 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrive Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—4:30 P. M. daily. Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Tampa, Asheville, and Hot Springs. 12:15 night daily. Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:30 A. M. daily. Sleepers to Port Tampa and Macon. 9:00 P. M. daily. Sleeper to Jacksonville.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—Express 5:20 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach.
FOR CAPE MAY, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 1:50, and 2:10 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 3:30, 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, 1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, (does not stop at Long Branch,) and 7:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, Station Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after June 28, 1896.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 to Red Bank,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, (8:00 Saturdays only, to Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) P. M. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 1:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.
Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE,
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 8:15, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 9:00, 10:00 P. M., 12:15 night, Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 4:30, 8:15, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:40 A. M. daily (Sundays 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman Vestibule Sleeper to Chicago.
11:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS"
arrives Buffalo 10:00 P. M. Through car to Rochester. Pullman Vestibuled Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car service. Meals a la carte.
12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. Junction and intermediate points.
1:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. Junction and all intermediate stations; chair cars to Wilkesbarre.
3:30 P. M. Sundays only for Mauch Chunk and Hazleton and all intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.
6:10 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper Vestibuled Train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.
11:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate points.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: 8:00 A. M., 9:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
CHICAGO, 2 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:15, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, 3:30 (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Through Sleeper, 5 P.M. daily.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Belmar, Spring Lake, and Point Pleasant.
Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets: 3:30, 7:40, 9:10, *10:00 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, (except Red Bank,) 4:20, *5:10, (except Long Branch,) 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, *9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.
Trains leave foot Liberty Street: 4:30, 8:30, 10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, (Saturday only,) 1:30, *2:15, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, (Red Bank only,) *4:45, (except Red Bank,) 5:30, 6:15, 8:00 P. M., (Saturdays only to Ocean Grove and Asburk Park.) Sundays, *9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
*Denotes express train.